PAPERS

LAID BEFORE

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF CEYLON

DURING

THE SESSION OF 1892.

Opened September 14, 1892; Closed September 13, 1893.

Colombo:

PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON

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1893.

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THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF CEYLON.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1892.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Sir A. E. HAVELOCK, K.C.M.G., *President*.

H. E. Major-General W. G. D. MASSY, C.B.
The Hon. J. A. SWETTENHAM, C.M.G.
The Hon. Sir S. GRENIER, KT.
The Hon. J. B. A. BAILEY.
The Hon. G. S. WILLIAMS.
The Hon. A. R. DAWSON.
The Hon. P. A. TEMPLER.
The Hon. Col. F. C. H. CLARKE, R.A., C.M.G.
The Hon. R. REID.
The Hon. P. RÁMANÁTHAN, C.M.G.
The Hon. P. D. ANTHONISZ, M.D.
The Hon. W. W. MITCHELL.
The Hon. J. J. GRINLINTON.
The Hon. T. B. PANABOKKE.
The Hon. M. C. ABDUL RAHIMAN.
The Hon. L. H. KELLY.

OPENING OF THE COUNCIL.

1. His Excellency the Governor opened the Session of the Council with the following Address:—

HONOURABLE GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

FOR the third time I have had the honour of summoning you to meet me for the despatch of business. It gives me satisfaction to be able to say that the year which has passed since the opening of the last Session has been a year of plenty, of progress, and of prosperity.

The harvests have been generally abundant. Even from those districts of the Island in which dearth is of frequent occurrence, there have been few, if any, appeals for the help given through relief works. Unhappily, the death-rate of 1891 was high. This circumstance is to be attributed to an outbreak of cholera in the Uva Province and in the Northern and Eastern Districts, and to a wave of unhealthiness which passed over many countries, from whose effects Ceylon did not escape. During the second quarter of the present year there has been an improvement in the public health, although, I regret to say, the northern and north-western parts of the Island have again suffered from cholera introduced from the adjacent mainland. The wise measures of precaution taken by the Medical Department and by the local authorities have, as on previous like occasions, checked the spread of the disease.

A more deterrent system of Prison discipline than previously existed has been tried, and various measures affecting the administration of justice have been adopted, with the object of abating the serious crime which prevails among the people of Ceylon. The Law Officers of the Crown have reported indications of improvement, and the records show a decrease in the Prison population.

Important improvements have been made in local Postal communication. Foreign letter-postage has been reduced to a uniform rate of fifteen cents, corresponding to a rate of twopence halfpenny. Internal postage rates have been revised, and the internal telegraph rates have been largely reduced. The expansion of the postal and telegraph business has been such that little or no loss has been caused to the revenue by these liberal concessions to the public advantage.

I am much gratified at being able to bring to your notice the remarkable development that has taken place in the numbers and efficiency of the Volunteer Forces. Companies of Infantry have, during the last year, been enrolled in five separate localities. An Artillery company is about to be formed at Trincomalie. A noticeable instance of this loyal, useful, and wholesome movement has taken place among the Planting Community in the Central Districts of the Island. A body of Mounted Infantry has been enrolled there, which already numbers 87 men, and which will probably be largely augmented. The strength of the Volunteer Forces has during the last three years increased from 821 to 1,169. The annual Camp of Exercise, which was formed for the first time in 1890, has been held within the last two weeks. The General Officer Commanding has inspected the Camp and the force assembled there. He has expressed himself to me, in the highest terms of commendation, of the organisation of the Camp and of the precision and intelligence with which the drill and movements witnessed by him were executed. I have myself reviewed the Volunteers, and I observed with great satisfaction a marked improvement in numbers and in efficiency since the Camp held last year.

A successful and instructive Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition was held in Colombo in December last. The progress evinced in arts and industries was satisfactory and encouraging.

Every effort is being made to secure for the Colony adequate representation at the International Exhibition to be held next year at Chicago. The Government and the public are to be congratulated on the exceptionally favourable concessions which the able advocacy of the Ceylon Special Commissioner has obtained for the Colony from the Directing Body of the Exhibition.

The most recent, and perhaps the most convincing, indications of the progress and prosperity of the Colony and of the credit of its Government are the enactments by which you have empowered the Governor to provide for the creation of Inscribed Rupee Stock to be issued in the Colony, and for the raising locally of a loan of Rs. 4,000,000 for the construction of Railways and other works.

In my speech to you on opening the last Session, I stated the fact that the revenue of the year 1890, the largest realised since the year 1878, exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 928,891. A comparison of the revenue of the past year with that of its predecessor shows an increase not far from double the very satisfactory amount then brought to notice. The revenue of the year 1891 amounted to no less than Rs. 17,962,710, and the increase over that of 1890 to Rs. 1,733,941. Of this increase the receipts from Land Sales (increase Rs. 47,540) and Pearl Fishery (increase Rs. 646,090) account for Rs. 693,630. Deducting the increase under these two heads, there still remains an increase in income of Rs. 1,040,311, arising from sources indicating a generally flourishing condition of the country. Railway receipts exhibit the largest increase, the yield in 1891 having been Rs. 4,430,534, against Rs. 3,842,358 in 1890, showing an increase of Rs. 588,175. It is necessary to repeat the remark made last year, viz., that some portion of this increase is due to credit taken for the carriage of materials required for the Haputalé and Galle Extensions.

The receipts from Customs amounted in 1891 to Rs. 4,137,542, showing an increase of Rs. 278,372, which is greater than that of the preceding year. The revenue from Customs was, indeed, the largest ever collected, and indicating as it does an increase under nearly every head of Imports, cannot fail to be a subject for congratulation.

The receipts from Railways and the Customs make up together nearly half of the total revenue of the Colony. Speaking in round numbers, each of them last year produced more than four millions of rupees, or together more than eight and a half millions of revenue, out of nearly eighteen millions. Next to these the most prolific source of revenue is Licenses, which last year realised Rs. 2,023,173, nearly one-eighth of the whole. The increase under this head is Rs. 154,642, very nearly the same as that obtained last year. The amount received from Arrack Rents has risen from Rs. 1,803,625 in 1890 to Rs. 1,952,298 in 1891.

Harbour Dues show a satisfactory increase of Rs. 51,208, out of which amount Rs. 48,168 are due to the steadily growing revenue accruing from Colombo Harbour.

Turning from the statistics of General Revenue to the returns of Exports and Imports, equal cause for congratulation will be found. Trade outwards and inwards has expanded, and, looking at the steady increase exhibited in the returns of the past three years, there is reason to hope, in the absence of any emergency or misfortune at present unseen, for the continuance of its growth. The value of the trade of the Colony has risen from Rs. 100,269,274 in 1889 to Rs. 117,342,259 in 1891, showing an increase of Rs. 17,072,985, while a review of the past decade shows the increase in that period to be very little less than fifty per cent., the value in 1881 having been Rs. 78,794,252. The returns of Shipping are equally satisfactory, showing an increase of 281,900 tons inwards and of 297,138 tons outwards, compared with 1890. The total tonnage for the year inwards and outwards was 5,696,948 tons, the tonnage for the preceding year having amounted to 5,117,902 tons. The returns for the past months of the current year have been fairly satisfactory. They show that the revenue of 1892 may be expected to exceed that of 1891, though not to such a large amount as the revenue of 1891 surpassed that of 1890. The assets of the Colony on January 1, 1892, exceeded the liabilities by Rs. 2,741,086.

The review which I have given of the financial and commercial position of the Colony presents unquestionably a favourable aspect. But I should be wanting in my duty to you if I omitted to remind you of a circumstance which, to a certain extent, renders misleading the returns of Revenue and Trade to which I have referred. It is true that those returns record sums of rupees in increasing numbers, but unfortunately the value in gold of each one of those rupees has been becoming less from day to day, and at present there seems to be ground for fearing that this process of depreciation has not yet come to an end. The decrease of the purchasing power of the rupee in the markets of the world is affecting seriously the operations of commerce in the East. But its bearing on the finances of the Government is the point which I wish to bring to your notice at the present time. The Government has to meet in gold or its equivalent large and increasing liabilities. The cost incurred during 1891 in purchasing gold or its equivalents to meet the charges of the year was Rs. 4,888,617. The estimated outlay during 1893 for the same purpose, assuming that the charges to be defrayed remain stationary, will, taking the rupee at 1*s.* 2½*d.* (a little below its present value), amount to Rs. 5,735,653, an increased expenditure of Rs. 847,036. But, as the charges to be defrayed will have increased in amount, the actual additional expenditure will exceed that sum. It is manifest, therefore, that the increase of the number of rupees estimated to be received in the Treasury must not be taken as a correct measure of the additional means available for spending purposes.

I shall ask you to consider a Bill having an important bearing on the administration of justice. In 1890 you passed an Ordinance for the purpose of rendering less formal and technical the character of the proceedings in cases which are summarily triable by the Police Court. The practical effect of that Ordinance has undoubtedly been to relieve Police Magistrates of a certain amount of unnecessary labour, but the procedure for the trial of petty cases still remains so complicated and tedious that Magistrates are often unable to proceed to the investigation of graver offences until a late hour of the day, and postponements are necessitated, which are manifestly prejudicial to the interests of justice. To remedy this defect in our system of procedure, I have caused to be drafted a Bill on the lines of Chapter XXII. of the Indian Criminal Procedure Code. The Bill does not repeal any of the general provisions of the Code, but applies only to cases in which no appeal can be taken save upon a matter of law or with the leave of the Court. It is intended that the new law should be administered not by all Police Magistrates, but only by those who may be specially empowered by the Governor in Executive Council, after consultation with the Judges of the Supreme Court. I propose to restrict the operation of the Ordinance at first to Police Courts in the larger towns, where the pressure of work is great and the Magistrates are officers of experience. I feel sure that the Bill will commend itself to you.

There will also be laid before you a Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the granting of Exclusive Privileges to Inventors. It is sought to legalise a system under which an inventor can obtain protection for his invention for a short term by the payment of a small initial

fee, and can extend such protection from time to time by payment of additional fees. As the law now stands an inventor is required to pay a comparatively large sum before he can obtain a patent, which extends to fourteen years. I trust that the Bill, into which have been incorporated some of the provisions of the latest Imperial Patent Act, will secure the reform which has from time to time been advocated by the Mercantile Community, and that it will tend to develope local inventive talent.

A Bill consolidating and amending the Law relating to Postal and Telegraphic communications and the rates of Postage and Telegrams will be submitted to you. Under the existing law, the Governor, acting with the advice of the Executive Council, determines the rates of postage to be levied on foreign correspondence, while the inland rates are regulated by the express provisions of the Ordinance No. 2 of 1878. The Bill aims at the introduction of one uniform system under which the inland as well as the foreign tariff shall be under the control of the Governor in Executive Council.

I have been strongly impressed with the necessity of providing for the conservancy and sanitation of towns and villages which are too small to be placed under the jurisdiction of Local Boards of Health and Improvement. It is right that the inhabitants should pay for the due conservancy of these places and for the preservation of the public health therein. With this object in view a Bill has been prepared authorising the Board of Health of the Province to assess and levy, subject to the approval of the Governor in Executive Council, a rate not exceeding 4 per cent. on the annual value of real property. As it will not be necessary to raise a large fund, the tax need not be burdensome.

A Bill will be introduced for removing doubts which have arisen as to the validity of the registration of births, marriages, and deaths, and declaring all entries in the books of the Registration Department legal and valid, unless they are void for reasons expressly specified.

A Bill will be introduced for imposing stamp duties on tavern licenses within Municipalities. In the case of the Colombo Municipality, it is intended that the amount of such duties, supplemented by an annual contribution from the General Revenue, should be funded for the special purpose of meeting the cost of the additional piping, which, in the opinion of the Engineer in charge of the Colombo Waterworks, will have to be provided in the near future for maintaining the water supply to the City. The stamp duties will vary in the different Municipalities, but will not exceed in any case the sum of Rs. 500. In Kandy and Galle the duties will be available for general Municipal purposes.

During the early part of this year my attention was invited by the Secretary of State, at the instance of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and also by the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, to a difference between the Law relating to Merchandise Marks in India and in Ceylon respectively. The Indian Merchandise Marks Act of 1889 requires that all piece goods shall have the lengths stamped conspicuously on each piece, while the Ceylon Merchandise Marks Ordinance of 1888 contains no such requirement. It was represented that this omission in our law caused much inconvenience and injury to merchants engaged in the importation of cotton piece goods into Ceylon. I have therefore caused a Bill to be drafted in order to assimilate the law of Ceylon to that of India on this subject, and with the view of providing against any hardship being caused to local native manufacturers, all hand-made goods have been exempted from the operation of the Ordinance. In India, only such piece goods as are manufactured in factories as defined in the Indian Factories Act are required to be stamped.

The position of the local Government in relation to the Ceylon Savings Bank has long been ill-defined and anomalous. While, on the one hand, the Governor is President, the Colonial Secretary is Vice-President, the Colonial Treasurer is Treasurer, and the Trustees are appointed by the Governor; on the other hand, the effect of section 31 of Ordinance No. 12 of 1859 (which saved the enactment in section 6 of the earlier Ordinance of 1847) seemed to divest the Government of all responsibility for loss of any money deposited in the General Treasury by or on behalf of the Bank. It cannot, however, be denied that the natives of this Island have been induced to deposit their savings in the Bank by reason of its connection with the Government, and whatever its legal liability may be, there can be no doubt that the Government is morally responsible for the protection of the depositors. In this view, I have caused a Bill to be prepared to amend the Ordinance No. 12 of 1859, and to make the Government directly responsible for the control and management of the Ceylon Savings Bank. Before taking this step, I gave those interested an opportunity of electing whether the Bank should be conducted under a Board of Trustees to be appointed by the depositors, or whether it should be made an entirely Government institution. The election was unanimously in favour of the latter proposal.

I shall place before you a Bill relating to certain exemptions from Customs Duty of articles imported or supplied for the use of Her Majesty's Naval and Regular Military Forces and the allowance of rebate on such duty whenever the same has been paid. The Bill reserves to the Governor in Executive Council a discretionary power to order the payment of a commuted money allowance to the European officers and soldiers of Her Majesty's Regular Military Forces quartered in this Colony in lieu of all exemptions and rebate. Such a system obtains in other Colonies, and it may be of advantage to adopt it in Ceylon.

Suggestions for the amendment of the Municipal Councils Ordinance, 1887, have been received from the Municipal Councils of Colombo, Kandy, and Galle, respectively. The views of the Councils of the two last-mentioned Municipalities were received only in June last, and with the pressure of other Legislative work the Government has not yet been able to fully consider the numerous amendments which have been proposed. If practicable, however, a Bill to give effect to such of the changes as may commend themselves to me and my Executive Council will be laid before you during the present Session.

In the meanwhile, I shall ask you to pass a measure which has been applied for by the Municipal Council of Colombo, declaratory of their right to apply the surplus of rates on real property towards the general purposes of the Municipality.

I may also, during the progress of the Session, be able to ask your consideration of a few other Ordinances, including probably a measure to amend the Branch Roads Ordinance, 1874, so as to enable the Government to open roads through districts in which proprietors desire the construction of roads on the grant-in-aid system, but in which the number of such proprietors is less than the minimum number required under the present Ordinance.

The works on the Haputalé section of the Main Line of Railway are now not far from completion. It is hoped that the line will be opened for traffic not later than April of next year. The prospect of a saving on the original estimate, which I mentioned when addressing you at the opening of the Session of 1890, will be fully realised. The progress of the Southern line towards Galle is now fairly satisfactory. The line will be completed as far as Amblangoda by January, 1893, and it is hoped that Galle will be in railway communication with Colombo by the close of 1893.

Arrangements for constructing the branch line of railway from Polgahawela to Kurunégala have been made, and it is expected that this addition to the Railway system of the Island may be finished by the end of next year. The preliminary steps for the survey of a Railway line from Kurunégala to Jaffna have been taken.

The construction of new roads and bridges and the improvement of existing ones have been pushed forward during the last year. The Colony is to be congratulated on the excellence of its means of communication, and also on the far-seeing and liberal policy and on the skilful administration which have produced this result.

I informed you in the speech with which I opened the last Session that plans and estimates for the construction of a North-Western Breakwater for Colombo Harbour and of a Graving Dock at Mutwal were in course of preparation. The consideration of the design which was submitted gave rise to certain questions of a technical and financial character, which are not yet definitely settled. The lamented death of Sir John Coode has probably been the cause of the delay that has taken place. A final and definite announcement on this important matter has thus been for a while deferred. In the meantime, I may inform you that the Secretary of State has expressed himself as being favourable to the execution of the work, and the Government have considered it advisable to take steps for acquiring sites in the neighbourhood of Mutwal. The correspondence which has passed on the subject of the work in question will be communicated to you when a decision has been arrived at with regard to matters which are still under consideration.

The preparation of the Estimates of 1893 is approaching completion.

You will be asked to continue, and in some case to increase, the liberal grants you have made in recent years for the improvement and extension of Roads, and for the construction, enlargement, and repair of Public Works and Buildings. Additional votes will be placed before you for the building of the new General Post and Telegraph Office, and for the bridge over the Kelani river at Colombo. In pursuance of the wish expressed in the resolution adopted by you at the meeting of the 1st June last, preparations have been made for carrying out an extensive reclamation and other improvements along the shores of Colombo Harbour in the direction of Mutwal. You will be asked to provide means for this work. The desirability of carrying out the scheme of flood-outlets for the neighbourhood of Colombo, which has been before you for several years, has been forcibly brought to the notice of the Government by the serious floods of last year, the sad results of which have been emphasised by a memorial on the subject addressed to the Government by several thousands of persons, who had either themselves suffered from the floods or who sympathised with those who had suffered. You will also be asked to consider small votes for flood-outlets for the town of Galle, and for the continuance of the work of removing obstructions in that portion of Galle Harbour which is frequented by shipping. It has become necessary to enlarge the Colombo Museum, if that institution is to continue to fulfil the purposes for which it is intended. Additional wharf and warehouse space at Colombo is urgently needed. You will be asked to make provision for these works.

No new irrigation work of the first magnitude will be recommended to you. But you will be asked to vote a substantial sum towards the completion of the Deduru-oya minor scheme, a work in which good progress has been made. An irrigation work of the secondary magnitude in the Eastern Province, known by the name of the Oniche scheme, has been reported upon as being easy of execution and likely to prove of advantage. I hope to be able to place before you, at a sufficiently early date, full particulars of this work, and to ask you to appropriate a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,000 towards its execution. The restoration and improvement of small irrigation works, which have resulted in much benefit in the past, will be pushed forward by the Central and Provincial Irrigation Boards. The Government are taking steps to recover, more completely than heretofore, the rates due under the law by those who benefit by irrigation works. In this way, the outlay incurred in improving the irrigation and cultivation of paddy lands will in part, but I fear not wholly, be recovered.

HONOURABLE GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

In full confidence that you will, in disposing of the business before us, give me the same able assistance and the same cordial support as in the past, I now, in the Queen's name, declare the Session of the Legislative Council to be duly opened.

2. His Excellency the Governor having retired, the Chair was taken by His Excellency Major-General W. G. D. Massy, C.B.

ADDRESS IN REPLY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

3. On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, seconded by the Attorney-General, a Committee consisting of the Auditor-General, the Treasurer, the Government Agent, Western Province, the Hon. J. J. Grinlinton, the Hon. T. B. Panabokke, and the Hon. L. H. Kelly was appointed to draft the Reply of the Council to the Address of His Excellency the Governor.

MESSAGE.

4. The Colonial Secretary brought up and read to the Council the following Message from His Excellency the Governor :—

THE Governor is desirous of bringing before the Legislative Council certain proposals which have been made for ensuring the prospect of a pension to Officers of the Railway Department after a sufficient period of service under the Government.

(2) The Officers of this Department have always been given to understand that they would not be allowed any pension privileges by the Government, and they have opposed the adoption of a scheme suggested to them by the Government, whereby they might have started a pension fund for themselves from their own contributions.

(3) Their desire to obtain the same privilege as other Departments of the Public Service was expressed in a Memorial, copy of which is annexed,* in which the arguments for the concession are fully stated. The matter has been under discussion with the Secretary of State for the Colonies in a correspondence, a copy of which is attached.*

(4) In this correspondence three schemes have been devised for granting pensions to the Railway Officers. They are as follows :—

I.—To transfer to the Fixed Establishment, with the full pension privileges usually accorded to the Public Service, the whole Department, excepting only Guards, Brakesmen, Engine Drivers, and Firemen : the exceptions being allowed only the benefit of the Minute of August 23, 1886, whereby compassionate allowances may be awarded, after a service of at least fifteen years, not exceeding three-fourths of an ordinary pension.

II.—To grant to the whole Railway Department, without distinction, a claim to pension at the rate of three-quarters of the pension awarded to the ordinary Public Service.

III.—To grant to the whole Railway Department, without distinction, a claim to pension at the full rate awarded to the ordinary Public Service.

The grant in every case being safeguarded by a clearly expressed provision that all such officers shall, as at present, continue to be liable to summary dismissal or removal from office for inefficiency or misconduct.

(5) The Governor takes this opportunity of acquainting the Legislative Council with the fact that in Mauritius full pension rights have recently been given to the members of the Railway Department generally.

(6) The Governor desires to elicit an expression of the opinion of the Legislative Council, after discussion, on the general question of granting pensions to the Officers of the Railway, and on the particular schemes for carrying out that object suggested in this Message.

PAPERS.

5. The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the following Papers :—

Administration Reports, 1891.—Part III., Judicial : Police. Part IV., Miscellaneous : Forest Conservancy ; Post and Telegraphs ; Railways ; Vital Statistics.

NOTICE OF QUESTION.

6. The Hon. L. H. Kelly gave notice that he would at the next Meeting of the Council ask if there is any foundation for the rumour that it is contemplated to discontinue the employment of an European regiment of the line in this Colony ?

His Excellency the Major-General replied at once to the question.

BILLS.

7. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Colonial Secretary, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to empower Police Magistrates to try certain offences in a summary way" was read a first time. The second reading was fixed for the Meeting of Council to be held a fortnight hence.

8. On the motion of the Government Agent, Central Province, seconded by the Colonial Secretary, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to make provision for the imposition of a Sanitary Rate in certain Localities" was read a first time. The second reading was fixed for the next Meeting of Council.

9. On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, seconded by the Attorney-General, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to remove doubts as to the purposes towards which the rates on real property may be applied by the Municipal Council of Colombo" was read a first time. The second reading was fixed for the next Meeting of Council.

ADJOURNMENT.

10. On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Council at its rising adjourned until Wednesday, September 21, 1892, at 2.30 o'clock P.M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1892.

PRESENT :

The Hon. J. A. SWETTENHAM, C.M.G., *in the Chair.*

The Hon. Sir S. GRENIER, KT.
The Hon. J. B. A. BAILEY.
The Hon. G. S. WILLIAMS.
The Hon. A. R. DAWSON.
The Hon. P. A. TEMPLER.
The Hon. Col. F. C. H. CLARKE, R.A., C.M.G.
The Hon. R. REID.
The Hon. P. RAMANATHAN, C.M.G.
The Hon. P. D. ANTHONISZ, M.D., C.M.G.
The Hon. W. W. MITCHELL.
The Hon. A. DE A. SENEVIRATNA.
The Hon. J. J. GRINLINTON.
The Hon. T. B. PANABOKKE.
The Hon. M. C. ABDUL RAHIMAN.

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. The Hon. the Colonial Secretary took the Chair.

* Not printed.

MINUTES.

2. The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

MOTIONS.

3. The Motions standing on the Notice Paper having been postponed by leave of Council, the Council went into Committee.

COMMITTEE.

4. The Auditor-General brought up the report of the Sub-Committee appointed to consider and draft the Reply of the Council to His Excellency's Opening Address, and moved that it be read by the Clerk of the Council, and it was read accordingly.

On the motion of the Auditor-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Reply as drafted was agreed to.

The Council adjourned to await the arrival of His Excellency the Governor.

5. His Excellency the Governor having arrived took the Chair.

6. The Clerk of the Council read the following Address of the Council in reply to His Excellency's Speech :—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

THE Legislative Council share the satisfaction felt by Your Excellency in the continued progress and prosperity of the Island.

They also join with Your Excellency in the appreciation of the services of the Medical Department and the local authorities in checking the spread of the epidemics of cholera which unhappily occurred during the past year.

It is gratifying to the Council to learn that the more deterrent system of discipline introduced into our prisons has resulted in an abatement of serious crime and a decrease in the number of prisoners.

The Council hopes that the Volunteer Forces will continue to increase in numbers and maintain the efficiency so highly commended both by the General Officer Commanding and Your Excellency, to whose personal interest in the Force this improved condition is largely attributable.

The exceptional success which has attended the preliminary labours of the Ceylon Special Commissioner, whose able advocacy the Council recognises equally with Your Excellency, gives every reason to hope for the complete attainment of the chief object aimed at by a representation of the Colony at Chicago—an extension of the market for tea and other principal products of the Island.

The issue of the Local Loan authorised by recent enactments must not only tend to add to the stability of the Government, but must also prove a material advantage to the community.

The Council, while regretting the continued diminution of the gold value of the rupee, feel it a cause for congratulation that the returns of General Revenue and Commerce show that the Colony is steadily advancing.

The Ordinances which your Excellency proposes to lay before the Council, some of which are of great importance, shall receive their careful consideration.

The prospect of the early opening of the railway to Haputalé, the certainty of a considerable saving on the original estimate of the cost of that work, and the progress of the Southern line towards Galle, afford the Council much gratification.

It is also exceedingly satisfactory to learn that the branch railway to Kurunégala will probably be completed by the end of next year, and that the preliminary steps have been taken for the survey of a railway line from Kurunégala to Jaffna.

The policy of extending communication by railway wherever practicable, and of connecting remote parts of the Island with the metropolis and principal port, is one which highly commends itself to this Council.

The Council hopes that the decision in the matter of the North-Western Breakwater and a Graving Dock at Mutwal will not be long delayed.

The Estimates for 1893 shall be attentively considered. Of the various public works for which grants are to be asked, the reclamation along the shore of Colombo Harbour in the direction of Mutwal, and the scheme of flood-outlets, appear to be the most important. The Council will give their best consideration to the plans and estimates for these and other works, including the Irrigation schemes mentioned, and Your Excellency may rely on the cordial co-operation of the Council in carrying out the various measures which may be devised for the benefit of the Colony.

7. His Excellency the Governor replied as follows :—

HONOURABLE GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

I HAVE to thank you for your Address. I have received with satisfaction the assurance that I may rely on your cordial co-operation in carrying out the various measures which may be devised for the benefit of this Colony.

BILLS.

8. On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, seconded by the Attorney-General, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend and consolidate the Law relating to Postal and Telegraph Communications" was read a first time. The second reading was fixed for the next Meeting of Council.

9. On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, seconded by the Attorney-General, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for imposing a Duty on Tavern Licenses within Municipalities" was read a first time. The second reading was fixed for the next Meeting of Council.

10. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Colonial Secretary, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Merchandise Marks Ordinance, 1888,'" was read a first time. The second reading was fixed for the next Meeting of Council.

11. The Attorney-General, by leave of Council, postponed the motion standing in his name for the first reading of the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Matrimonial Rights and Inheritance Ordinance, 1876.'"

12. On the motion of the Government Agent, Western Province, seconded by the Attorney-General, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance relating to the registration of Marriages, Births, and Deaths" was read a first time. The second reading was fixed for the next Meeting of Council.

13. On the motion of the Surveyor-General, seconded by the Attorney-General, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the granting of Exclusive Privileges to Inventors" was read a first time. The second reading was fixed for the Meeting of Council to be held three weeks hence.

14. The Government Agent, Central Province, moved, seconded by the Colonial Secretary, that the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to make provision for the imposition of a Sanitary Rate in certain Localities" be read a second time. On the motion being put to the Council a division was taken, with the following result :—

Ayes.	*Noes.*
The Hon. T. B. Panabokke.	The Hon. M. C. Abdul Rahiman.
The Principal Collector of Customs.	The Hon. J. J. Grinlinton.
The Surveyor-General.	The Hon. A. de A. Seneviratna.
The Government Agent, Central Province.	The Hon. W. W. Mitchell.
The Government Agent, Western Province.	The Hon. P. D. Anthonisz.
The Treasurer.	The Hon. P. Rámanáthan.
The Auditor-General.	
The Attorney-General.	
The Colonial Secretary.	

Ayes, 9; Noes, 6; Majority 3.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and the Council went into Committee.

The Hon. P. Rámanáthan gave notice of protest in connection with the Bill.

On the motion of the Government Agent, Central Province, the Bill was ordered to be referred to a Sub-Committee consisting of the Auditor-General, the Treasurer, the Government Agent, Central Province, the Hon. P. Rámanáthan, the Hon. J. J. Grinlinton, and the Hon. L. H. Kelly.

15. The Colonial Secretary moved, seconded by the Attorney-General, that the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to remove doubts as to the purposes towards which the rates on real property may be applied by the Municipal Council of Colombo" be read a second time.

On the motion of the Hon. J. J. Grinlinton, seconded by the Hon. P. Rámanáthan, the debate on the Bill was adjourned till the next Meeting of Council.

ADJOURNMENT.

16. On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Council at its rising adjourned until Wednesday, September 28, 1892, at 2.30 o'clock P.M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1892.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Sir A. E. HAVELOCK, K.C.M.G., *President*.

The Hon. J. A. SWETTENHAM, C.M.G.
The Hon. Sir S. GRENIER, KT.
The Hon. J. B. A. BAILEY.
The Hon. G. S. WILLIAMS.
The Hon. A. R. DAWSON.
The Hon. P. A. TEMPLER.
The Hon. R. REID.
The Hon. P. RÁMANÁTHAN, C.M.G.
The Hon. P. D. ANTHONISZ, M.D., C.M.G.
The Hon. W. W. MITCHELL.
The Hon. A. DE A. SENEVIRATNA.
The Hon. J. J. GRINLINTON.
The Hon. T. B. PANABOKKE.
The Hon. M. C. ABDUL RAHIMAN.
The Hon. L. H. KELLY.

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor took the Chair.

MINUTES.

2. The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

PAPERS.

3. The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the following Papers :—

Regulations made by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, under the provisions of section 36 of "The Forest Ordinance, 1885."

Administration Reports, 1891.—Part IV., Miscellaneous: Government Printing Office.

MESSAGE.

4. The Colonial Secretary brought up and read to the Council the following Message from His Excellency the Governor, and laid on the table the Estimates of the Revenue and Expenditure for 1893.

THE Governor has the honour of laying before the Legislative Council the Estimates of the Revenue and of the Expenditure of Ceylon for the year 1893.

The expected Revenue has been diminished by the receipts from the Paddy Tax, which were reckoned at Rs. 893,000 for the current year, and no revenue can be anticipated from a Pearl Fishery in 1893.

It has been deemed prudent to calculate that the new Customs Duties on tobacco, spirits, and kerosine oil will not yield during 1893 an average year's revenue, as the knowledge that these duties are to come into force next year is probably stimulating the importation of a large stock of these commodities during 1892.

The Governor has every reason to expect that the improvement in the revenue from Licenses, from the Post and Telegraph Department, from the Railway, and from Land Sales, anticipated in the accompanying Estimates, will be realised.

On the whole, the Revenue for 1893 has been estimated at Rs. 17,847,984: that for the current year was originally estimated at Rs. 17,350,000, but the experience of the actual receipts for two-thirds of the year justifies the expectation that a total revenue of Rs. 17,871,000 may be attained in 1892.

In considering the Expenditure proposed for 1893 the attention of the Legislative Council is invited to these Estimates, to the Surplus Funds Bill, and to the Bill for appropriating certain Unclaimed Balances from the Loan Board, which will be laid before the Council with this Message.

By the Supply Bill the Governor proposes to appropriate Rs. 17,835,780, by the Surplus Funds Ordinance Rs. 1,752,013, and by the Loan Board Ordinance Rs. 81,938, making a grand total of Rs. 19,669,731.

In the Expenditure Estimates for 1893 the decrease in the gold value of the rupee has occasioned a very considerable addition to the Expenditure.

The calculations for 1892 were made at 1*s.* 5*d.* the rupee, and have proved insufficient; those for 1893 have been made at 1*s.* 3*d.* the rupee, and there may be reason to fear that these also may prove insufficient, as it is impossible to forecast with any pretension to accuracy the average rate which will prevail next year.

Chiefly on account of the increase in rupees necessary to effect fixed payments in gold the sum payable as interest on Public Debt has been augmented by Rs. 222,021 for 1893; a further sum of Rs. 50,000 has been included as interest and sinking fund on the local loan recently floated.

New pensions and the decreasing gold value of the rupee have rendered an increase of Rs. 86,240 necessary under the head of Pensions.

In Establishments there is a very large increase of Rs. 330,891, the principal factors in which are increased payments on account of the Police consequent upon the change in the administration and control of that Department recently introduced, papers concerning which will be laid before the Legislative Council, and the increased staff on the Railway necessitated by the expected opening of new branches to Haputalé and to Ambalangoda.

Consequent upon the abolition of the Grain Tax occasion has been taken to remove from the Estimates all the items which were specially connected with the assessment and collection of that tax.

A new President of Village Tribunals for the divisions of Tumpané and Hárispattu has been appointed. The duty of President was previously discharged by the Police Magistrate of Galagedara, Mr. Paranagama, whose death has been a great loss to the Public Service.

In the Northern Province, up to the present time, the headmen have received but slender remuneration.

The superior headmen have been paid very small salaries, which have been supplemented by a commission on various sources of revenue, notably the grain tax, while the second class of headmen have been remunerated chiefly by schedule fees, and have received no salaries at all. As the abolition of the grain tax and of the schedule fees will deprive these classes of headmen of a large share of their emoluments, while their services will still be required, it has been thought just to provide in the Estimates a modest increase to the salaries of the superior headmen, so as to give each Rs. 500 a year.

A Visiting Surgeon has been provided for the supervision of the Friend-in-Need Society's Hospital at Jaffna.

The recent failure of the New Oriental Bank Corporation has necessitated the keeping of the Government cash balance at Jaffna and Badulla, in the Kachcheries, and provision is made for cashiers, &c.

To assist colonisation at Kalawewa a small vote has been inserted.

Under the Survey Department Rs. 9,855 is required for the temporary employment of a class of supernumerary surveyors.

Provision has been made under the Customs for attending to new coast lights at Mullaittivu, Kankésanturai, and the island of Mandativu at the approach to Jaffna.

In the Port and Marine Department will be found provision for the working of the large new dredger Triton recently obtained for enlarging the Colombo Harbour.

Rs. 14,352 have been inserted for the cost of running special trains to convey immigrant coolies away from the wharf on their arrival to the Kelaniya station on their way up-country.

Under the Botanic Gardens a contribution has been included towards the publication of a handbook of the Flora of Ceylon from the pen of the learned Director.

Under Judicial, an increase of salary has been provided for the interpreters of the Supreme Court, and the pay of the Secretary of the District Court, Colombo, has been raised to Rs. 3,000 a year in accordance with recommendations made by a Sub-Committee of the Legislative Council. The post of Fiscal of the Central Province has been reduced to the Fourth Class of the Civil Service, and the District Judgeship of Negombo and the Police Magistracy of Colombo have been raised to the Second Class. Provision has been made for continuing the Itinerating Magistracy in the Western Province experimentally.

It is a source of much gratification to the Governor to be able to point to the large diminution in the votes for Prisons.

Under the Medical Department will be found provision for new dispensaries at Rangalla, Passara, Gamnaduwa, Watagoda, Aranayaka, and Udugama.

More liberal provision has been made for nursing in the hospitals, and the Hospital Branch of the Immigrant Service has been transferred from the schedule of the Government Agents to that of the Principal Civil Medical Officer, and the items for various services performed by this Department show a large increase.

Under Education provision has been made for the salary of a Veterinary Surgeon, who has arrived and has commenced his labours, for the increased importance of the appointment of Principal of the Royal College, for a personal allowance to one of the Inspectors of Schools, and for periodic increments due to teachers under the Code; and a large increase has been provided for grants in aid of education, and provision has been made for a very promising scheme to be worked by the Agricultural School for starting and maintaining a Government dairy, whereby it is hoped to provide a constant supply of pure milk to our hospitals and public institutions in Colombo.

The provision for Military Expenditure has been enhanced by loss in exchange and by the increased contribution fixed by the home authorities. There is also a large increase on the items for the Volunteer Force, including an augmentation of the pay of the Adjutant.

Under Miscellaneous an increase has been made to the vote for archæological purposes. Provision has also been made for a new supply of currency notes to replace those soiled by use, and for new adhesive stamps.

Additional refunds are rendered necessary by the contemplated legislation for giving Municipalities a small revenue from arrack taverns. Small items have been introduced for the expense of representing Ceylon at the Imperial Institute, and larger ones towards defraying the cost of representing the Colony at the Chicago Exhibition, and towards providing a second pipe from Labugama reservoir to Colombo.

The Postmaster-General has successfully carried out the very difficult and responsible task of taking over the local telegraph lines from the Government of India and managing them in conjunction with the local Post Offices. This step was taken at a time when a very heavy subsidy was demanded from Ceylon on account of an alleged loss by India in working the Island lines, and it has resulted in considerable economy to the Colony. Mr. Skinner's devotion to the work of organising the Department under him has precluded his seeking other promotion, and the Governor recommends to the Council the grant of a personal allowance of Rs. 3,600 a year to him in recognition of his services

The Second and Third Assistants in the Post Office have for several years past been paid partly from a subsidy contributed by the Australian Colonies for handling mails at Colombo. As that subsidy has ceased, and the duties of Assistants have not diminished, it is necessary to provide in the Estimates a sum equal to that hitherto paid these officers.

For a Resident Postmaster at the head office, Colombo, a sum of Rs. 2,500 has been inserted on the Estimates.

To give proper facilities for postal communication by the new train service, provision has been made for augmenting the staff of persons employed. Arrangements have also been made for opening new offices next year.

In the Railway Department considerable additions to the staff have been provided in anticipation of the increased traffic which the opening of the Haputalé branch will throw upon the Main line. In consideration of this increase of duty about to devolve upon them, and especially of their meritorious service, it is proposed to augment the salaries of the Locomotive Engineer and of his Assistant, and of the Accountant of the Railway.

The new works required for the Railway have all been provided for in the Surplus Funds Ordinance.

In the Public Works Department arrangements have been made for employing four new District Engineers at Rs. 3,000 each.

The works proposed to be undertaken next year will be found fully set out in the Schedules to the three Bills already mentioned, and it is unnecessary to recapitulate them in this Message: it is sufficient to add that for Ordinary Works the appropriation proposed for 1893 is Rs. 1,522,285, against Rs. 1,434,185 appropriated in the current year, while for Public Works Extraordinary provision is made in these Estimates for 1893 for Rs. 1,195,020, as against Rs. 1,786,387 for 1892.

The diminution under the head of Works Extraordinary is a warning that the means of the Colony for carrying on large extensions of Public Works to be defrayed from General Revenue do not for the present, until the recent remission of taxation is recouped from other sources, permit of such a considerable expenditure as was contemplated at this time last year.

PETITIONS.

5. The Hon. P. Rámanáthan presented a memorial from certain elected Members of the Municipal Council of Colombo, and moved that it be read by the Clerk of the Council. The Hon. A. de A. Seneviratna seconded. Read accordingly.

6. The Hon. P. Rámanáthan presented a petition from certain inhabitants of Dodanduwa, in the Southern Province, and moved that it be read by the Clerk of the Council. The Hon. A. de A. Seneviratna seconded. Read accordingly.

7. The Hon. T. B. Panabokke presented a petition from certain inhabitants of Galle, and moved that it be read by the Clerk of the Council. The Hon. P. D. Anthonisz seconded. Read accordingly.

NOTICE OF QUESTION.

8. The Hon. T. B. Panabokke gave notice that he would at the next Meeting of Council ask "whether any inquiry has been made regarding the killing of cows, which formed the subject of a petition from one Mudiyánse and others, presented to the Council during last Session, and if so, what was the result of such inquiry."

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

9. The Government Agent, Western Province, gave notice that he would at a Meeting of this Council to be held on a day more that one month hence, move that from and after January 1, 1893, a toll be established on the road from Alutgama to Pelawatta, in the District of Kalutara, at a point where that road is joined by the road from Horawala to Matugama; payment of this toll to clear the toll at the Munamalwatta ferry, and *vice versâ*.

10. The Government Agent, Western Province, gave notice that he would, a month hence, move that from and after January 1, 1893, a toll be established on the road from Negombo to Dunagaha at a place between the 6th and 7th mileposts on that road.

BILLS.

11. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Colonial Secretary, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to authorise the appointment of Additional Provincial and District Registrars" was read a first time. The second reading was fixed for the next Meeting of Council.

12. On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, seconded by the Attorney-General, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to provide for the further appropriation of certain Unclaimed Balances from the Loan Board" was read a first time. The second reading was fixed for the next Meeting of Council.

13. On the motion of the Treasurer, seconded by the Colonial Secretary, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Ceylon Savings Bank Ordinance, 1859,'" was read a first time. The second reading was fixed for the next Meeting of Council.

14. On the motion of the Hon. J. J. Grinlinton, seconded by the Hon. A. de A. Seneviratna, the debate on the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to remove doubts as to the purposes towards which the rates on real property may be applied by the Municipal Council of Colombo" was adjourned until the first Meeting of Council to be held after October 11, 1892.

15. On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, seconded by the Attorney-General, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend and consolidate the Law relating to Postal and Telegraph Communications" was read a second time, and the Council went into Committee thereon. On the motion of the Attorney-General, the Bill was ordered to be referred to a Sub-Committee consisting of the Colonial Secretary, the Auditor-General, the Principal Collector of Customs, the Hon. W. W. Mitchell, the Hon. J. J. Grinlinton, and the Hon. L. H. Kelly.

16. On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, seconded by the Attorney-General, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for imposing a Duty on Tavern Licenses within Municipalities" was read a second time, and the Council went into Committee thereon. The Colonial Secretary having reported the Bill as amended in Committee, it was, on the motion of the Colonial Secretary, seconded by the Attorney-General, referred to the Law Officers of the Crown for report.

17. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Colonial Secretary, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Merchandise Marks Ordinance, 1888,'" was read a second time, and the Council went into Committee thereon. On the motion of the Attorney-General the Bill was ordered to be referred to a Sub-Committee consisting of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Hon. W. W. Mitchell, and the Hon. J. J. Grinlinton.

18. On the motion of the Government Agent, Western Province, seconded by the Attorney-General, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance relating to the registration of Marriages, Births, and Deaths" was read a second time, and the Council went into Committee thereon. The Government Agent, Western Province, having reported the Bill as having passed through Committee unamended, it was, on the motion of the Government Agent, Western Province, seconded by the Attorney-General, ordered to be referred to the Law Officers of the Crown for report.

19. The Attorney-General moved, seconded by the Colonial Secretary, that the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to empower Police Magistrates to try certain offences in a summary way" be read a second time. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Colonial Secretary, the debate on the Bill was adjourned to a future date.

ADJOURNMENT.

20. On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Council at its rising adjourned until Wednesday, October 5, 1892, at 2.30 o'clock P.M.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1892.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Sir A. E. HAVELOCK, K.C.M.G., *President*.

The Hon. J. A. SWETTENHAM, C.M.G.
The Hon. Sir S. GRENIER, KT.
The Hon. J. B. A. BAILEY.
The Hon. G. S. WILLIAMS.
The Hon. A. R. DAWSON.
The Hon. P. A. TEMPLER.
The Hon. R. REID.
The Hon. P. RAMANATHAN, C.M.G.
The Hon. P. D. ANTHONISZ, M.D., C.M.G.
The Hon. W. W. MITCHELL.
The Hon. A. DE A. SENEVIRATNA.
The Hon. J. J. GRINLINTON.
The Hon. T. B. PANABOKKE.
The Hon. M. C. ABDUL RAHIMAN.
The Hon. L. H. KELLY.

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor took the Chair.

MINUTES.

2. The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

PAPERS.

3. The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the following Papers :—

Administration Reports, 1891.—Part 1., Revenue: Report on the Municipality of Galle.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

4. The Colonial Secretary gave notice that he would at a Meeting of this Council, not less than one month hence, move that a single toll be established in respect of the road from Yatiyantota to Karawanella bridge and of the road from Ruwanwella to Karawanella bridge.

5. The Colonial Secretary gave notice that he would at a Meeting of this Council, not less than one month hence, move that a toll be established on the Véyangoda-Ruwanwella road on the Véyangoda side of the Ruwanwella bridge, and within a mile of it.

6. The Hon. T. B. Panabokke gave notice that he would at the next Meeting of Council move that it is desirable that Government should provide the Native Headmen with translations of such Ordinances or extracts of them as impose upon them duties in their official capacity as Headmen.

7. The Hon. W. W. Mitchell gave notice that he would at the next Meeting of Council move that the petition presented last week on the subject of the proposed site for a Railway Station at Dodanduwa be referred for consideration and report to a Committee of this Council, to be named at the next sitting of Council.

NOTICE OF QUESTION.

8. The Hon. L. H. Kelly gave notice that he would at the next Meeting of Council ask under what headings it is proposed to show the saving of the cost of collecting the Paddy Tax.

QUESTION.

9. The Hon T. B. Panabokke, pursuant to notice, asked whether any inquiry has been made regarding the killing of cows, which formed the subject of a petition from one Mudiyánse and others, presented to the Council during the last Session, and if so, what was the result of such inquiry.

The Colonial Secretary replied.

MOTIONS.

10. The Hon. A. de A. Seneviratna, pursuant to notice, moved, seconded by the Hon. W. W. Mitchell, for all papers and letters connected with the flood-outlets of dates subsequent to those already published in the Sessional Papers.

The Colonial Secretary replied, and promised that the papers asked for should be furnished.

11. The Hon. A. de A. Seneviratna, pursuant to notice, moved, seconded by the Hon. W. W. Mitchell, for a return showing for each Province separately the date when labour centres were established, the total number of defaulters who were committed to them, and the dates when they were closed.

The Colonial Secretary replied, and promised that the return asked for should be furnished.

12. On the motion of the Hon. P. Rámanáthan, seconded by the Hon. J. J. Grinlinton, it was resolved that in the opinion of this Council it is desirable that the whole Railway Department without distinction should be granted a claim to pension at the full rates awarded to the ordinary Public Service, but with a provision that all persons of whatever grade shall continue as heretofore to be liable to summary dismissal, suspension, or reduction by the local Government for inefficiency or misconduct.

BILLS.

13. On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, seconded by the Attorney-General, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for making provision for the Contingent Services for the year 1893" was read a first time. The second reading was fixed for the next Meeting of Council.

14. On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, seconded by the Attorney-General, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to apply a portion of the Surplus Revenues of past years to Works and Services of acknowledged public utility" was read a first time. The second reading was fixed for the next Meeting of Council.

15. On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, seconded by the Hon. L. H. Kelly, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to levy an Export Duty on Tea" was read a first time. The second reading was fixed for the next Meeting of Council.

16. The Clerk of the Council having read the report of the Law Officers of the Crown, dated October 1, 1892, stating that there was in their opinion no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial Tribunals of a Law in terms of the draft, on the motion of the Colonial Secretary, seconded by the Attorney-General, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for imposing a Duty on Tavern Licenses within Municipalities" was read a third time and passed.

17. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Colonial Secretary, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance relating to the registration of Marriages, Births, and Deaths" was ordered to be recommitted. The Attorney-General having reported the Bill as amended in Committee, and the Clerk of the Council having read the report of the Law Officers of the Crown, dated October 1, 1892, stating that there was in their opinion no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial Tribunals of a Law in terms of the draft, on the motion of the Government Agent, Western Province, seconded by the Attorney-General, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance relating to the registration of Marriages, Births, and Deaths" was read a third time and passed.

18. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Colonial Secretary, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to authorise the appointment of Additional Provincial and District Registrars" was read a second time, and the Council went into Committee thereon. The Attorney-General having reported the Bill as having passed through Committee unamended, it was, on the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Colonial Secretary, ordered to be referred to the Law Officers of the Crown for report.

19. On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, seconded by the Attorney-General, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to provide for the further appropriation of certain Unclaimed Balances from the Loan Board" was read a second time, and the Council went into Committee. On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill was ordered to be referred to a Sub-Committee consisting of the Colonial Secretary, the Auditor-General, the Treasurer, the Principal Collector of Customs, the Hon. P. Rámanáthan, the Hon. A. de A. Seneviratna, the Hon. J. J. Grinlinton, and the Hon. L. H. Kelly.

20. On the motion of the Treasurer, seconded by the Attorney-General, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Ceylon Savings Bank Ordinance, 1859,'" was read a second time, and the Council went into Committee thereon. The Treasurer having reported the Bill as amended in Committee, on the motion of the Treasurer, seconded by the Government Agent Central Province, it was ordered to be referred to the Law Officers of the Crown for report.

ADJOURNMENT.

21. On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Council at its rising adjourned until Wednesday, October 12, 1892, at 2.30 o'clock P.M.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1892.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Sir A. E. HAVELOCK, K.C.M.G., *President*.

H. E. Major-General W. G. D. MASSY, C.B.
The Hon. J. A. SWETTENHAM, C.M.G.
The Hon. Sir S. GRENIER, KT.
The Hon. J. B. A. BAILEY.
The Hon. G. S. WILLIAMS
The Hon. A. R. DAWSON.
The Hon. P. A. TEMPLER.
The Hon. Col F. C. H. CLARKE, R.A., C.M.G.
The Hon. R. REID.
The Hon. P. RÁMANÁTHAN, C.M.G.
The Hon. P. D. ANTHONISZ, M.D., C.M.G.
The Hon. W. W. MITCHELL.
The Hon. A. DE A. SENEVIRATNA.
The Hon. J. J. GRINLINTON
The Hon. M. C. ABDUL RAHIMAN.
The Hon. L. H. KELLY.

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor took the Chair.

MINUTES.

2. The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

PAPERS.

3. The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the following Papers:—

Administration Reports, 1891.—Part I., Revenue: Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances; Working of the Local Boards.
Sessional Paper XXIII. of 1892.—Scheme for the re-arrangement of the Police Force.
Sessional Paper XXIV. of 1892.—Persons committed to Labour Centres from 1886 to 1890.
Sessional Paper XXV. of 1892.—Statement showing the Districts, Presidents, their Salaries and Staffs, and the Number and Nature of the Cases disposed of during 1891.

ASSENT.

4. The Colonial Secretary announced that His Excellency the Governor had given his assent to the following Ordinances:—

No. 9 of 1892.—"An Ordinance for imposing a Duty on Tavern Licenses within Municipalities."
No. 10 of 1892.—"An Ordinance relating to the registration of Marriages, Births, and Deaths."

PETITION.

5. The Hon. A. de A. Seneviratna brought up the petition of certain inhabitants of Pepiliana in Salpiti korálé complaining that Government was about to take over nine acres of an extensive paddy field, and moved that it be read by the Clerk of the Council.

The Hon. W. W. Mitchell seconded, and it was read accordingly.

QUESTION.

6. The Hon. L. H. Kelly, pursuant to notice, asked "Under what headings it is proposed to show the saving of the cost of collecting the Paddy Tax."

The Colonial Secretary replied.

MOTION.

7. The Hon. W. W. Mitchell, pursuant to notice, moved, seconded by the Hon. A. de A. Seneviratna, "That the petition presented last week on the subject of the proposed site for a Railway Station at Dodanduwa be referred for consideration and report to a Committee of this Council, to be named at the next sitting of Council."

The Colonial Secretary replied, and the motion was withdrawn.

BILLS.

8. The Clerk of the Council having read the report of the Law Officers of the Crown, dated October 11, 1892, stating that there was in their opinion no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial Tribunals of a Law in terms of the draft, on the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Colonial Secretary, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to authorise the appointment of Additional Provincial and District Registrars" was read a third time and passed.

9. The Clerk of the Council having read the report of the Law Officers of the Crown, dated October 11, 1892, stating that there was in their opinion no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial Tribunals of a Law in terms of the draft, on the motion of the Treasurer, seconded by the Auditor-General, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Ceylon Savings Bank Ordinance, 1859,'" was read a third time and passed.

10. The Colonial Secretary brought up the report of the Sub-Committee appointed to consider and report on the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend and consolidate the Law relating to Postal and Telegraph Communications," and moved that it be read by the Clerk of the Council, and it was read accordingly. The Colonial Secretary having reported the Bill as amended in Committee, it was, on the motion of the Colonial Secretary, seconded by the Attorney-General, ordered to be referred to the Law Officers of the Crown for report.

11. The Attorney-General brought up the report of the Sub-Committee appointed to consider and report on the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Merchandise Marks Ordinance, 1888,'" and moved that it be read by the Clerk of the Council, and it was read accordingly. In Committee on the Bill the Hon. W. W. Mitchell moved that the proviso to section 2 be omitted. On the motion being put the Committee divided, with the following result :—

Ayes.	*Noes.*
The Hon. L. H. Kelly.	The Hon. M. C. Abdul Rahiman.
The Hon. J. J. Grinlinton.	The Hon. A. de A. Seneviratna.
The Hon. P D. Anthonisz.	The Hon. P. Rámanáthan.
The Hon. W. W. Mitchell.	The Principal Collector of Customs.
	The Surveyor-General.
	The Government Agent, Central Province.
	The Government Agent, Western Province.
	The Treasurer.
	The Auditor-General.
	The Attorney-General.
	The Colonial Secretary.
	The Major-General.

Ayes, 4 ; Noes, 12 ; Majority 8. The proviso was accordingly retained.

The Attorney-General having reported the Bill as amended in Committee, it was, on the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Colonial Secretary, ordered to be referred to the Law Officers of the Crown for report.

12. On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, seconded by the Attorney-General, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to apply a portion of the Surplus Revenue of past years to Works and Services of acknowledged public utility" was read a second time, and the Council went into Committee. On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill was ordered to be referred to a Sub-Committee consisting of the Colonial Secretary, the Auditor-General, the Treasurer, the Principal Collector of Customs, the Hon. P. Rámanáthan, the Hon. A. de A. Seneviratna, the Hon. J. J. Grinlinton, and the Hon. L. H. Kelly.

13. On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, seconded by the Attorney-General, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for making provision for the Contingent Services for the year 1893" was read a second time, and the Council went into Committee. On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Bill was ordered to be referred to a Sub-Committee consisting of the Colonial Secretary, the Auditor-General, the Treasurer, the Principal Collector of Customs, the Hon. P. Rámanáthan, the Hon. A. de A. Seneviratna, the Hon. J. J. Grinlinton, and the Hon. L. H. Kelly.

14. On the motion of the Surveyor-General, seconded by the Attorney-General, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the granting of Exclusive Privileges to Inventors" was read a second time, and the Council went into Committee. On the motion of the Surveyor-General, the Bill was ordered to be referred to a Sub-Committee consisting of the Attorney-General, the Auditor-General, the Surveyor-General, the Hon. P. Rámanáthan, the Hon. W. W. Mitchell, and the Hon. A. de A. Seneviratna.

15. On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, seconded by the Hon. L. H. Kelly, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to levy an Export Duty on Tea" was read a second time, and the Council went into Committee. The Colonial Secretary having reported the Bill as having passed through Committee unamended, on the motion of the Colonial Secretary, seconded by the Hon. L. H. Kelly, it was ordered to be referred to the Law Officers of the Crown for report.

ADJOURNMENT.

16. On the motion of the Colonial Secretary, the Council at its rising adjourned till Wednesday, October 26, 1892, at 2.30 P.M.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1892.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Sir A. E. HAVELOCK, K.C.M.G., *President.*

H. E. Major-General W. G. D. MASSY, C.B.
H. E. Sir E. NOEL WALKER, K.C.M.G.
The Hon. J. A. SWETTENHAM, C.M.G.
The Hon. G. S. WILLIAMS.
The Hon. P. A. TEMPLER.
The Hon. Col. F. C. H. CLARKE, R.A., C.M.G
The Hon. R. REID.
The Hon. P. RAMANATHAN, C.M.G.
The Hon. P. D. ANTHONISZ, M.D., C.M.G.
The Hon. W. W MITCHELL.
The Hon. J. J. GRINLINTON.
The Hon. T. B. PANABOKKE.
The Hon. M. C. ABDUL RAHIMAN.
The Hon. L. H. KELLY.

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor took the Chair.

MINUTES.

2. The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

ASSENT.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor announced that His Excellency the Governor had given his assent to the following Ordinances:—

No. 11 of 1892.—"An Ordinance to authorise the appointment of Additional Provincial and District Registrars."

No. 12 of 1892.—"An Ordinance to amend 'The Ceylon Savings Bank Ordinance, 1859.'"

PAPERS.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor laid on the table the following Papers:—

Administration Reports, 1891.—Part I., Revenue: Colombo Municipality: Kandy Municipality.

Administration Reports, 1891.—Part II., Scientific: Meteorology.

Sessional Paper XXVII. of 1892.—Warrants against Road Ordinance Defaulters.

Sessional Paper XXVIII. of 1892.—Report of the Commissioners appointed to consider the provisions of "The Joint Stock Companies Ordinance, 1861."

Sessional Paper XXIX. of 1892.—Flood Outlets.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

5. The Hon. J. J. Grinlinton gave notice that he would at the next Meeting of Council move "That a Committee be appointed to consider and report on the best means of improving the Legislative Council Chamber, and providing suitable lobby and retiring accommodation."

6. The Hon. L. H. Kelly gave notice that he would at a future Meeting of Council move "For particulars of the sale of certain paddy lands in 1887 or 1888, the joint property of Kohokumbura Abesundara Bandar (Registrar of Marriages of Kandukara), Kohokumbura Loku Banda, Medduma Banda, Suda Banda, and Mutu Banda, of Nindagama, called Kohokumburagama, in Medagam pattu in Wellassa, in extent about 10½ amunams, and to ask for the fullest inquiry and report in this matter: whether these lands were purchased by one Davit de Mell, a Peace Officer, at the sale at the Badulla Kachchéri, for about Rs. 20, that is, about a rupee or two over the tax of Rs. 18·25 due on them, and whether they were subsequently transferred by the said Peace Officer to the Kórála of Medagam pattu."

MOTIONS.

7. The Hon. T. B. Panabokke, pursuant to notice, moved "That it is desirable that Government should provide the Native Headmen with translations of such Ordinances or extracts of them as impose upon them duties in their official capacity as Headmen."

The Hon. J. J. Grinlinton seconded.

The Lieutenant-Governor replied.

BILLS.

8. On the motion of the Auditor-General, seconded by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to exempt from Customs Duty official supplies consigned to certain Consular Officers of Foreign Countries" was read a first time. The second reading was fixed for the next Meeting of Council.

9. On the motion of the Auditor-General, seconded by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend and consolidate the Law relating to Postal and Telegraph Communication" was ordered to be re-committed. The Auditor-General having reported the Bill as amended in Committee, and the Clerk of the Council having read the report of the Law Officers of the Crown, dated the 18th October, 1892, stating that there was in their opinion no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial Tribunals of a Law in terms of the draft, on the motion of the Auditor-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend and consolidate the Law relating to Postal and Telegraph Communication" was read a third time and passed.

10. The Clerk of the Council having read the report of the Law Officers of the Crown, dated the 18th October, 1892, stating that there was in their opinion no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial Tribunals of a Law in terms of the draft, on the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Auditor-General, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Merchandise Marks Ordinance, 1888,'" was read a third time and passed.

11. The Clerk of the Council having read the report of the Law Officers of the Crown, dated the 18th October, 1892, stating that there was in their opinion no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial Tribunals of a Law in terms of the draft, on the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Auditor-General, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to levy an Export Duty on Tea" was read a third time and passed.

12. The Lieutenant-Governor, by leave of Council, moved that the debate on the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to remove doubts as to the purposes towards which the rates on real property may be applied by the Municipal Council of Colombo" be adjourned.

ADJOURNMENT.

13. On the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Council at its rising adjourned till Wednesday, November 2, 1892, at 2.30 o'clock P.M.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1892.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Sir A. E. HAVELOCK, K.C.M.G., *President*.

H. E. Sir E. NOEL WALKER, K.C.M.G.
The Hon. Lieut.-Colonel M. CHURCHILL.
The Hon. C. P. LAYARD.
The Hon. J. A. SWETTENHAM, C.M.G.
The Hon. G. S. WILLIAMS.
The Hon. A. R. DAWSON.
The Hon. P. A. TEMPLER.
The Hon. Col. F. C. H. CLARKE, R.A., C.M.G.
The Hon. R. REID.
The Hon. P. RÁMANÁTHAN, C.M.G.
The Hon. P. D. ANTHONISZ, M.D., C.M.G.
The Hon. W. W. MITCHELL.
The Hon. J. J. GRINLINTON.
The Hon. M. C. ABDUL RAHIMAN.

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor took the Chair.

MINUTES.

2. The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

MEMBERS SWORN.

3. The Hon. Lieut.-Colonel M. Churchill and the Hon. C. P. Layard were duly sworn.

RESOLUTION.

4. On the motion of the Lieut.-Governor, seconded by the Hon. P. Ramanáthan, it was resolved "That the Members of the Legislative Council of Ceylon desire to record their deep feeling of regret at the death of Sir Samuel Grenier, Attorney-General of the Island, and Member of this Council for seven years, after an already long and useful public life; their appreciation of the qualities of heart and mind which he so eminently and so largely possessed and practised in this Chamber and in all his relations of life; as well as their sense of the loss which they, in common with the whole community, have sustained by this sad event.

"That they offer to Lady Grenier and the family of their deceased colleague their sincere condolence in the calamity and sorrow which have fallen on them with such special severity."

ADJOURNMENT.

5. On the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Council at its rising adjourned till Wednesday, November 9, 1892, at 2.30 o'clock P.M.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1892.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Sir A. E. HAVELOCK, K.C.M.G., *President*.

H. E. Sir E. NOEL WALKER, K.C.M.G.
The Hon. Lieut.-Colonel M. CHURCHILL.
The Hon. C. P. LAYARD.
The Hon. J. A. SWETTENHAM, C.M.G.
The Hon. G. S. WILLIAMS.
The Hon. A. R. DAWSON.
The Hon. P. A. TEMPLER.
The Hon. Col F. C. H. CLARKE, R.A., C.M.G.
The Hon. R. REID.
The Hon. P. RÁMANÁTHAN, C.M.G.
The Hon. P. D. ANTHONISZ, M.D., C.M.G.
The Hon. W. W. MITCHELL.
The Hon. A. DE A. SENEVIRATNA.
The Hon. J. J. GRINLINTON.
The Hon. T. B. PANABOKKE.
The Hon. M. C. ABDUL RAHIMAN.
The Hon. L. H. KELLY.

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor took the Chair.

MINUTES.

2. The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

NOTICE OF QUESTION.

3. The Hon. A. de A. Seneviratna gave notice that he would at the next Meeting of Council ask "Whether it is the intention of the Government to go on with the Ordinance for imposing Succession and Legacy Duties, and increasing the Duties on certain Deeds of Gift or Settlement, during the present Session of the Legislative Council."

The Lieutenant-Governor replied.

MOTIONS.

4. The Hon. J. J. Grinlinton, pursuant to notice, moved "That a Committee be appointed to consider and report on the best means of improving the Legislative Council Chamber, and providing suitable lobby and retiring accommodation."

The Hon. W. W. Mitchell seconded the motion.

The motion was agreed to, and a Committee consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Auditor-General, the Hon. W. W. Mitchell, and the Hon. J. J. Grinlinton was appointed.

5. The Hon. P. D. Anthonisz, pursuant to notice, moved "(1) That the road tax be reduced to one rupee per head throughout the Island; (2) That Tamil coolies and other migrating labourers, &c., pay one rupee her head as road tax; (3) That the tax be collected as a civil debt to Government from defaulters, who are at present dealt with as criminal offenders."

The Hon. T. B. Panabokke seconded the motion.

On the motion being put the Council divided, with the following result:—

Ayes.	*Noes.*
The Hon. P. D. Anthonisz.	The Hon. L. H. Kelly.
	The Hon. M. C. Abdul Rahiman.
	The Hon. T. B. Panabokke.
	The Hon. J. J. Grinlinton.
	The Hon. A. de A. Seneviratna.
	The Hon. W. W. Mitchell.
	The Hon. P. Rámanáthan.
	The Principal Collector of Customs.
	The Surveyor-General.
	The Government Agent, Central Province.
	The Government Agent, Western Province
	The Treasurer.
	The Auditor-General.
	The Attorney-General.
	The Lieutenant-Governor.
	The Officer Commanding the Troops.

Ayes, 1; Noes, 16; Majority 15. The motion was accordingly lost.

6. The Government Agent, Western Province, moved, seconded by the Attorney-General, "That from and after January 1, 1893, a toll be established at the junction of the Horawala-Pelawatta road with the Horawala-Alutgama road, in the Kalutara District; payment at this toll to clear the Munamalwatta ferry toll, and *vice versâ*.

On the motion being put the Council divided, with the following result:—

Ayes.	*Noes.*
The Hon. L. H. Kelly.	The Hon P. D. Anthonisz.
The Hon. M. C. Abdul Rahiman.	
The Hon. T. B. Panabokke.	
The Hon. J. J. Grinlinton.	
The Hon. A. de A. Seneviratna.	
The Hon. W. W. Mitchell.	
The Hon. P. Rámanáthan.	
The Principal Collector of Customs.	
The Surveyor-General.	
The Government Agent, Central Province.	
The Government Agent, Western Province.	
The Treasurer.	
The Auditor-General.	
The Attorney-General.	
The Lieutenant-Governor.	
The Officer Commanding the Troops.	

Ayes, 16; Noes, 1; Majority 15. The resolution was accordingly adopted.

7. On the motion of the Government Agent, Western Province, seconded by the Auditor-General, it was resolved that from and after January 1, 1893, a toll be established on the road from Negombo to Dunagaha, at a place between the 6th and 7th mileposts on that road.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor, by leave of the Council, postponed the motion standing in his name for the establishment of tolls in respect of the road from Yatiyantota to Karawanella and of the road from Ruwanwella to Karawanella.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor, by leave of the Council, postponed the motion standing in his name for the establishment of a toll on the Véyangoda-Ruwanwella road.

10. The Hon. L. H. Kelly, by leave of the Council, postponed the motion standing in his name.

BILLS.

11. On the motion of the Auditor-General, seconded by the Officer Commanding the Troops, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for exempting from Customs Duty certain articles imported or purchased for the use of Her Majesty's Naval and Military Forces" was read a first time. The second reading was fixed for the next Meeting of Council.

12. The Government Agent, Central Province, by leave of the Council, postponed bringing up the report of the Sub-Committee appointed to consider and report upon the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to make provision for the imposition of a Sanitary Rate in certain Localities."

13. The Surveyor-General brought up the report of the Sub-Committee appointed to consider and report upon the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the granting of Exclusive Privileges to Inventors," and moved that it be read by the Clerk of the Council, and it was read accordingly. The Surveyor-General having reported the Bill as amended in Committee, it was, on the motion of the Surveyor-General, seconded by the Attorney-General, ordered to be referred to the Law Officers of the Crown for report.

14. On the motion of the Auditor-General, seconded by the Principal Collector of Customs, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to exempt from Customs Duty official supplies consigned to certain Consular Officers of Foreign Countries" was read a second time, and the Council went into Committee. The Auditor-General having reported the Bill as having passed through Committee unamended, it was, on the motion of the Auditor-General, seconded by the Principal Collector of Customs, ordered to be referred to the Law Officers of the Crown for report.

15. The adjourned debate on the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to remove doubts as to the purposes towards which the rates on real property may be applied by the Municipal Council of Colombo" was, by leave of the Council, further adjourned.

16. The adjourned debate on the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to empower Police Magistrates to try certain offences in a summary way" was, by leave of the Council, further adjourned.

ASSENT TO BILLS.

17 The Lieutenant-Governor announced that His Excellency the Governor had given his assent to the following Ordinances:—

No. 13 of 1892.—"An Ordinance to amend and consolidate the Law relating to Postal and Telegraphic Communications."

No. 14 of 1892.—"An Ordinance to amend 'The Merchandise Marks Ordinance, 1888.'"

No. 15 of 1892.—"An Ordinance to levy an Export Duty on Tea."

PAPERS.

18 The Lieutenant-Governor laid on the table the following Papers:—

Return of Expenditure on the Galle Railway			for the Quarter ended	September 30, 1892.
Do.	do.	Haputalé Railway	do.	do.
Do.	do.	Bandarawela Railway	do.	do.

ADJOURNMENT.

19. The Lieutenant-Governor moved that the Council at its rising do adjourn to Wednesday, November 16, 1892, at 2.30 o'clock P.M.

The Hon. W. W. Mitchell moved an amendment, that the Council do adjourn to 3 P.M.

On the amendment being put the Council divided, with the following result:—

Ayes.	*Noes.*
The Hon. L. H. Kelly.	The Surveyor-General.
The Hon. M. C. Abdul Rahiman.	The Government Agent, Central Province.
The Hon T. B. Panabokke.	The Government Agent, Western Province.
The Hon. J. J. Grinlinton.	The Attorney-General.
The Hon. A. de A. Seneviratna.	
The Hon. W. W. Mitchell.	
The Hon. P. D. Anthonisz.	
The Hon. P. Rámanáthan.	
The Principal Collector of Customs.	
The Treasurer.	
The Auditor-General.	
The Lieutenant-Governor.	
The Officer Commanding the Troops.	

Ayes, 13; Noes, 4; Majority, 9.

The amendment was accordingly carried, and the Council at its rising adjourned to Wednesday, November 16, 1892, at 3 o'clock P.M.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1892.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Sir A. E. HAVELOCK, K.C.M.G., *President*.

H. E. Sir E. NOEL WALKER, K.C.M.G.
The Hon. Lieut.-Colonel M. CHURCHILL.
The Hon. C. P. LAYARD.
The Hon. J. A. SWETTENHAM, C.M.G.
The Hon. G. S. WILLIAMS.
The Hon. A. R. DAWSON.
The Hon. P. A. TEMPLER.
The Hon. Col. F. C. H. CLARKE, R.A., C.M.G.
The Hon. R. REID.
The Hon. P. RÁMANÁTHAN, C.M.G.
The Hon. P. D. ANTHONISZ, M.D., C.M.G.
The Hon. W. W. MITCHELL.
The Hon. A. DE A. SENEVIRATNA.
The Hon. J. J. GRINLINTON.
The Hon. T B. PANABOKKE.
The Hon. M. C. ABDUL RAHIMAN.
The Hon. L. H. KELLY.

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor took the Chair.

MINUTES.

2. The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

3. The Hon. A. de A. Seneviratna gave notice that he would at the next Meeting of Council move for "A Return of Labourers under the Road Ordinance fed by each of the District Road Committees during the year 1891."

PETITION.

4. The Hon. P. Rámanáthan presented a petition from certain inhabitants of Trincomalee relative to the imposition of a Police Tax, and it was ordered to be taken as read.

MOTION.

5. The Hon. L. H. Kelly, pursuant to notice, moved "For particulars of the sale of certain paddy lands in 1887 or 1888, the joint property of Kohokumbura Abesundara Bandar (Registrar of Marriages of Kandukara), Kohokumbura Loku Banda, Medduma Banda, Sudu Banda, and Mutu Banda, of Nindagama, called Kohokumburagama, in Medagam pattu in Wellassa, in extent about 10½ amunams, and to ask for the fullest inquiry and report in this matter: whether these lands were purchased by one Davit de Mell, a Peace Officer, at the sale at the Badulla Kachchéri, for about Rs. 20, that is, about a rupee or two over the tax of Rs. 18·25 due on them, and whether they were subsequently transferred by the said Peace Officer to the Kórála of Medagam pattu."

The Hon. A. de A. Seneviratna seconded the motion.

The Lieutenant-Governor replied.

BILLS.

6. On the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Auditor-General, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for making provision for the Supplementary Contingent Charges for the year 1892" was read a first time. The second reading was fixed for the next Meeting of Council.

7. On the motion of the Auditor-General, seconded by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for making final provision for the Supplementary Contingent Charges for the year 1891" was read a first time.

8. The Clerk of the Council having read the report of the Law Officers of the Crown, dated the 15th November, 1892, stating that there was in their opinion no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial Tribunals of a Law in terms of the draft, on the motion of the Surveyor-General, seconded by the Auditor-General, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the granting of Exclusive Privileges to Inventors" was read a third time and passed.

9. The Clerk of the Council having read the report of the Law Officers of the Council, dated the 15th November, 1892, stating that there was in their opinion no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial Tribunals of a Law in terms of the draft, on the motion of the Auditor-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to exempt from Customs Duty official supplies consigned to certain Consular Officers of Foreign Countries" was read a third time and passed.

10. The Government Agent, Central Province, brought up the report of the Sub-Committee appointed to consider and report on the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to make provision for the imposition of a Sanitary Rate in certain Localities." On the motion of the Government Agent, Central Province, the report was taken as read. In Committee on the Bill, the Hon. A. de A. Seneviratna moved as an amendment that the words "two and a half" be substituted for the word "four" in clause 7 of the Bill.

On the amendment being put the Committee divided, with the following result:—

Ayes.	*Noes.*
The Hon. M. C. Abdul Rahiman.	The Hon. L. H. Kelly.
The Hon. A. de A. Seneviratna.	The Hon. T. B. Panabokke.
The Hon. W. W. Mitchell.	The Hon. J. J. Grinlinton.
The Hon. P. D. Anthonisz.	The Principal Collector of Customs.
The Hon. P. Rámanáthan.	The Surveyor-General.
	The Government Agent, Central Province.
	The Government Agent, Western Province.
	The Treasurer.
	The Auditor-General.
	The Attorney-General.
	The Lieutenant-Governor.
	The Officer Commanding the Troops.

Ayes, 5; Noes, 12; Majority, 7. The amendment was accordingly negatived.

The Government Agent, Central Province, having reported the Bill as amended in Committee, it was, on the motion of the Government Agent, Central Province, seconded by the Lieutenant-Governor, ordered to be referred to the Law Officers of the Crown for report.

11. The Auditor-General brought up the report of the Sub-Committee appointed to consider and report upon the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to provide for the further appropriation of certain Unclaimed Balances from the Loan Board," and moved that it be read by the Clerk of the Council, and it was read accordingly. The Auditor-General having reported the Bill as amended in Committee, it was, on the motion of the Auditor-General, seconded by the Lieutenant-Governor, ordered to be referred to the Law Officers of the Crown for report.

12. The Auditor-General brought up the report of the Sub-Committee appointed to consider and report on the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to apply a portion of the Surplus Revenues of past years to works and services of acknowledged Public Utility," and moved that it be read by the Clerk of the Council, and it was read accordingly. The Auditor-General reported progress, and the further consideration of the Bill in Committee was postponed to the next Meeting of Council.

13. The Lieutenant-Governor brought up the report of the Sub-Committee appointed to consider and report on the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for making provision for the Contingent Services for the year 1893." On the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, the report was taken as read. The reading of the schedule as far as item No. 6 having been concluded, the Lieutenant-Governor reported progress, and the further consideration of the Bill in Committee was postponed to the next Meeting of Council.

14. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to remove doubts as to the purposes towards which the rates on real property may be applied by the Municipal Council of Colombo" was read a second time, and the Council went into Committee. In Committee, on the motion of the Attorney-General, the Bill was referred to a Sub-Committee consisting of the Attorney-General, the Auditor-General, the Hon. A. de A. Seneviratna, and the Hon. J. J. Grinlinton for report.

15. The adjourned debate on the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to empower Police Magistrates to try certain offences in a summary way" was resumed. On the motion being put that this Bill be read a second time the Council divided, with the following result :—

Ayes.	*Noes.*
The Hon. M. C. Abdul Rahiman.	The Hon. L. H. Kelly.
The Hon. T. B. Panabokke.	The Hon. A. de A. Seneviratna.
The Hon. J. J. Grinlinton.	The Hon. P. D. Anthonisz.
The Hon. W. W. Mitchell.	The Hon. P. Rámanáthan.
The Principal Collector of Customs.	
The Surveyor-General.	
The Government Agent, Central Province.	
The Government Agent, Western Province.	
The Treasurer.	
The Auditor-General.	
The Attorney-General.	
The Lieutenant-Governor.	
The Officer Commanding the Troops.	

Ayes, 13 ; Noes, 4 ; Majority, 9. The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

ADJOURNMENT.

16. The Lieutenant-Governor moved that the Council at its rising do adjourn to Wednesday, November 23, 1892, at 3 o'clock P.M. The Auditor-General moved an amendment that the Council do adjourn to 2.30 o'clock P.M. On the amendment being put the Council divided, with the following result :—

Ayes.	*Noes.*
The Hon. L. H. Kelly.	The Hon. M. C. Abdul Rahiman.
The Hon. T. B. Panabokke.	The Hon. J. J. Grinlinton.
The Hon. A. de A. Seneviratna.	The Hon. W. W. Mitchell.
The Hon. P. D. Anthonisz.	
The Hon. P. Rámanáthan.	
The Principal Collector of Customs.	
The Surveyor-General.	
The Government Agent, Central Province.	
The Government Agent, Western Province.	
The Treasurer.	
The Auditor-General.	
The Attorney-General.	
The Lieutenant-Governor.	
The Officer Commanding the Troops.	

Ayes, 14 ; Noes. 3 ; Majority, 11.

The amendment was accordingly carried, and the Council at its rising adjourned to Wednesday, November 23, 1892, at 2.30 o'clock P.M.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1892.

PRESENT :

His Excellency Sir A. E. HAVELOCK, K.C.M.G., *President*.

H. E. Sir E. NOEL WALKER, K.C.M.G.	The Hon. R. REID.
The Hon. Lieut.-Colonel M. CHURCHILL.	The Hon. P. RÁMANÁTHAN, C.M.G.
The Hon. C. P. LAYARD.	The Hon. P. D. ANTHONISZ, M.D., C.M.G.
The Hon. J. A. SWETTENHAM, C.M.G.	The Hon. W. W. MITCHELL.
The Hon. G. S. WILLIAMS.	The Hon. A. DE A. SENEVIRATNA.
The Hon. A. R. DAWSON.	The Hon. J. J. GRINLINTON.
The Hon. P. A. TEMPLER.	The Hon. T. B. PANABOKKE.
The Hon. Col. F. C. H. CLARKE, R.A., C.M.G.	The Hon. M. C. ABDUL RAHIMAN.

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor took the Chair.

MINUTES.

2. The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

ASSENT TO BILLS.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor announced that His Excellency the Governor had given his assent to the following Ordinances :—

No. 16 of 1892.—"An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the granting of Exclusive Privileges to Inventors."

No. 17 of 1892.—"An Ordinance to exempt from Customs Duty official supplies consigned to certain Consular Officers of Foreign Countries."

MESSAGE.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor brought up and read to the Council the following Message from His Excellency the Governor :—

The Governor has the honour to present to the Legislative Council printed papers* containing the report of the Committee appointed to consider a site for a Graving Dock for Colombo, and correspondence with the Secretary of State relative to the Northern Arm and Graving Dock.

PETITIONS.

5. The Hon. A. de A. Seneviratna presented a Petition from certain inhabitants of Pánadure relative to the Bill for imposing a Sanitary Rate, and it was ordered to be taken as read.

6. The Hon. A. de A. Seneviratna presented a Petition from certain inhabitants of Moratuwa relative to the Bill for imposing a Sanitary Rate, and it was ordered to be taken as read.

7. The Hon. T. B. Panabokke presented a Petition from certain Buddhist inhabitants of Ceylon, and moved that it be read by the Clerk of the Council, and it was read accordingly.

MOTIONS.

8. The Hon. W. W. Mitchell, pursuant to notice, asked "What the reasons are, if any, why the Secretary of State has not yet made selection of a Superintendent for the Technical Institute, and to move that steps be taken to hasten measures for procuring the services of a qualified person."

The Hon. P. Rámanáthan seconded the motion.

The Lieutenant-Governor replied, and the motion was not pursued.

9. The Hon. A. de A. Seneviratna, pursuant to notice, moved "For a Return of Labourers under the Road Ordinance fed by each of the District Road Committees during the year 1891."

The Hon. P. D. Anthonisz seconded the motion.

Motion agreed to.

BILLS.

10. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Auditor-General, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Branch Roads Ordinance, 1874,'" was read a first time. The second reading was fixed for the next Meeting of Council.

11. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Government Agent, Western Province, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend the Ordinance No. 6 of 1885" was read a first time. The second reading was fixed for the next Meeting of Council.

12. The Clerk of the Council having read the report of the Law Officers of the Crown, dated 19th November, 1892, stating that there was in their opinion no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial Tribunals of a Law in terms of the draft, on the motion of the Government Agent, Central Province, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to make provision for the imposition of a Sanitary Rate in certain Localities" was read a third time and passed.

13. The Clerk of the Council having read the report of the Law Officers of the Crown, dated 19th November, 1892, stating that there was in their opinion no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial Tribunals of a Law in terms of the draft, on the motion of the Auditor-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to provide for the further appropriation of certain Unclaimed Balances from the Loan Board" was read a third time and passed.

14. In Committee on the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for making provision for the Contingent Services for the year 1893," the reading of the schedule as far as item No. 32, Maintenance of Roads, having been concluded, the Lieutenant-Governor reported progress, and the further consideration of the Bill in Committee was adjourned to the next Meeting of Council.

15. On the motion of the Auditor-General, the further consideration in Committee of the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to apply a portion of the Surplus Revenues of past years to Works and Services of acknowledged Public Utility" was adjourned to the next Meeting of Council.

16. On the motion of the Auditor-General, seconded by the Officer Commanding the Troops, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for exempting from Customs Duty certain articles imported or purchased for the use of Her Majesty's Naval and Military Forces" was read a second time, and the Council went into Committee. The Auditor-General having reported the Bill as amended in Committee, on the motion of the Auditor General, seconded by the Officer Commanding the Troops, it was ordered to be referred to the Law Officers of the Crown for report.

* See Sessional Paper No. XXXV. of 1892.

17. On the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Auditor-General, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for making provision for the Supplementary Contingent Charges for the year 1892" was read a second time, and the Council went into Committee. In Committee, on the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Bill was ordered to be referred to a Sub-Committee consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Auditor-General, the Treasurer, the Principal Collector of Customs, the Hon. P. Rámanáthan, the Hon. A. de A. Seneviratna, the Hon J. J. Grinlinton, and the Hon. L. H. Kelly, for report.

18. On the motion of the Auditor-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for making final provision for the Supplementary Contingent Charges for the year 1891" was read a second time, and the Council went into Committee. The Auditor-General having reported the Bill as having passed through Committee unamended, it was, on the motion of the Auditor-General, seconded by the Treasurer, ordered to be referred to the Law Officers of the Crown for report.

ADJOURNMENT.

19. On the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Council at its rising adjourned to Wednesday, November 30, 1892, at 3 o'clock P.M.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1892.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Sir A. E. HAVELOCK, K.C.M.G., *President*.

H. E. Major-General W. G. D. MASSY, C.B.
H. E. Sir E. NOEL WALKER, K.C.M.G.
The Hon. C. P. LAYARD.
The Hon. J. A. SWETTENHAM, C.M.G.
The Hon. G. S. WILLIAMS.
The Hon. A. R. DAWSON.
The Hon. Col. F. C. H. CLARKE, R.A., C.M.G.
The Hon. R. REID.
The Hon. P. RÁMANATHAN, C.M.G.
The Hon. P. D. ANTHONISZ, M.D., C.M.G.
The Hon. W. W. MITCHELL.
The Hon. A. DE A. SENEVIRATNA.
The Hon. J. J. GRINLINTON.
The Hon. T. B. PANABOKKE.
The Hon. M. C. ABDUL RAHIMAN.
The Hon. L. H. KELLY.

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor took the Chair.

MINUTES.

2. The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

ASSENT TO BILLS.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor announced that His Excellency the Governor had given his assent to the following Ordinances:—

No. 18 of 1892.—"An Ordinance to make provision for the imposition of a Sanitary Rate in certain Localities."

No. 19 of 1892.—"An Ordinance to provide for the further appropriation of certain Unclaimed Balances from the Loan Board."

PETITION.

4. The Hon. W. W. Mitchell presented a petition from the inhabitants of Kalutara, and it was ordered to be laid on the table.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor gave notice that he would at a future Meeting of Council move "(1) That a toll be established at the 47½ milestone, at Welitara, on the Colombo-Galle road," and "(2) That a toll be established at the 57¼ milestone, at Kahawe, on the Colombo-Galle road."

MOTIONS.

6. On the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Government Agent, Western Province, it was resolved "That a single toll be established in respect of the road from Yatiyantota to Karawanella bridge and of the road from Ruwanwella to Karawanella bridge."

7. On the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Government Agent, Western Province, it was resolved "That a toll be established on the Veyangoda-Ruwanwella road on the Veyangoda side of the Ruwanwella bridge and within a mile of it."

BILLS.

8. The Clerk of the Council having read the report of the Law Officers of the Crown, dated 25th November, 1892, stating that there was in their opinion no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial Tribunals of a Law in terms of the draft, on the motion of the Auditor-General, seconded by the General Officer Commanding, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for exempting from Customs Duty certain articles imported or purchased for the use of Her Majesty's Naval and Military Forces" was read a third time and passed.

9. The Clerk of the Council having read the report of the Law Officers of the Crown, dated 25th November, 1892, stating that there was in their opinion no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial Tribunals of a Law in terms of the draft, on the motion of the Auditor-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for making final provision for the Supplementary Contingent Charges for the year 1891" was read a third time and passed.

10. In Committee on the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for making provision for the Contingent Services for the year 1893," the reading of the schedule was concluded with the exception of two items, and the Lieutenant-Governor reported progress. The further consideration of the Bill in Committee was adjourned to the next Meeting of Council.

11. The further consideration in Committee of the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to apply a portion of the Surplus Revenues of past years to works and services of acknowledged Public Utility" having been resumed, and the Auditor-General having reported the Bill as amended in Committee, it was, on the motion of the Auditor-General, seconded by the Treasurer, ordered to be referred to the Law Officers of the Crown for report.

12. In Committee, the further consideration of the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for making provision for the Supplementary Contingent Charges for the year 1892" was adjourned to the next Meeting of Council.

13. In Committee on the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to empower Police Magistrates to try certain offences in a summary way," on the motion of the Hon. P. Rámanáthan, seconded by the Attorney-General, the Bill was ordered to be referred to a Sub-Committee consisting of the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Government Agent Western Province, the Hon. P. Rámanáthan, the Hon. A. de A. Seneviratna, and the Hon. T. B. Panabokke, for report.

14. The Attorney-General brought up the report of the Sub-Committee appointed to consider and report on the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to remove doubts as to the purposes towards which the rates on real property may be applied by the Municipal Council of Colombo," and moved that it be read by the Clerk of the Council, and it was read accordingly.

The Hon. A. de A. Seneviratna moved as an amendment that the amended Bill proposed by certain Members of the Sub-Committee be adopted in lieu of the original Draft Bill.

On the motion being put, the Committee divided, with the following result :—

Ayes.	*Noes.*
The Hon. L. H. Kelly.	The Principal Collector of Customs.
The Hon. M. C. Abdul Rahiman.	The Government Agent, Western Province.
The Hon. T. B. Panabokke.	The Treasurer.
The Hon. J. J. Grinlinton.	The Auditor-General.
The Hon. A. de A. Seneviratna.	The Attorney-General.
The Hon. W. W. Mitchell.	The Lieutenant-Governor.
The Hon. P. D. Anthonisz.	The Major-General.
The Hon. P. Rámanáthan.	
The Surveyor-General.	

Ayes, 9 ; Noes, 7 ; Majority, 2. The amendment was accordingly carried.

The Attorney-General having reported the Bill as amended in Committee, it was ordered to be referred to the Law Officers of the Crown for report.

15. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Government Agent, Western Province, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend the Ordinance No. 6 of 1885" was read a second time, and the Council went into Committee.

The Attorney-General having reported the Bill as amended in Committee, it was ordered to be referred to the Law Officers of the Crown for report.

ADJOURNMENT.

16. On the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Council at its rising adjourned to Wednesday, December 7, 1892, at 3 o'clock P.M.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1892.

PRESENT :

His Excellency Sir A. E. HAVELOCK, K.C.M.G., *President.*

H. E. Major-General W. G. D. MASSY, C.B.
H. E. Sir E. NOEL WALKER, K.C.M.G.
The Hon. C. P. LAYARD.
The Hon. G. S. WILLIAMS.
The Hon. A. R. DAWSON.
The Hon. Col. F. C. H. CLARKE, R.A., C.M.G.
The Hon. R. REID.
The Hon. P. RÁMANÁTHAN, C.M.G.
The Hon. P. D. ANTHONISZ, M.D., C.M.G.
The Hon. W. W. MITCHELL.
The Hon. A. DE A. SENEVIRATNA.
The Hon. J. J. GRINLINTON.
The Hon. T. B. PANABOKKE.
The Hon. M. C. ABDUL RAHIMAN.
The Hon. L. H. KELLY.

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor took the Chair.

MINUTES.

2. The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

ASSENT TO BILLS.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor announced that His Excellency the Governor had given his assent to the following Ordinances :—

No. 20 of 1892.—"An Ordinance for exempting from Customs Duty certain articles imported or purchased for the use of Her Majesty's Naval and Military Forces."

No. 21 of 1892.—"An Ordinance for making final provision for the Supplementary Contingent Charges for the year 1891."

PAPERS.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor laid on the table the following Papers :—

Sessional Paper XXXIII. of 1892.—Jaffna Railway Survey : Report upon the visit of inspection to the country between Kurunégala and Jaffna.

Sessional Paper XXXVIII. of 1892.—Revised Code for Aided Schools, 1893, together with a Notification of Amendments.

MOTION.

5. The Hon. J. J. Grinlinton having by leave of Council amended the motion standing in his name, moved, "In reference to Sessional Paper XXIX. of 1892, on Flood Outlets, laid on the table at the last Meeting of Council, that the reports therein be supplemented by the reports in detail of the three Members of Committee whose opinions have only been summarised (*a*, *b*, *c*) in the Papers presented to Council, and that they form part of the Sessional Paper."

The Lieutenant-Governor seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

BILLS.

6. The Clerk of the Council having read the report of the Law Officers of the Crown, dated 6th December, 1892, stating that there was in their opinion no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial Tribunals of a Law in terms of the draft, on the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to apply a portion of the Surplus Revenues of past years to works and services of acknowledged Public Utility" was read a third time and passed.

7. The Clerk of the Council having read the report of the Law Officers of the Crown, dated 6th December, 1892, stating there was in their opinion no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial Tribunals of a Law in terms of the draft, on the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to remove doubts as to past appropriation of Rates by the Municipal Council of Colombo" was read a third time and passed.

8. The Clerk of the Council having read the report of the Law Officers of the Crown, dated 6th December, 1892, stating that there was in their opinion no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial Tribunals of a Law in terms of the draft, on the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend the Ordinance No. 6 of 1885" was read a third time and passed.

9. In Committee on the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for making provision for the Supplementary Contingent Charges for the year 1892," the reading of the schedule having been concluded, and the Lieutenant-Governor having reported the Bill as amended in Committee, it was, on the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Treasurer, ordered to be referred to the Law Officers of the Crown for report.

10. In Committee on the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for making provision for the Contingent Services for the year 1893," the Lieutenant Governor moved that the items Nos. 17 and 18, Medical Department, and Hospitals and Dispensaries, be amended for the purpose of carrying out the amalgamation of the Civil Medical and Estates Medical Departments.

On the question being put, the Committee divided, with the following result :—

Ayes.	*Noes.*
The Hon. L. H. Kelly.	The Hon. P. D. Anthonisz.
The Hon. M. C. Abdul Rahiman.	
The Hon. T. B. Panabokke.	
The Hon. J. J. Grinlinton.	
The Hon. A. de A. Seneviratna.	
The Hon. W. W. Mitchell.	
The Hon. P. Rámanáthan.	
The Principal Collector of Customs.	
The Surveyor-General.	
The Government Agent, Western Province.	
The Treasurer.	
The Attorney-General.	
The Lieutenant-Governor.	
The Major-General.	

Ayes, 14 ; Noes, 1 ; Majority 13. The amendment was accordingly carried.

The reading of the schedule having been concluded, and the Lieutenant-Governor having reported the Bill as amended in Committee, it was ordered to be referred to the Law Officers of the Crown for report.

11. The Attorney-General brought up the report of the Sub-Committee appointed to consider and report on the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to empower Police Magistrates to try certain offences in a summary way," and moved that it be read by the Clerk of the Council, and it was read accordingly. The Attorney-General having reported the Bill as amended in Committee, it was ordered to be referred to the Law Officers of the Crown for report.

12. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Branch Roads Ordinance, 1874,'" was read a second time, and the Council went into Committee. The Attorney-General having reported the Bill as having passed through Committee unamended, it was, on the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Lieutenant-Governor, ordered to be referred to the Law Officers of the Crown for report.

ADJOURNMENT.

13. On the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Council at its rising adjourned to Wednesday, December 14, 1892, at 3 o'clock P.M.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1892.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Sir A. E. HAVELOCK, K.C.M.G., *President*.

H. E. Major-General W. G. D. MASSY, C.B.
H. E. Sir E. NOEL WALKER, K.C.M.G.
The Hon. C. P. LAYARD.
The Hon. G. S. WILLIAMS.
The Hon. A. R. DAWSON.
The Hon. R. REID.
The Hon. P. RAMANATHAN, C.M.G.
The Hon. P. D. ANTHONISZ, M.D., C.M.G.
The Hon. W. W. MITCHELL.
The Hon. A. DE A. SENEVIRATNA.
The Hon. J. J. GRINLINTON.
The Hon. T. B. PANABOKKE.
The Hon. M. C. ABDUL RAHIMAN.

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor took the Chair.

MINUTES.

2. The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

ASSENT TO BILLS.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor announced that His Excellency the Governor had given his assent to the following Ordinances:—

No. 22 of 1892.—"An Ordinance to apply a portion of the Surplus Revenues of past years to works and services of acknowledged Public Utility."

No. 23 of 1892.—"An Ordinance to remove doubts as to Past appropriation of Rates by the Municipal Council of Colombo."

No. 24 of 1892.—"An Ordinance to amend the Ordinance No. 6 of 1885."

PAPERS.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor laid on the table the following Papers:—

Sessional Paper XL. of 1892.—Return of Labourers under the Road Ordinance fed by each of the District Road Committees during the year 1891.

Further correspondence on Flood Outlets (in continuation of Sessional Paper XXIX. of 1892).

MOTIONS.

5. On the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Attorney-General, it was resolved "That a toll be established at the 47½ milestone, at Welitara, on the Colombo-Galle road, in lieu of the present toll on the Hikkaduwa bridge."

6. On the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Government Agent, Western Province, it was resolved "That a toll be established at the 57¼ milestone, at Kahawe, on the Colombo-Galle road, in lieu of the present toll on the Balapitimodara bridge."

BILLS.

7. The Clerk of the Council having read the report of the Law Officers of the Crown, dated December 12, 1892, stating that there was in their opinion no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial Tribunals of a Law in terms of the draft, on the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Principal Collector of Customs, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for making provision for the Supplementary Contingent Charges for the year 1892" was read a third time and passed.

8. The Clerk of the Council having read the report of the Law Officers of the Crown, dated December 12, 1892, stating that there was in their opinion no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial Tribunals of a Law in terms of the draft, on the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Attorney-General, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for making provision for the Contingent Services for the year 1893" was read a third time and passed.

9. The Clerk of the Council having read the report of the Law Officers of the Crown, dated December 12, 1892, stating that there was in their opinion no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial Tribunals of a Law in terms of the draft, on the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Principal Collector of Customs, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to empower Police Magistrates to try certain offences in a more expeditious manner than is provided in 'The Criminal Procedure Code, 1883,'" was read a third time and passed.

10. The Clerk of the Council having read the report of the Law Officers of the Crown, dated December 12, 1892, stating that there was in their opinion no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial Tribunals of a Law in terms of the draft, on the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Government Agent, Western Province, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Branch Roads Ordinance, 1874,'" was read a third time and passed.

ASSENT TO BILLS.

11. His Excellency the Governor announced his assent to the following Ordinances:—

No. 25 of 1892.—"An Ordinance for making provision for the Supplementary Contingent Charges for the year 1892."

No. 26 of 1892.—"An Ordinance for making provision for the Contingent Services for the year 1893."

No. 27 of 1892.—"An Ordinance to empower Police Magistrates to try certain offences in a more expeditious manner than is provided in 'The Criminal Procedure Code, 1883.'"

No. 28 of 1892.—"An Ordinance to amend 'The Branch Roads Ordinance, 1874.'"

ADJOURNMENT.

12. On the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Council at its rising adjourned *sine die*.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1893.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Sir E. NOEL WALKER, K.C.M.G., in the Chair.

The Hon. J. A. SWETTENHAM, C.M.G.
The Hon. C. P. LAYARD.
The Hon. R. REID.
The Hon. E. ELLIOTT.
The Hon. D. G. MANTELL.
The Hon. P. D. ANTHONISZ, M.D., C.M.G.
The Hon. W. W. MITCHELL.
The Hon. A DE A. SENEVIRATNA.
The Hon. T. B. PANABOKKE.
The Hon. M. C. ABDUL RAHIMAN.
The Hon. P. COOMARASWAMY.

1. The Council met pursuant to notice. His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor took the Chair.

MINUTES.

2. The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

OATHS.

3. The Hon. E. Elliott and the Hon. D. G. Mantell were duly sworn, and the Hon. P. Coomaraswamy was duly affirmed.

PAPERS.

4. The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the following Papers:—

Interim Report of the Committee appointed to report upon the Phraseology, Style, Character, &c., of the Sinhalese Reading Books now in use in Government Schools.

Statement of the Sums to be apportioned during the year 1893 from the Irrigation Fund to each Province for the construction, repair, and improvement of Irrigation Works, &c.

Quarterly Returns of Expenditure on the Kurunégala, Galle, Haputalé, and Bandárawela Railways.

Sessional Paper I. of 1893.—Further Papers on the Flood Outlets.

Sessional Paper II. of 1893.—Report of the Commissioners appointed to ascertain the true causes of the high rate of Mortality among Immigrant Labourers employed on Estates.

Sessional Paper III. of 1893.—Statement and Account of the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund for 1892.

Sessional Paper IV. of 1893.—Report on the Kalávewa Colonisation Scheme.

Sessional Paper V. of 1893.—Correspondence relating to the proposed amendment of "The Municipal Councils Ordinance."

Sessional Paper VI. of 1893.—Third Report of the Commissioners appointed to report on the means of improving Railway Communication with the Northern Parts of the Island.

Sessional Paper VII. of 1893.—Reports of the Central and Provincial Irrigation Boards for 1892.

Administration Reports for 1892.

Blue Book for 1892.

QUESTIONS.

5. The Hon. W. W. Mitchell, pursuant to notice, asked "If, in view of the abolition of the Paddy Tax, and the consequent curtailment of duties of officers employed in the different Government Agencies, it is the intention of Government to curtail the number of Agencies, by amalgamation or otherwise, in order that, whilst having due regard to efficiency in administration, a substantial retrenchment in public expenditure may be effected?"

The Colonial Secretary replied.

The Hon. W. W. Mitchell, pursuant to notice, asked "Whether the arrangement introduced in August, 1892, whereby the Police in each Province was formed into a separate division under the immediate control of the Government Agent, in terms of Ordinance No. 23 of 1891, has been attended with successful and satisfactory results; and if not, whether it is the intention of Government to continue the existing scheme under which the Regular and Provincial Police and Headmen are worked?"

The Colonial Secretary replied.

MOTION.

6. The Hon. W. W. Mitchell, pursuant to notice, moved, seconded by the Hon. M. C. Abdul Rahiman, "For a Return showing the quantity of Kerosine Oil imported since January 1, 1893; also the amount of Duty collected on the same."

The Colonial Secretary replied, and laid on the table the return asked for.

CLOSING OF SESSION.

7. His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor closed the Session of Council.

XXI.—1892.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS BILL.

REPORT of a SUB-COMMITTEE of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL appointed to report upon the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend and consolidate the Law relating to Postal and Telegraph Communications."

Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.

Colombo:

PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

To be Purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, Price 5 cents.

1892.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Legislative Council dated September 28, 1892.

Resolved,—That the following gentlemen be appointed a Sub-Committee to report upon the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend and consolidate the Law relating to Postal and Telegraph Communications":—

The Hon. J. A. SWETTENHAM, C.M.G., Acting Colonial Secretary.
The Hon. ALLANSON BAILEY, Acting Auditor-General.
The Hon. R. REID, Acting Principal Collector of Customs.
The Hon. W. W. MITCHELL, }
The Hon. J. J. GRINLINTON, } Unofficial Members.
The Hon. L. H. KELLY, }

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS BILL.

THE Sub-Committee appointed to consider the draft of "An Ordinance to amend and consolidate the Law relating to Postal and Telegraph Communications" have the honour to report as follows :—

Section 10.—The Sub-Committee recommend that provision be made for postcards other than those provided by the Commissioner of Stamps, and that they may bear an adhesive stamp : they propose therefore to modify the definition given in the Ordinance so as to run as follows :—

"Postcards are—

"(i.) Such cards as are supplied by the Commissioner of Stamps.

"(ii.) Such cards (not exceeding in either size or weight those supplied by the Commissioner of Stamps) as may be tendered for transmission by post, bearing on one side nothing but an address and an adhesive stamp."

Section 13, *line* 4.—After "substance" the Sub-Committee recommend the insertion of the word "whatever," and in line 5 after "bottle" the insertion of the words "which may injure the contents of the mail."

Section 17, *line* 7.—Before "printed matter" the Sub-Committee recommend the insertion of the word "letters," and in line 8 after "opened" they recommend the omission of the whole of the rest of the section, and the insertion in place thereof of the following words : "by the addressee or his agent in presence of an officer of the Customs or of the Postmaster."

Section 24.—The Sub-Committee recommend the omission of the following words in lines 23, 24, and 25 : "until such declaration shall be made and produced no officer of the Customs shall permit such vessel to report, or break bulk, or to make entry in any port, and."

The Sub-Committee report for the consideration of the Executive Government under section 37, two suggestions which have been discussed by them :—

First.—With regard to postcards, it has been suggested that any rate which involved a fraction of a cent as postage would be productive of inconvenience to the public.

Second.—With regard to district letters in localities where there is no delivery by Post Office messengers, it has been represented that many letters are sent by private messengers to the Post Office for delivery to other private messengers at the same place, and that as the Postmaster merely obliterates the stamp and hands the letter over to the messenger the existing postage is excessive. It has been suggested that the practical difficulties in the way of admitting such letters at a lower rate might be met by the use of a special distinctive envelope marked "district letter."

J. A. SWETTENHAM.
ALLANSON BAILEY.
R. REID.
W. W. MITCHELL.
J. J. GRINLINTON.
L. H. KELLY.

Legislative Council Chamber,
October 5, 1892.

XXII.—1892.

THE MERCHANDISE MARKS BILL, 1892.

REPORT of a SUB-COMMITTEE of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL appointed to report upon the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Merchandise Marks Ordinance, 1888.'"

Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.

Colombo:

PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

To be Purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, Price 5 cents.

1892.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Legislative Council dated September 28, 1892.

Resolved,—That the following gentlemen be appointed a Sub-Committee to report upon the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Merchandise Marks Ordinance, 1888'":—

The Hon. J. A. SWETTENHAM, Acting Colonial Secretary.
The Hon. Sir S. GRENIER, KT., Attorney-General.
The Hon. W. W. MITCHELL, } Unofficial Members.
The Hon. J. J. GRINLINTON, }

THE MERCHANDISE MARKS BILL, 1892.

THE Sub-Committee appointed to consider the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Merchandise Marks Ordinance, 1888,'" have the honour to report as follows :—

2. They unanimously recommend that the Bill (excepting the proviso to clause 1) be adopted, with a suspending clause added thereto with the object of giving reasonable notice of the change in the law to all interested within and beyond the Colony.

3. With regard to the said proviso, there is a difference of opinion among the Members as shown in the annexed division list.

J. A. SWETTENHAM.
S. GRENIER.
W. W. MITCHELL.
J. J. GRINLINTON.

Legislative Council Chamber,
Colombo, October 6, 1892.

Division on Proviso to Clause 1.

Question : That the proviso do stand part of the Bill.

Ayes.	*Noes.*
The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.	The Hon. W. W. Mitchell.
The Hon. the Attorney-General.	The Hon. J. J. Grinlinton.

XXIII.—1892.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION.

SCHEME

FOR THE

RE-ARRANGEMENT OF THE POLICE FORCE.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:

PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

To be Purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, Price 35 cents.

1892.

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POLICE ADMINISTRATION.

No. 1.

CIRCULAR LETTER addressed to the GOVERNMENT AGENTS.

Circular No. 30.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 14th April, 1892.

SIR,—I AM directed to transmit for your prompt report the accompanying copy of a letter from the Inspector-General of Police submitting a scheme for the re-arrangement of the Police Force.

I am, &c.,

H. L. CRAWFORD,
for Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure in No. 1.

The INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 117.

Colombo, March 16, 1892.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour herewith to submit, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor, a scheme for the re-arrangement of the Police Force which appears to me most likely to meet the requirements of the Colony, and to deal with the crime which is undoubtedly above the average which the population of Ceylon should show. Before doing so I should have been glad to have had a longer connection with the police in Ceylon, but the force has now been for some time in a state of transition, which it is most desirable to terminate as soon as possible.

2. In formulating the scheme of re-arrangement I have been much guided by the views which have been expressed by the Government Agents and by many of the recommendations which occur in Mr. Giles's report, but I have gone somewhat beyond these in the amount of control which I have recommended should be exercised by the Government Agents. It was, I understand, considered desirable that they should control the working of the police in the Provinces, but it was contemplated that the discipline should be left to the Inspector-General. Such a system, I am certain, could not prove efficient: the working of the police and the discipline are so closely connected that they must come under one head, or confusion and friction are certain to result.

3. Most of the Government Agents, I believe, desire the employment of paid rural headmen. The system of working them will perhaps vary considerably in different Provinces, but it is most necessary that they and the regular police should be brought together as portions of one police system, the regular police supplying strength, steadiness, and experience, and the rural headmen local knowledge and influence. Until this is done it is impossible that there can be an efficient Police Force in the Provinces.

4. *General Control of the Police.*—The proposed arrangement therefore is, briefly, that the Inspector-General shall control the police in Colombo and the depôt, which will include the jail and Treasury guards, the reserve, and the recruits undergoing training; and that the Government Agents, assisted by Superintendents or other chief police officers, shall control entirely the regular and rural police in the Provinces, which shall also be inspected by the Inspector-General.

5. *Combination of Regular and Rural Police.*—At present the regular police are only maintained for duty within police limits, *i. e.*, certain proclaimed limits defining towns and other centres of population: their office and powers are restricted to the areas within these limits, and though at times constables are sent beyond them for some special service, the country outside the limits is not under the supervision of the police or protected by them, the village officers under the Government Agents being responsible for its peace and good order. The present area under police protection is about 205 square miles out of the total area of 25,365 square miles of which Ceylon consists. The consequence of this arrangement is that there is no systematic dealing with crime outside police limits, the Government Agents and the Police Magistrates being provided with no proper machinery for the purpose. By a combination of the regular police, with their powers extended over the whole Colony, with rural police, paid and appointed for police duties, the whole being under the direction of a trained chief officer of police, it is intended that this machinery shall be supplied.

6. *Police Limits.*—In towns and other large centres of population regular police protection is necessary, and in them regular police will be stationed; but their powers and protection should not be restricted as at present, but should extend over the whole Province; and the responsible officers of the regular police should be in communication with, and work with, the paid rural police in the country districts; and, whenever it is necessary, the regular police should be available for any place at which they may be required to co-operate with and assist the rural police.

7. *Assessment of Police Limits.*—This use of the regular police affects the assessment of areas within police limits for the tax by which the police are paid. It may be urged that if the

inhabitants of certain areas pay for the police to do duty within those areas, it is unfair to send them away for work elsewhere. To meet this objection I think that the limits of large towns should be retained, as at present, for the purpose of assessment, and to define the general area of police duties in those towns; but the inhabitants of such areas should only pay two-thirds of the cost of maintenance of the police within their limits, and it should be understood that, while the duties of the police lie generally within the limits, they are available for duty outside them if necessary. This should apply to Colombo, Kandy, Galle, and Jaffna. Elsewhere I would abolish limits altogether, only reserving the right to define limits for assessment in any place where the riotous conduct of the inhabitants, or the unsatisfactory state of crime, makes it necessary to station extra police. The system of limits in the rural districts works in a most unsatisfactory manner in more ways than one. It cramps, and, as regards the prevention of crime, almost nullifies the use of police; and it is very unfair on those within the area, who pay for police, to prevent crime and arrest criminals, while just outside the limits is a sanctuary for any bad characters who may choose to live there in safety, and prey on the people within the limits as opportunity occurs. The control of the regular police by Government Agents will remove any objection there may be to the police unnecessarily interfering in rural districts, as the Government Agents can send them out when and where they like.

8. *Chief Police Officer.*—In each Province there will be a Superintendent or other responsible police officer, who will, subject to the control of the Government Agent, have charge of the police, regular and rural, in the Province. He will be responsible for the good order and discipline of the police, and will have the direction of all measures affecting the preservation of good order, the prevention and detection of crime, the registration and supervision of habitual criminals, and other police duties which can only be efficiently dealt with by a trained officer. All crime should be reported to him, and he should see that in every case in which it may be useful, the rural police are properly assisted by the regular police, and *vice versa*. In all serious cases the Superintendent himself must supervise the measures taken for the detection and conviction of the offender.

9. *Dealing with Crime.*—In the set of rules, which are attached and marked A, it is provided that on the occurrence of a serious crime in any district it shall be known what police officer, regular or rural, should take up the case at once, and do what is immediately necessary, reporting forthwith to the Superintendent or other chief police officer. This is a most important point, as it now frequently happens that in a serious case the chance of bringing home the crime to the offender, and of producing good evidence in the courts, is lost for want of immediate effective measures. The Superintendent, subject to the direction of the Government Agent, can then decide how the detection or investigation can best be effected. It may be best to leave the case entirely to an inspector, sergeant, or constable, alone or aided by the rural police; or the rural headman of police may be best able to make a detection; or it may be advisable to entrust the case to a Mudaliyár or Raṭémahatmayá with a sergeant, constable, or rural headman to assist him. The Superintendent can decide on the action necessary, and which part of his machinery to set in motion, and the two component bodies forming the police may, it is hoped, for the future be of mutual assistance to, instead of hampering, each other, as I fear has often happened.

10. *No Detective Department.*—It will be noticed that I have made no provision for a regular detective service. I am opposed to the retention of such a service. Its dangers and abuses in all countries are very considerable, and in Ceylon there are perhaps more reasons than in most places why the existence of such a body is undesirable. I prefer that in each case where a detective might be employed, a constable, suited for the particular circumstances of the case, should be selected to work in plain clothes. A Superintendent who has a good knowledge of his men would know whom to select, and if the man is properly instructed he should be as efficient as a detective. The man selected will probably be one of half a dozen men in a division, who will generally be chosen for such duties, and who should speedily obtain experience and skill. This is the plan recommended by Mr. Giles, and I thoroughly agree with him.

11. *Want of Investigators supplied.*—I may here mention that if cases are properly inquired into and prepared by the police, the want of "Investigators" will be to a great extent supplied.

12. *Rules.*—In the rules which I submit for the Governor's consideration it is provided that the power of the Government Agent over the rural police shall be absolute, and over the regular police in his Province only restricted by such rules as are necessary to secure uniformity of system, and to afford the protection usual to the members of an organised force. By these rules the Inspector-General will also be governed in the charge of the Colombo police and the police depôt.

13. *Rules only Temporary.*—I think that it is unnecessary for me to specially notice most of the points affected by the rules, which speak for themselves, but there are one or two to which I may call His Excellency's attention. Before doing so I may mention that these rules are only intended to be temporary, and that I propose to submit later, for approval, a fuller set of rules, in which those now submitted will, if they appear to work well, be included.

14. *Recruiting.*—With regard to rules 4, 17, and 19, I consider it very important that divisions should not be kept up to their strength by local recruiting. The men of the regular police should not, as a rule, serve in the localities in which their homes lie; and I have accordingly provided that all recruits should pass through the depôt, and be sent out to divisions after they are trained.

15. *The Assistant Government Agents.*—In rules 8 and 9 I have endeavoured to deal with the relative position of the Superintendents of Police and the Assistant Government Agents. It is a most difficult point to define, as it is necessary, on the one hand, that the responsibility of the Superintendent may not be superseded in any portion of the Province, and on the other hand, that the Assistant Government Agent may not be restricted in the control which he should exercise over the police in his district. The good sense and good feeling, however, of the officers holding these positions should make the definition sufficient.

16. *Dismissal from Regular and Rural Police Forces.*—In rule 21 I have reserved to the Inspector-General the right of dismissal of sergeants and constables in the regular police. The obtaining of good recruits depends much on the probable security of the tenure of their position, and to ensure uniformity the power to dismiss must remain in one hand. In rules 23, 24, 25, and 26 the Government Agents alone have the power to appoint, remove, and punish rural headmen. It will rest with each Government Agent how much of this power, if any, he may decide to delegate to the Superintendent.

17. *Inquiries into Departmental Offences.*—In rules 33–40 I have endeavoured to provide a system which will secure uniformity of inquiry into departmental offences. I am not satisfied with the system prevailing at present.

18. *Police Duties in connection with Infectious Diseases.*—I think rule 49 is necessary. Local authorities sometimes do not show sufficient consideration for constables employed on duty in connection with infectious diseases, and there is at times a tendency to turn constables into nurses or scavengers.

19. *Criminal Statistics.* In rule 50, which affects the Police Magistrates, I have provided for the criminal statistics, which will be the same as those on which the Attorney-General bases his annual report. At present only a portion of the crimes committed in the Provinces come at all under the operation of the police.

20. *Court Officer.*—Rule 51 provides for the court officer recommended by Mr. Giles, and for the forwarding of early intelligence with respect to crime to the Police Magistrate and the police.

21. *Assistance to Police by Police Magistrates.*—I may here mention that the Magistrates can give great assistance to the police by pointing out to the officer in charge of a case, especially of a serious case, which is likely to be committed to a higher court, where he considers it has been improperly prepared by the police, or on what points more evidence is required. This is done by many Magistrates, but not by all.

22. *Delay in Courts.*—I may also call attention to the delay which at times occurs in trying cases. This is most prejudicial to the preservation of good order and the prevention of crime, and in some cases seriously affects the evidence. Inspectors, sergeants, and constables are also kept waiting at the courts, sometimes for a great part of several days, when they should be employed on other duties. This is not the fault of the Magistrates, but is caused by the amount of work brought into their courts; and I would suggest that when any court is found to be in arrears of its work, an Assistant Magistrate might be temporarily appointed to bring the cases up to date.

23. *Want of Quarters for Police.*—Before entering on the constitution of the force I desire to bring to the Governor's notice the great necessity that exists for sufficient barrack accommodation for the whole of the constables stationed in towns. At present many of the constables have to live in lodgings; wherever they can, and this has many grave objections, of which I may mention three:—First, much extra work is entailed on the constables in going to and from duty (this is a great waste of power); secondly, if it is necessary to make use of a number of extra police suddenly, much time is wasted in collecting them; and thirdly, many of the constables live with people with whom it is very undesirable that they should associate, and whose contact exposes them to great temptation. I am aware that the accommodation of the present barracks is much reduced by the large number of married men in the force, but most respectable inhabitants of Ceylon marry young, and to refuse married recruits would be to restrict greatly the present field for recruiting, which is already not too extensive. Quarters are understood to be provided for the police officers in Ceylon, and I attach a return marked B showing the amount paid by sergeants and constables per mensem in Colombo for lodgings.

24. *Constitution of the Force.*—I now come to the constitution of the re-arranged force as compared with the present police force. I may state, before entering on this, that I do not think that the number of the regular police which the Government Agents have estimated for in the Provinces will be sufficient. To prevent crime and secure safety in the rural districts there should be a regular system of patrols, by which the various police stations should be connected with each other and with the rural police, and the whole country brought, as far as possible, under police supervision. I do not mean that the police should habitually visit all the small villages in a Province, but the principal highways, roads, and villages should be known to, and visited at intervals by the police. The strength as now proposed will not be sufficient to provide for this.

25. *Establishment.*—I attach returns marked C, D, E, F, which show the proposed and present establishment, and the cost of each.

26. *Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents.*—I will first deal with the officers of the force. At present there are four Superintendents and two Assistant Superintendents. It will be necessary in every Province, in which there is more than a very small division of police, that there should be a Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent, who will be the Government Agent's Assistant in police matters. If the police is to be properly worked and crime systematically dealt with, it will be impossible for any Government officer not in the police to immediately supervise their action; he would have neither time nor training. Nor would it be fair that the Government Agent should have the responsibilities of the pay, clothing, discipline, and other matters connected with an organised force, without the assistance of a trained officer who would be responsible to him. In estimating for the Superintendent at Jaffna I have included in the proposed, and also in the present cost, the pay to the Deputy Fiscal, the salary and duties of which appointment should be transferred to the Superintendent of Police in Jaffna so long as the Fiscal has no objection to the arrangement. The Second Assistant Superintendent in Colombo will be the only officer available to take the place of any Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent on leave or incapacitated for duty. The present cost of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents is Rs. 39,969: the proposed cost, as shown in schedule B 2, will be Rs. 53,500. I think that later it will be necessary to add to the number of Superintendents.

27. *Inspectors.*—The total number of inspectors shown in the annexed schedules is twenty-five. I propose in time to replace some of these officers by sergeant-majors, on the pay of a fourth

class inspector, and I am making arrangements specially to enlist men likely to qualify for the appointments. It is necessary to have either inspectors or sergeant-majors in most of the centres where there is a Police Court, in order that offences may be properly dealt with as soon as possible after their occurrence, and that the cases may be properly prepared for the courts. I propose, as the fourth class of inspectors become absorbed, to abolish that rank and to give to sergeant-majors pay equal to a fourth class inspector without conveyance allowance.

28. I have replaced the horse allowance to inspectors by "conveyance allowance" at the same rate. At present an inspector, to draw his allowance, is obliged to keep some sort of a horse, which, however, in some cases he seldom rides; and I think that expense will be saved to him, and the work be better done, by his using what form of conveyance is most economical and convenient.

29. I have also made provision for supplying uniforms to inspectors. The expense of finding this uniform for themselves is beyond their means at their present rate of pay.

30. *Colombo and the Depôt.*—I now come to the divisions. The police in Colombo, under the Inspector-General, form two divisions: the Colombo division as shown in schedule E, for the ordinary police duties of the town; and the depôt for the training of recruits, and the furnishing of jail, Treasury, and such-like guards,—the depôt also includes the Island reserve to supply men to fill vacancies in the other divisions, and to reinforce them on the occasion of epidemics, great gatherings, or riotous conduct. All the available men of the reserve, trained recruits awaiting transfer to divisions, and off-duty men of the guards will assist in the Colombo duties.

31. I propose to establish a police station in the Cinnamon Gardens, where I think it is much required, and I also propose to re-open the station at Grandpass, which was closed in January, 1889. This latter station commands one of the principal entrances to Colombo, and is in a most important position. It will also be necessary to provide new station-houses in Kotahena and Kollupitiya, the stations now in these districts being small and unsuitable in every way, and, I may add, not likely to inspire respect for the Government which owns them or the police which occupies them.

32. *Provinces.*—In schedule C will be seen the proposed strength of the regular and rural police in each Province, with table showing the cost; and by comparing this with schedule D the difference of the proposed and present strength and cost will be seen. The only remark which I may make as to the strength of the regular police is that, in my opinion, none of the Government Agents have asked for more police than are necessary, and that in most cases, as the new system develops itself, an addition to the numbers will be required. The details on which the strength is based in each Province will be found in the letters of the Government Agents in possession of the Government. By comparison of the annexed schedules it will be seen that the cost of the re-arranged force, including rural police, will be Rs. 650,870, as compared with Rs. 530,227, the estimate for the cost of the police for 1892; but it may be added the latter amount shows a saving of Rs. 27,500 on 1891.

33. It will be seen from the appendix C that the total proposed strength of all ranks of Colombo, the depôt, and the Western Province, exclusive of the harbour police, amounts to 865. The present strength of the Western Province is now 707. There is therefore an increase, within the limits of the present Western Province division, of 158, but of these, 70 reserve and 60 recruits belong to the whole Island, and are a very necessary provision for reinforcing divisions in case of disturbances, unusual outbreak of crime, epidemics, and other emergencies, and for replacing men retiring or dismissed from the force. The provision for the protection of the Cinnamon Gardens requires 33 sergeants and constables. The small remaining difference is caused by various items.

34. In the Central Province there is a decrease of 54 of all ranks, but from this apparent decrease must be deducted the police in Uva (23 of all ranks) at present included in the Central Province.

35. In the Southern Province there is an increase of 30 of all ranks; I think that the increase is a necessary one.

36. The police in Sabaragamuwa have hitherto been included in the strength of the Western Province—23 of all ranks, including constables for cart registration, must therefore be considered an increase.

37. In the proposed estimate there is therefore an increase of 213 of all ranks, the principal items of increase being Island reserve 70, recruits 60, Cinnamon Gardens 33, escorts of Treasury, prisoners, &c., 27, Southern Province 30; the principal item of decrease is 31 in the Central Province.

38. The cost of the rural headmen of police is an entirely new item, but if they are worked judiciously, in connection with the regular police, I believe that the amount of Rs. 50,820 will be well expended. The rates of pay of headmen of rural police in the various Provinces are fixed in accordance with the replies of the Government Agents to the Colonial Secretary's Circular of January 25, 1892, No. 8. The other principal items which show a difference in the proposed estimate (appendix G) and the estimate of 1892 (appendix H) are in uniform, the increase in which is caused by the increased number of sergeants and constables, and by provision being made for the uniforms of inspectors, and in forage allowance, caused by the increase in the number of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, and the provision of two horses, instead of one, for officers in charge of divisions.

39. In the preparation of the proposed estimate the servants registration at Kandy has been set down at Rs. 2,000. I believe, however, that this service can be provided for in future for Rs. 300. On the other hand, although the number of men is increased, the provision for travelling allowances, hospitals, &c., has been kept at the same sum. It requires some little experience of a new system to see how these items will be affected, but I do not anticipate any great increase of expenditure on their account.

40. Should the Governor approve of the whole Island being brought under the supervision of the police, as I have recommended, I think that this could be done under section 8 of the Law 16 of 1865. Certain sections of this law as to police limits, and section 33, as to the payment of the

police, will require alteration if, as I recommend, the police become altogether a charge on general revenue, except in the case of the municipal police of Colombo, Kandy, and Galle, and a portion of the town police of Jaffna. I do not, however, think that, section 32 having been amended, there is anything in the present law to prevent the system which I have submitted being introduced at once; and it will be better to avoid altering the law, if possible, till a little experience of the new system has been gained.

I am, &c.,

L. F. KNOLLYS,
Inspector-General of Police.

P.S.—Since the above was in type I have found it necessary to add a Chief Inspector for the Central Province, thus adding Rs. 2,000 to the total of proposed cost.

A.—Regulations for the Ceylon Police under Section 50 of Law 16 of 1865.

1. *The Inspector-General.*—The Inspector-General of Police shall have the immediate control of, and be responsible for, the police depôt and the Colombo division of police.

2. He shall from time to time inspect and report on, for the information of the Governor, the condition of the division of police in each Province. He shall note its efficiency, discipline, and drill, and the knowledge of their duties possessed by the officers and constables, and their manner of performing them, and the results as shown by the state of crime. He shall collate and summarise reports, and shall furnish a general report for each year. He shall inquire into and advise on all police matters which may be referred to him by the Government, he shall advise the Government Agents on all police matters which they may refer to him, and shall aid generally in the supervision of the police system.

3. He shall, from time to time as vacancies occur, recommend for appointment or promotion to the rank of Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, Chief Inspector, and Inspector, such persons as he may think suitable, and he shall promote suitable sergeants and constables to fill vacancies in the rank of sergeant-major and sergeant in the depôt and Colombo divisions, and on the application of the Government Agent of any Province in the division of that Province.

4. He shall superintend the recruiting of constables, and shall furnish constables to the divisions from the depôt according to the strength of each division.

5. *The Headquarter Superintendent.*—The Headquarter Superintendent shall assist the Inspector-General in his office. He shall be responsible for all accounts and financial matters, and for all arms, ammunition, clothing, and stores that may be on charge at headquarters. He shall, under the Inspector-General, have charge of the depôt, and shall be responsible for the performance of the duties which shall be assigned to that division, and for its general efficiency. He shall superintend the enrolment and training of recruits, and arrange for the proper supply of men to fill vacancies in the divisions. He shall inflict punishment on members of the depôt according to law and the regulations of the force.

6. *The Superintendent of Police, Colombo.*—The Superintendent of Police in Colombo shall, under the Inspector-General, have charge of the Colombo division of police. He shall be responsible for its drill, discipline, and general efficiency, and for the performance of the municipal and other duties assigned to it. He shall have charge of the quarters, arms, ammunition, and stores, the payment of the men, and other financial matters. He shall inflict punishment on members of the division according to law and the regulations of the force. He shall be responsible for and personally direct the investigation of crime, and the registration and supervision of habitual criminals.

7. *The Government Agent.*—The division of police in each Province, including all municipal police except in Colombo, shall be under the direct control of the Government Agent, to whom the Superintendent or other chief officer of police shall be responsible. The Government Agent shall be responsible for the efficiency and discipline of the division, for the payment of the men and other financial matters, and for the clothing, arms, ammunition, and other Government property in possession of the division. He shall inflict punishment on members of the division according to law and the regulations of the force. He shall control the action of the police in the suppression and detection of crime, and the maintenance of law and good order.

8. *The Assistant Government Agent.*—When the Government Agent is not present in any district, the Assistant Government Agent of the district shall give general directions for the working of the police, and the Superintendent shall conform to such general directions. Should any question as to the control to be exercised by the Assistant Government Agent arise between that officer and the Superintendent, reference shall be made to the Government Agent.

9. In the absence of the Superintendent, the Assistant Government Agent shall have the immediate control of the police in his district, and shall have all the powers of the Superintendent; but he shall not make any regulations nor give any orders for the general working of the police, their welfare, or discipline, different from or in excess of those made or given by the Government Agent, except in so far as he may be authorised by the Government Agent to suit the local circumstances of the district.

10. The Assistant Government Agent shall correspond on all general matters affecting the police, and the preservation of law and good order, with the Government Agent; but he shall communicate direct with the Superintendent on matters affecting the detection or prevention of any crime, the arrest of offenders, the recovery of stolen property, and such matters. All official correspondence on police matters in a Province shall be accessible to the Superintendent.

11. *The Superintendent of Police or other Chief Officer of Police.*—The Superintendent of Police in each Province shall, under the Government Agent, have charge of the division of police in that Province, and shall be responsible to the Government Agent for the efficiency of the

division and the proper performance of its duties. He shall be in charge of the stations, arms, ammunition, clothing, and stores of the division; of the payment of the men and other financial matters; of the drill and discipline; and of all other details connected with the division. He shall inflict punishment on members of the division according to law and the regulations of the force. He shall superintend the drill, being frequently present himself, and he shall lecture and catechise the officers and men on their duties, and shall cause the other officers to do so. He shall direct the investigation of crime and the registration and supervision of habitual criminals.

12. He shall direct the working of the rural police, and shall use his best endeavours to make the regular and rural police work cordially together as members of one police system.

13. All crime in a Province shall be reported to the Superintendent, and he shall be responsible for its proper investigation, personally directing the collection of evidence in difficult and important cases, and seeing that the names of all necessary witnesses are included in the lists furnished to the Magistrates. As director of criminal investigations in the Province he shall make such arrangements, under the direction of the Government Agent, as will, on the occurrence of a crime, make it evident which officer of the regular or rural police should attend to the case at once.

14. The Superintendent of Police in each Province shall send and receive his correspondence through the Government Agent, but in matters connected with the investigation of any crime, the arrest of criminals, the discovery of stolen property, and other such things, where promptitude is of importance, he shall communicate direct with the chief police officers of other Provinces, or other Government officers not being heads of departments; but such communications shall be subject to the control of the Government Agent.

15. In Provinces in which there is no Superintendent, or in the absence of the Superintendent from his Province, the senior officer of police shall perform his duties, and exercise his powers; except that no officer under the rank of Assistant Superintendent shall have power to inflict punishment on any sergeant or constable.

16. *Inspectors and Sergeant-Majors.*—Chief inspectors, inspectors, and sergeant-majors in Provincial divisions shall have charge of police districts as the Government Agents may direct.

17. *Sergeant-Majors, Sergeants, and Constables.*—The sergeant-majors, sergeants, and constables of each Provincial division shall, in the first instance, to establish the division, be appointed by the Inspector-General To fill vacancies which may hereafter occur constables shall be transferred from the depôt or from other divisions: but the promotion of constables from one grade to another, or to sergeant, or of sergeants from one grade to another, shall rest with the Government Agent, as vacancies occur from time to time.

18. If on the occurrence of a vacancy the Government Agent is not disposed to promote any sergeant or constable in his division, he may apply to the Inspector-General to fill the vacancy, and the Inspector-General shall do so either from the depôt or from another division.

19. The first appointment of every member of the police force below the rank of inspector shall be made by the Inspector-General; and every person so appointed must be trained at the depôt before he is placed on duty.

20. Superintendents and other chief police officers shall assist the Inspector-General in recruiting for the force when required to do so.

21. The Inspector-General may dismiss any sergeant-major, sergeant, or constable from the police; or he may reduce him in rank if he shall appear to him unfit for his position; or he may discharge him without assigning any reason if he shall consider him unsuitable for the police.

22. The Inspector-General alone shall have the power to dismiss or discharge from the police any sergeant-major, sergeant, or constable. If the Government Agent of a Province finds that any such member of the police is unsuitable for his division, or for the police generally, he may apply to the Inspector-General to transfer him to another division or to dismiss or discharge him from the force, stating the reasons why he considers him unsuitable; and the Inspector-General shall deal with the application as the circumstances require.

23. *Rural Police.*—The Government Agent of every Province shall appoint such number of persons as may be directed by the Governor to be police headmen in the Province, and every headman so appointed shall reside in the district to which he is appointed, and shall exercise the office of constable in that district; and the Government Agent may from time to time remove any police headman so appointed, and may appoint another person in his place.

24. Every police headman shall be held to belong to the police force of the Province in which he is appointed, and shall have the powers and protection of a constable in the whole Province, and shall be subject to the orders of the Superintendent or other chief police officer of the Province.

25. Every police headman shall receive such monthly pay as the Governor may from time to time fix in each case, and such pay shall be issued to him by the Superintendent, under the direction of the Government Agent, from the sum set apart for the police protection of the Province.

26. If any police headman shall be guilty of any neglect or violation of duty in his office he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding half a month's pay, which may be inflicted upon him by the Government Agent; and such fine may be deducted from any pay that may be due to him, or that may afterwards become due to him.

27. *Leave.*—The Government Agent, or in Colombo the Inspector-General, may grant leave to any member of the police in his division drawing less than an annual salary of Rs. 3,000 for any period not exceeding one month on full pay and one month on half pay, and the chief police officer of a division, if of the rank of Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent, may grant leave to any inspector in his division for any period not exceeding ten days, and to any sergeant-major, sergeant, or constable for any period not exceeding one month; but the leave of every member of the police force must be governed by the ordinary rules relating to leave of the

Civil Service, and the total periods of leave of any sergeant-major, sergeant, or constable must not exceed in one year one month on full pay and one month on half pay, except by sanction of the Governor. An inspector, in the absence of the Government Agent, Assistant Government Agent, and Superintendent, may have such powers of granting leave as the Government Agent, or in Colombo the Inspector-General, may sanction, provided that such powers shall not extend to granting leave for more than four consecutive days, or seven days in one month, and that the granting of such leave is reported forthwith to the Superintendent. All leave beyond six hours must be recorded in the absence register.

28. All members of the police force shall wear the prescribed uniform, and no change shall be made in the uniform without the authority of the Governor. The sergeants and constables of each division shall be distinguished by a divisional letter and number to be worn on the cap.

29. The divisions will bear the following letters :—Colombo A ; Depôt D ; Central Province C ; Western Province W ; North-Western Province N.-W. ; Northern N ; Eastern E ; Southern S ; Sabaragamuwa S A ; Uva U.

30. *Kits.*—All sergeants and constables shall be required to have the prescribed kit, which shall consist of :—

For Sergeants and Constables of all Classes and Grades.

Government Property.

Three blue tunics	Two sets buttons
Three pairs blue trousers	One pair of braces, which must always be worn when trousers are worn
Three forage caps	
One belt	
One set welded figures	

To be kept at Station.

Frogs	Haversacks
Ammunition pouches	Cap pouches
Truncheons	Raincoats

Private Property to be possessed by all Sergeants and Constables.

Two pairs brown boots	One clothes brush
Two shirts	One button-cleaner
One piece of soap	One pocket register
Two towels	

31. The Superintendent shall be responsible to the Government Agent, or in Colombo to the Inspector-General, that the kits are properly maintained. He shall hold frequent kit inspections, when the kits shall be laid out as shown on the card supplied to divisions.

32. *Arms.*—The arms and ammunition of each division shall be frequently inspected, and the Superintendent shall be responsible to the Government Agent that they are in good order and safe custody.

33. *Discipline.*—The Superintendent shall be responsible to the Government Agent, or in Colombo to the Inspector-General, for the discipline of the division. He shall deal with ordinary cases of neglect and breach of discipline or duty, and may punish offenders, if of the rank of sergeant by fines not exceeding Rs. 5, and if of the rank of constables by fines not exceeding Rs. 5, by confinement to barracks, with or without punishment drill, for a period not exceeding fourteen days, or by punishment drill for a period not exceeding fourteen days, or by both fine and confinement to barracks or punishment drill.

34. When any sergeant or constable shall be accused of an offence which may be deemed by the Superintendent to be of too serious a nature to be dealt with by himself, and it shall appear to him that there is good reason to believe that such an offence has been committed, he shall frame a charge and submit it to the Government Agent, or in Colombo to the Inspector-General, together with a statement of the circumstances and any explanation that the accused may wish to offer ; and the Government Agent or Inspector-General may either direct that the Superintendent shall deal with the charge, or that a case be instituted before a Police Magistrate, or that a Superintendent or an Assistant Superintendent shall hold an inquiry and submit the result to him.

35. When such an inquiry has been ordered the accused shall be informed of such order and of the time of the inquiry, and shall have the charge or charges read over to him, and, if necessary, explained, and shall be asked if he desires to produce any witnesses.

36. The officer holding the inquiry shall read over the charge to the accused, and shall ask him whether he admits or denies the offence with which he is charged. In case he admits it, such evidence only as will show the nature and extent of the offence shall be taken. If the accused denies the charge, the officer holding the inquiry shall take evidence on oath in respect to the charge ; and the witnesses may be examined by the person who preferred the charge and cross-examined by the accused ; and if the accused call any witnesses for the defence they may in like manner be examined by the accused and cross-examined by the person who preferred the charge ; and the officer holding the inquiry may examine and re-examine any witness at any period of the inquiry. After the evidence has been taken the officer holding the inquiry shall record his opinion of the case, and forward the proceedings to the Government Agent, or in Colombo to the Inspector-General, who shall decide on the finding, and, if necessary, pronounce sentence. Should the charge have been originally preferred by the officer holding the inquiry, he shall make a statement before any witnesses are examined, which shall be read over to the accused and be attached to the proceedings.

37. The Government Agent, or in Colombo the Inspector-General, may hear and decide on a charge summarily ; or, in a case where it is inexpedient or difficult for a Superintendent or an Assistant Superintendent to hold the inquiry, he may appoint any person, not being a member of the police force, to hold such inquiry.

38. The Government Agent, or in Colombo the Inspector-General, if he shall find the accused guilty of the charge brought against him, either in a case heard summarily by himself or on the report of an inquiry held as above, may punish him, if a sergeant by degradation of rank or grade, or by fine not exceeding one month's pay, or by both; and if a constable, by degradation of class, by fine not exceeding one month's pay, by confinement to barracks with or without punishment drill for a period not exceeding twenty-eight days, by punishment drill for a period not exceeding twenty-eight days, or by any two of the above. Should the Government Agent consider that the offender should be dismissed from the force, he may forward the proceedings of the inquiry to the Inspector-General, who shall deal with the case by dismissal or transfer, or by any of the above punishments, or by any two of them, or by transfer and punishment.

39. When no Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent is present with a division, all offences shall be referred to the Government Agent or to the Assistant Government Agent of the district in which the offender is stationed; but the Assistant Government Agent shall only exercise the same powers as are possessed by Superintendents, and all serious cases shall be referred to the Government Agent.

40. A sergeant or constable may appeal to the Government Agent, or in Colombo to the Inspector-General, against any punishment inflicted on him by the Superintendent entailing a fine of over Rs. 2, or confinement to barracks, or punishment drill for over seven days; and the Government Agent or Inspector-General shall consider the appeal, and may either confirm, diminish, increase, or remit the punishment. There shall be no appeal against any punishment inflicted by the Government Agent or the Inspector-General.

41. When a fine exceeds Rs. 10 it shall be recovered in successive payments, and not more than Rs. 10 shall ever be deducted from one month's pay. Punishment drill shall not exceed one hour in any one day.

42. *Rewards.*—All rewards earned by the police shall be paid into the Reward Fund. Rewards from the Reward Fund shall only be granted to members of the police stationed in the Provinces on the approval of both the Government Agent of the Province and the Inspector-General, and to members of the police in Colombo on the approval of the Inspector-General. A list of all rewards granted from the Reward Fund shall be furnished to the Colonial Secretary quarterly.

43. Gratuities offered by private individuals to members of the police force may only be accepted by permission of the Superintendent of a division.

44. *Drill.*—All members of the police force must have such a knowledge of squad drill with and without arms, manual and firing exercises, guard mounting, and street lining, as will enable them to act together with quickness and precision. They shall also undergo such physical training as is thought advisable.

45. The Superintendent shall see that the men of his division are, as far as possible, drilled at least once a week by the inspectors and sergeants; and he shall, when he is able to do so without neglecting more important duties, superintend the drill.

46. Great care must be taken that the inspectors, sergeants, and constables are properly instructed in their duties, the nature and circumstances of any specially prevalent crime or offence, the topography of the country, the contents of the *Police Gazette*, and all other matters affecting their work. Each sergeant and constable shall be lectured or catechised at least one hour a week by an inspector, sergeant-major, or senior sergeant, whose ability to do so must have been first tested by the Superintendent. The Superintendent must be frequently present and take part in lectures and catechisms.

47. *Beats and Patrols.*—Except in special circumstances the hours on which a constable is actually on beat or patrol shall not exceed eight in every twenty-four hours, and when possible these duties shall be divided into two spells of four hours each. In ordinary circumstances the fact that there are not sufficient men to cover all the beats shall not be held to warrant the employment of constables for over eight hours on beat or patrol.

48. Beats and patrols in Provincial divisions shall be arranged by the Superintendent, subject to the approval of the Government Agent.

49. *Cholera and Smallpox Duties.*—Sergeants and constables employed on duties connected with cholera or smallpox shall receive batta at the rate of 50 cents a day for a sergeant and 37 cents a day for a constable, chargeable to the Municipality or Local Board by whom they are employed. They shall not take any part in any actual nursing or administering of medicine, nor shall they be required to perform duty inside a hospital or infected house. They shall only assist at the removal of the sick when a medical man or sanitary officer is present to supervise the removal, and their assistance shall be restricted to protecting those charged with the duty of carrying the patient; they shall not be required, in any case, to take part in the actual carriage of the patient themselves; they shall not take part in the burial of the dead, the disinfection of rooms or houses, or the cleansing of sheds, yards, or other premises, but shall, if required by proper authority, supervise those engaged in these duties.

50. *Court Officers and Registers.*—The Inspector-General shall base the criminal returns for each year on the Magistrate's register of cases kept in each Police Court. The register for each quarter shall be tabulated on the approved forms by a clerk of the court, and a copy supplied to the Superintendent or other chief police officer of each Province before the 15th day of the month following the end of the quarter; and the Superintendent shall forward a copy thereof, with as little delay as is possible, to the Inspector-General.

51. A police sergeant or intelligent constable, to be called the court officer, shall be attached to every Police Court. He shall carry out the directions of the Magistrate with regard to the preservation of good order and regularity in the court. He shall make each morning before the court opens two copies of all the entries in the Magistrate's register of cases made on the previous day, and shall forward one copy to the Superintendent of the Province and one copy to the chief police officer of the district in which the court is situated. He shall see all reports of offences to the court as soon as they are made; and when any urgent or serious case is reported, he shall

inform the Magistrate, if he is not at the court at the time, and the chief officer of police of the district of such report forthwith.

52. *Stores.*—The Superintendent shall be in charge of all the stores of his division. All clothing, uniform, articles of kit and furniture, shall be drawn from the Colonial Storekeeper direct, and shall not pass through the Inspector-General's store.

53. *Correspondence.*—The Government Agent, as head of the police in each Province, and the Inspector-General of Police shall correspond direct with each other upon all matters of finance, discipline, preservation of order, detection of crime, and other matters generally affecting the division or police duties. If the Government Agent desires it, the Superintendent may be authorised to sign letters for him; the Headquarter Superintendent shall continue to sign certain letters for the Inspector-General.

54. The Superintendent of each Province and of Colombo shall correspond with the Headquarter and Depôt Superintendent on all matters of strength of divisions, transfers, stores, and such-like routine matters. The correspondence of Superintendents with each other, and with other officials, has been laid down in rule 14.

55. *Finance.*—The Inspector-General of Police shall be responsible, in the same manner as he has been hitherto, for the expenditure of public money on account of the Colombo Division and the Depôt.

56. The Government Agent shall be responsible for the expenditure of public money on account of the division of police in his Province, and shall administer the vote for the police in his Province, and shall, before the end of each year, furnish his estimate for police establishment and services for the ensuing year.

57. The Reward Fund shall be administered by the Inspector-General. Rewards shall be granted as laid down in rule 42.

58. The Police Compassionate Fund shall be administered as hitherto by the Inspector-General assisted by a Committee.

59. *Books.*—The Superintendent of each division, under the direction of the Government Agent, or in Colombo of the Inspector-General, shall keep the following books and records on the approved forms to be supplied from the Inspector-General's office :—

Pay and Finance.

Cash Book	Deposit Book
Receipt Book	Guard Book
Ledger	Vote and Contingency Book
Bank Cheque Book	

Stores.

Store Return	Transfer Register
Orders for Stores	Conduct Register
New Clothing Register	Changes Register
Part worn Clothing Register	Rewards to Police Register
Railway Warrant Book	Punishment Register
Inward Letter Register	Complaints against Police Register
Outward Letter Register	Habitual Criminals Register
General Register	Serious Crime Register
Absence Register	Process Register
Strength Register	

60. The police officer in charge of each station shall keep the following books :—

Information Book	Stolen Property and Prisoners' Property Book
Charge Book	Receipts for do. do. File
Lock-up Book	Habitual Criminals Register
Lock-up Diet Book	Letter Guard File
Process Register	Circular and General Order Guard File
Arms and Store List	Inward and Outward Letter Register
Duty Roster	
Visiting Book for entries by the Government Agent, Inspector-General, and Superintendent	

61. The following returns will be forwarded to Government by Government Agents, and in Colombo by the Inspector-General :—

List of Establishment (annual)	Claim Schedules for current month (monthly)
Requisition for Stationery (six-monthly)	Supplementary Estimates
Completed Pay Papers (monthly)	Municipal and Town Bills
Revenue (monthly)	

NOTE.—Until January 1, 1893, these returns will be sent to the Inspector-General, as the Police Vote for 1892 is in his favour.

62. The following returns shall be forwarded by the Government Agent to the Inspector-General :—

List of Establishment (annual)	Changes in Register for the previous month (monthly)
Rewards and Punishments for *Quarterly Gazette* (quarterly)	Half-Fine Statements from Magistrates (monthly)
Return of Rewards and Punishments (monthly)	Annual Report, Forms 1, 3, 4, 42, 59, 60, 62 (annual)

63. Nothing in these regulations shall be taken to cancel or nullify the orders and regulations of the Ceylon police force existing at the time of their approval by the Governor, except in so far as these and previous regulations are repugnant to one another.

38. The Government Agent, or in Colombo the Inspector-General, if he shall find the accused guilty of the charge brought against him, either in a case heard summarily by himself or on the report of an inquiry held as above, may punish him, if a sergeant by degradation of rank or grade, or by fine not exceeding one month's pay, or by both; and if a constable, by degradation of class, by fine not exceeding one month's pay, by confinement to barracks with or without punishment drill for a period not exceeding twenty-eight days, by punishment drill for a period not exceeding twenty-eight days, or by any two of the above. Should the Government Agent consider that the offender should be dismissed from the force, he may forward the proceedings of the inquiry to the Inspector-General, who shall deal with the case by dismissal or transfer, or by any of the above punishments, or by any two of them, or by transfer and punishment.

39. When no Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent is present with a division, all offences shall be referred to the Government Agent or to the Assistant Government Agent of the district in which the offender is stationed; but the Assistant Government Agent shall only exercise the same powers as are possessed by Superintendents, and all serious cases shall be referred to the Government Agent.

40. A sergeant or constable may appeal to the Government Agent, or in Colombo to the Inspector-General, against any punishment inflicted on him by the Superintendent entailing a fine of over Rs. 2, or confinement to barracks, or punishment drill for over seven days; and the Government Agent or Inspector-General shall consider the appeal, and may either confirm, diminish, increase, or remit the punishment. There shall be no appeal against any punishment inflicted by the Government Agent or the Inspector-General.

41. When a fine exceeds Rs. 10 it shall be recovered in successive payments, and not more than Rs. 10 shall ever be deducted from one month's pay. Punishment drill shall not exceed one hour in any one day.

42. *Rewards.*—All rewards earned by the police shall be paid into the Reward Fund. Rewards from the Reward Fund shall only be granted to members of the police stationed in the Provinces on the approval of both the Government Agent of the Province and the Inspector-General, and to members of the police in Colombo on the approval of the Inspector-General. A list of all rewards granted from the Reward Fund shall be furnished to the Colonial Secretary quarterly.

43. Gratuities offered by private individuals to members of the police force may only be accepted by permission of the Superintendent of a division.

44. *Drill.*—All members of the police force must have such a knowledge of squad drill with and without arms, manual and firing exercises, guard mounting, and street lining, as will enable them to act together with quickness and precision. They shall also undergo such physical training as is thought advisable.

45. The Superintendent shall see that the men of his division are, as far as possible, drilled at least once a week by the inspectors and sergeants; and he shall, when he is able to do so without neglecting more important duties, superintend the drill.

46. Great care must be taken that the inspectors, sergeants, and constables are properly instructed in their duties, the nature and circumstances of any specially prevalent crime or offence, the topography of the country, the contents of the *Police Gazette*, and all other matters affecting their work. Each sergeant and constable shall be lectured or catechised at least one hour a week by an inspector, sergeant-major, or senior sergeant, whose ability to do so must have been first tested by the Superintendent. The Superintendent must be frequently present and take part in lectures and catechisms.

47. *Beats and Patrols.*—Except in special circumstances the hours on which a constable is actually on beat or patrol shall not exceed eight in every twenty-four hours, and when possible these duties shall be divided into two spells of four hours each. In ordinary circumstances the fact that there are not sufficient men to cover all the beats shall not be held to warrant the employment of constables for over eight hours on beat or patrol.

48. Beats and patrols in Provincial divisions shall be arranged by the Superintendent, subject to the approval of the Government Agent.

49. *Cholera and Smallpox Duties.*—Sergeants and constables employed on duties connected with cholera or smallpox shall receive batta at the rate of 50 cents a day for a sergeant and 37 cents a day for a constable, chargeable to the Municipality or Local Board by whom they are employed. They shall not take any part in any actual nursing or administering of medicine, nor shall they be required to perform duty inside a hospital or infected house. They shall only assist at the removal of the sick when a medical man or sanitary officer is present to supervise the removal, and their assistance shall be restricted to protecting those charged with the duty of carrying the patient; they shall not be required, in any case, to take part in the actual carriage of the patient themselves; they shall not take part in the burial of the dead, the disinfection of rooms or houses, or the cleansing of sheds, yards, or other premises, but shall, if required by proper authority, supervise those engaged in these duties.

50. *Court Officers and Registers.*—The Inspector-General shall base the criminal returns for each year on the Magistrate's register of cases kept in each Police Court. The register for each quarter shall be tabulated on the approved forms by a clerk of the court, and a copy supplied to the Superintendent or other chief police officer of each Province before the 15th day of the month following the end of the quarter; and the Superintendent shall forward a copy thereof, with as little delay as is possible, to the Inspector-General.

51. A police sergeant or intelligent constable, to be called the court officer, shall be attached to every Police Court. He shall carry out the directions of the Magistrate with regard to the preservation of good order and regularity in the court. He shall make each morning before the court opens two copies of all the entries in the Magistrate's register of cases made on the previous day, and shall forward one copy to the Superintendent of the Province and one copy to the chief police officer of the district in which the court is situated. He shall see all reports of offences to the court as soon as they are made; and when any urgent or serious case is reported, he shall

inform the Magistrate, if he is not at the court at the time, and the chief officer of police of the district of such report forthwith.

52. *Stores.*—The Superintendent shall be in charge of all the stores of his division. All clothing, uniform, articles of kit and furniture, shall be drawn from the Colonial Storekeeper direct, and shall not pass through the Inspector-General's store.

53. *Correspondence.*—The Government Agent, as head of the police in each Province, and the Inspector-General of Police shall correspond direct with each other upon all matters of finance, discipline, preservation of order, detection of crime, and other matters generally affecting the division or police duties. If the Government Agent desires it, the Superintendent may be authorised to sign letters for him; the Headquarter Superintendent shall continue to sign certain letters for the Inspector-General.

54. The Superintendent of each Province and of Colombo shall correspond with the Headquarter and Depôt Superintendent on all matters of strength of divisions, transfers, stores, and such-like routine matters. The correspondence of Superintendents with each other, and with other officials, has been laid down in rule 11.

55. *Finance.*—The Inspector-General of Police shall be responsible, in the same manner as he has been hitherto, for the expenditure of public money on account of the Colombo Division and the Depôt.

56. The Government Agent shall be responsible for the expenditure of public money on account of the division of police in his Province, and shall administer the vote for the police in his Province, and shall, before the end of each year, furnish his estimate for police establishment and services for the ensuing year.

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Receipt Book	Guard Book
Ledger	Vote and Contingency Book
Bank Cheque Book	

Stores.

Store Return	Transfer Register
Orders for Stores	Conduct Register
New Clothing Register	Changes Register
Part worn Clothing Register	Rewards to Police Register
Railway Warrant Book	Punishment Register
Inward Letter Register	Complaints against Police Register
Outward Letter Register	Habitual Criminals Register
General Register	Serious Crime Register
Absence Register	Process Register
Strength Register	

60. The police officer in charge of each station shall keep the following books :—

Information Book	Stolen Property and Prisoners' Property Book
Charge Book	Receipts for do. do. File
Lock-up Book	Habitual Criminals Register
Lock-up Diet Book	Letter Guard File
Process Register	Circular and General Order Guard File
Arms and Store List	Inward and Outward Letter Register
Duty Roster	
Visiting Book for entries by the Government Agent, Inspector-General, and Superintendent	

61. The following returns will be forwarded to Government by Government Agents, and in Colombo by the Inspector-General :—

List of Establishment (annual)	Claim Schedules for current month (monthly)
Requisition for Stationery (six-monthly)	Supplementary Estimates
Completed Pay Papers (monthly)	Municipal and Town Bills
Revenue (monthly)	

NOTE.—Until January 1, 1893, these returns will be sent to the Inspector-General, as the Police Vote for 1892 is in his favour.

62. The following returns shall be forwarded by the Government Agent to the Inspector-General :—

List of Establishment (annual)	Changes in Register for the previous month (monthly)
Rewards and Punishments for *Quarterly Gazette* (quarterly)	Half-Fine Statements from Magistrates (monthly)
Return of Rewards and Punishments (monthly)	Annual Report, Forms 1, 3, 4, 42, 59, 60, 62 (annual)

63. Nothing in these regulations shall be taken to cancel or nullify the orders and regulations of the Ceylon police force existing at the time of their approval by the Governor, except in so far as these and previous regulations are repugnant to one another.

B 1.—Barracks.

Return showing the Number of Sergeants and Constables living out of Quarters on January 1, 1892, in the different Divisions in the Western Province, and the amount of Rent paid by them.

Division.	Number of Sergeants and Constables.	Amount of Rent paid monthly. Rs. c.	Remarks of Inspectors.
Headquarters ...	15 ...	62 25 ...	No suitable buildings are procurable, that I know of, to accommodate these men.
Maradána ...	41 ...	103 50 ...	There are 63 little houses in the garden adjoining the Inspector-General's Office belonging to W. M. Meera Lebbe, who is willing to let them.
Pettah ...	48 ...	160 25 ...	I went all round my division, and I could get no buildings on rental for any men. I think houses should be built.
Kolluputiya ...	36 ...	101 50 ...	I know of no place we could rent for less than Rs. 100 per mensem.
Kotahena ...	19 ...	55 50 ...	I think a place could be secured here for barracks at Rs. 50 per mensem.
Fort ...	7 ...	60 0 ...	These men would have to go to Slave Island for quarters.
Borella ...	8 ...	18 50 ...	We could rent a line of rooms to accommodate all the eight men for Rs. 16 per mensem.
Total ...	177	564 50	

B 2.—Officers.

Superintendents.

		Rs.	
1st Class ...	Mr. Creasy ...	5,000 ...	Colombo
Do. ..	Mr. Murray ...	5,000 ...	Central Province
2nd Class ...	Mr. Holland ..	4,500 ...	Headquarter and Depôt
Do. ...	Mr. Rudd ..	4,500 ...	Northern Province

Assistant Superintendents.

		Rs.	
1st Class ...	Mr De Saram ...	3,500 ..	Colombo
Do. ...	Vacant ...	3,500 ...	For duty in the Southern, Western, Eastern, North-Western Provinces, and Colombo
2nd Class ...	Vacant ...	3,000 ..	
Do. ...	Vacant ...	3,000 ...	
Do. ...	Vacant ...	3,000 ...	
Do. ...	Mr. Van Houten ...	3,000 ...	

The Superintendent of Colombo to receive Rs. 1,000 extra (to count for pension).

	Rs.
Total cost of Officers' pay	39,000
Present cost	32,250

Allowances, giving two horses to each Officer in charge of a Division and one to others, and to the Depôt Superintendent.

	Rs.		Rs. c.
Proposed horse allowance ...	7,140	Proposed house allowance ..	7,360 0
Present do. ...	2,940	Present do. ...	4,779 84

	Rs. c.
Proposed total ...	53,500 0
Present total ...	39,969 84

NOTE.—If Mr. Hansard returns to duty one Assistant Superintendent will not be required. The estimate will be increased by Rs. 7,500, less Rs. 3,000.

C.—Estimate of Proposed Strength and Cost of Police (exclusive of Controlling Staff and Services).

	Regular Police.									Rural Police.		Clerical Staff.		
				European.		Native.								
	Chief Inspectors.	Inspectors.	Sergeant-Majors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total	Cost.	No. of Headmen.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Total Cost.
									Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Colombo *a* ...	2	6	2	6	8	60	408	492	131,170	—	—	13	9,200	140,370
Depôt ..	—	2	—	2		28	281	313	74,040	—	—	..	—	74,040
Western Province ...	—	1	..	—	—	9	50	60	15,235	15	2,700	2	1,260	19,195
Central Province *b* ...	—	4	—	—	..	40	234	278	69,680	52	16,320	9	3,900	89,900
Northern Province ...	..	1	3	.	—	9	83	96	24,685	22	4,020	1	600	29,305
Southern Province *b* .	—	4	—	1	2	23	127	157	42,270	50	12,600	3	1,410	56,280
Eastern Province ...	.	2	—	.	—	3	27	32	9,140	8	960	1	400	10,500
North-Western Province ...	—	1	—	—	—	7	36	44	11,495	62	9,180	1	400	21,075
Province of Uva ...	.	1	—	—	..	4	18	23	6,515	14	5,040	1	400	11,955
Province of Sabaragamuwa *c*	—	2	..	—	—	3	18	23	7,250	—	—	1	400	7,650
Harbour Police *d* ...	—	1	—	3	—	1	14	19	7,320	—	—	—	—	7,320
Total ...	2	25	5	12	10	187	1,296	1,537	398,800	223	50,820	32	17,970	467,590

a Includes Municipality.
b Includes Municipality and Government service.
c Includes cart registration.
d Includes the wages of a cooly. Rs. 120 per annum.

Reimbursed by Municipalities :—
a Rs. 60,000, Colombo.
b Rs. 12,867, Kandy.
b Rs. 9,756, Galle.

D.—Present Strength and Cost of Police (exclusive of Controlling Staff and Services).

Province.	Inspectors.	European Sergeants.	European Constables.	Native Sergeants.	Native Constables.	Total.	Cost.
							Rs.
Western*	12	11	8	78	598	707	183,310
Central†	5	—	—	51	276	332	84,035
Northern	1	—	—	10	78	89	21,515
Southern	4	1	2	17	103	27	34,830
Eastern	2	—	—	3	27	32	9,110
North-Western ...	1	—	—	6	30	37	9,835
Total ...	25	12	10	165	1,112	1 324	342,635

* Includes Municipalities and Government Service and Harbour Police. Sabaragamuwa included in the Western Province.

† Uva included in the Central Province

E.—Details of Colombo Division.

Divisions.	Chief Inspectors.	Inspectors.	Sergeant-Majors.	European Sergeants.	European Constables.	Native Sergeants.	Native Constables.	Total.
Maradana	—	1	—	—	—	13	54	68
Kollupitiya	—	1	—	—	—	8	37	46
Slave Island	—	1	—	—	—	6	38	45
Cinnamon Gardens	—	—	.	—	—	6	27	33
Superintendent of Police	—		—	—	—	1	12	13
Fort	—	—	1	5	8	4	46	64
Kotahéna	—	1	—	—	—	12	69	82
Pettah	—	1	—	—	—	6	64	71
Courts	—	1	—	—	—	1	8	10
Cart Registration	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8
Relieving Inspector	—	.	1	—	—	—	—	1
Chief Inspectors	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
River Police	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	5
Colombo Stores	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Orderlies (Office and Personal)	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7
Librarian	—	—	.	—	—	—	1	1
Buglers	—	.	—	.	—	—	2	2
Lake Police	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Police Lent	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6
Reserve for those marked ( )	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	7
Office Sergeant	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Constable Clerks, Western, Northern, Eastern, and North-Western Provinces ... ... / Registrar of Servants' Office ... ... / Inspector-General's Office	—	—	.	—	—	—	15	15
Total ...	2	6	2	6	8	60	408	492
Harbour Police	—	1	—	3	—	1	14	19
Total ...	2	7	2	9	8	61	422	511

F.—Details of Depôt.

Duties.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Armourer	—	1	—	1
Instructors of Recruits	—	2	.	2
Bugler	—	—	1	1
Storekeeper	—	1	—	1
Lithographer	—	—	1	1
Bank and Post Orderlies	—	1	1	2
Hospital Orderlies	—	—	2	2
Inspector-General's Personal Orderlies	—	—	2	2
Inspector-General's Office Orderly	—	—	1	1
Depôt Office Orderly	—	—	1	1
Headquarter Superintendent's Personal Orderlies	—	—	2	2
Arm Cleaners	—	—	2	2
Telephone Clerks	—	—	2	2
Escorts (Treasury, Prisoners, Banks) and Public Entertainments ...	-	2	25	27
Welikada Jail Guard	—	2	24	26
Mahara do.	—	2	21	23
Slave Island do.	-	2	18	20
Hulftsdorp do.	—	2	12	14
Treasury Guard	—	2	12	14
Powder Magazine Guard	—	—	6	6
Reserve of 20 per cent. for leave, sick, absent without leave, under suspension, awaiting discharge	—	3	28	31
Island Reserve	—	10	60	70
Recruits	—	—	60	60
Inspectors	2	—	—	2
Total ...	2	30*	281	313

* Includes two European sergeants.

G.—Estimate of Proposed Expenditure.

	Amount. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Personal Emoluments.		
Inspector-General	10,000	
2 Superintendents, 1st class, at Rs. 5,000 each	10,000	
2 Superintendents, 2nd class, at Rs. 4,500 each	9,000	
2 Assistant Superintendents, 1st class, at Rs. 3,500 each ...	7,000	
4 Assistant Superintendents, 2nd class, at Rs. 3,000 each ...	12,000	
Additional allowance to Superintendent, Western Province ...	1,000	
		49,000
2 Chief Inspectors at Rs. 2,000 each	4,000	
24 Inspectors { 1st class, 2nd do., 3rd do., 4th do. } Average pay Rs. 1,135 each ...	27,240	
5 Sergeant-majors at Rs. 840 each	4,200	
9 European sergeants { 1st class, 2nd do. } Average pay Rs. 780 each ...	7,020	
10 European constables { 1st do., 2nd do } Average pay Rs. 540 each ...	5,400	
186 Native sergeants { 1st class { 1st grade, 2nd do., 3rd do. }; 2nd class { 1st do., 2nd do., 3rd do. } } Average pay Rs. 400 each ...	74,400	
1,282 Native constables { 1st class, 2nd do., 3rd do. } Average pay Rs. 210 each ...	269,220	
		391,480
Clerical Establishment.		
III. Class.		
1 Chief clerk	1,700	
1 Clerk	900	
2 Clerks at Rs. 800 each	1,600	
4 Clerks at Rs. 700 do.	2,800	
II. Class.		
7 Clerks at Rs. 600 each	4,200	
I. Class.		
3 Clerks at Rs. 500 each	1,500	
2 Clerks at Rs. 480 do	960	
5 Clerks at Rs. 400 do.	2,000	
1 Clerk at Rs. 360	360	
5 Clerks at Rs. 210 do.	1,050	
1 Peon at Rs. 180	180	
1 Storekeeper at Rs. 720	720	
		17,970
Servants Registration Department.		
Registrar of Servants, Colombo...	1,200	
Registrar of Servants, Kandy	2,000	
		3,200
1 Office cooly at Rs. 120	120	
1 Station cooly at Rs. 180	180	
1 Cooly for latrine, Kandy, at Rs. 120	120	
		420
Powder Magazine Keepers.		
1 Powder magazine keeper, Galle	360	
1 Powder magazine keeper, Batticaloa	150	
1 Powder magazine keeper, Kurunegala	240	
2 Powder magazine coolies, Kandy, at Rs. 180 each ...	360	
2 Powder magazine coolies, Kurunegala, at Rs. 120 each ...	240	
		1,350
Allowances.		
Special allowance to Inspector David	—	300
House Allowance.		
Inspector-General	1,200	
2 Superintendents at Rs. 1,000 each	2,000	
1 Superintendent	720	
1 Superintendent	500	
2 Assistant Superintendents at Rs. 600 each	1,200	
4 Assistant Superintendents at Rs. 360 do.	1,440	
Chief Inspector David	300	
		7,360
Rural Police.		
Western Province 15 headmen at Rs. 180 each —	2,700	
Central Province { 40 do. Rs. 300 do. 12,000; 12 do. Rs. 360 do. 4,300 }	16,320	
Northern Province { 5 do. Rs. 240 do. 1,200; 9 do. Rs. 180 do. 1,620; 8 do. Rs. 150 do. 1,200 }	4,020	
Southern Province { 40 do. Rs. 240 do. 9,600; 10 do. Rs. 300 do. 3,000 }	12,600	
Eastern Province 8 do. Rs. 120 do. —	960	
North-Western Province { 5 do. Rs. 180 do. 900; 48 do. Rs. 150 do. 7,200; 9 do. Rs. 180 do. 1,080 }	9,180	
Province of Uva 14 do. Rs. 360 do.	5,040	
		50,820

Harbour Police.	Amount. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Brought forward ...	—	521,900
Inspector	1,500	
3 European sergeants at Rs. 720 each	2,160	
1 Native sergeant at Rs. 600	600	
14 Native constables at Rs. 210 each	2,940	
Cooly at Rs. 120	120	
		7,320
Harbour police uniform	315	
Harbour police oil	88	
		403
		529,623
Other Charges.		
Arms	4,000	
Uniform	24,555	
Lighting	5,786	
Victualling prisoners	6,000	
Batta to police at outstations	12,166	
Petty expenses	4,300	
To meet cost of Police Hospital over recoveries by hospital stoppages	700	
Petty expenses, Police Hospitals	420	
Stationery	1,600	
Telephone communication	1,500	
Secret service	1,200	
Rent, station-houses, barracks, &c.	14,000	
Forage allowance to officers ... ... Rs. 7,140		
Conveyance allowance to officers ... Rs. 12,180		
	19,320	
Travelling allowance	22,000	
Relieving and removing sick, &c.	1,200	
Cleansing latrines	2,500	
		121,247
		650,870
1 Chief Inspector, Central Province (omitted from above)		2,000

Strength of Regular and Rural Police, and Controlling and Clerical Staff.

	Inspector-General.	Supdts., 1st Class.	Supdts., 2nd Class.	Asst. Supdts., 1st Class.	Asst. Supdts., 2nd Class.	Chief Inspectors.	Inspectors.	Sergeant-Majors.	European.		Native.		Rural Police.	Clerical Staff.	Cost.
									Sergeants.	Constables.	Sergeants.	Constables.			
Controlling Staff ...	1	2	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49,000
Colombo ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	2	6	8	60	408	—	13	143,370
Depôt ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	28	281	—	—	74,040
Harbour Police ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	14	—	—	7,320
Government Agents...	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	3	1	2	98	593	223	19	245,860
Total ...	1	2	2	2	4	2	25	5	12	10	187	1,296	223	32	516,590

Cost.

	Rs.	Rs.
By Government Agents, cost of regular police	195,040	
Government Agents, cost of rural police	50,820	
		245,860
Colombo and depôt, cost of regular police	—	214,410
Harbour police	—	7,320
		467,590
Cost of controlling staff	—	49,000
		516,590
Cost of Servants Registration Department	—	3,200
Cost of powder magazine keepers and coolies	—	1,770
Allowance to Inspector David...	300	
House rent to officers	7,360	
Other charges	121,247	
Other charges, harbour police	403	
		129,310
Total of Estimate ...		650,870

H.—List of Sums voted to the Police Department for the year 1892.

Police.	Fixed Establishment.	Approved Estimate, 1891.		Estimate, 1892.	
PERSONAL EMOLUMENTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Inspector-General	10,000 [1]				
Two Provincial Superintendents at Rs. 5,000 each ...	10,000				
Personal allowance to Capt. Hansard to make up his pay to Rs. 7,500	—	1,500		1,500	
Two Superintendents	—	8,000		8,000	
Two Assistant Superintendents at Rs. 3,500 each ...	—	7,000		7,000	
One Assistant Superintendent	—	1,500		1,500 [2]	
Inspectors.					
26 { 3 1st class at Rs. 1,500 each	—	4,500		4,500	
Personal allowance to Inspector David for specially good services	—	300		300	
6 2nd class at Rs. 1,200 each	—	7,200		7,200	
10 3rd class at Rs. 1,000 each	—	10,000		10,000	
7 4th class at Rs. 840 each	—	5,880		5,880	
European Sergeants.					
8 { 3 1st class at Rs. 840 each	—	2,520		2,520	
5 2nd class at Rs. 720 each	—	3,600		3,600	
36 European constables { 8 1st class at Rs. 576, 12 2nd class at Rs. 432, 16 3rd class at Rs. 360 } Average pay Rs. 432 ...	—	15,552		15,552	
66 1st class native sergeants { 14 1st grade at Rs 600, 23 2nd grade at Rs. 480, 29 3rd grade at Rs. 420 } Average pay Rs. 480 ...	—	35,040		31,680 [3]	
103 2nd class native sergeants { 22 1st grade at Rs. 360, 33 2nd grade at Rs. 320, 48 3rd grade at Rs. 300 } Average pay Rs. 320 ...	—	36,160		32,960 [3]	
1,120 native constables { 250 1st class at Rs. 270, 365 2nd class at Rs. 210, 505 3rd class at Rs. 180 } Average pay Rs. 210 ...	—	255,360		235,200 [3]	
Registration.					
Registrar of servants at Colombo	—	2,500		1,200 [4]	
Do. do. at Kandy	—	2,000		2,000	
Do. of carts	—	1,000		— [5]	
Clerical Establishment.					
III. CLASS.					
Chief clerk	1,500	200		200	
Second do.	—	900		900	
Third do.	—	800		800	
Fourth do.	—	800		800	
Four clerks at Rs 700 each	—	2,800		2,800	
Clerk and storekeeper	—	720		720	
II. CLASS.					
Seven clerks at Rs. 600 each	—	4,800		4,200 [6]	
I. CLASS.					
Three clerks at Rs. 500 each	—	2,000		1,500 [7]	
Two clerks at Rs. 480 each	—	960		960	
One clerk	—	400		400	
Office cooly	—	180		180	
Station cooly	—	120		120	
Cooly for latrines, Kandy	—	120		120	
Powder Magazine Keepers.					
Powder magazine keeper, Galle	—	360		360	
Do. Batticaloa	—	150		150	
Do. Kurunegala	—	—		240 [8]	
Two powder magazine coolies, Kandy, at Rs. 180 each	—	360		360	
Do. Kurunegala	—	—		240 [8]	
House Allowances.					
Inspector-General	—	1,200		1,200	
Two superintendents at Rs. 1,000 each	—	2,000		2,000	
One superintendent at Rs. 500	—	500		500	
Do. at Rs. 720	—	720		720	
Two assistant superintendents at Rs. 600 each ...	—	1,200		1,200	
Do. at Rs. 360 each ...	—	680		720	
Inspector David	—	300		300	
Total personal emoluments...	21,500		421,882		392,282

[1] Rs. 12,000 in Estimates of 1891.
[2] Receives Rs. 3,000 per annum as Deputy Fiscal, Jaffna.
[3] The reduction is due to the police having been withdrawn from several places.
[4] Reduced on retirement of the late incumbent.
[5] Combined with registrar of servants.
[6] A clerkship of Rs. 600 abolished. [7] A clerkship of Rs. 500 abolished. [8] New appointment.

Police—*contd.*	Fixed Establishment.	Approved Estimate, 1891.		Estimate, 1892.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward..	21,500	—	421,882	—	392,282
Other Charges.					
Arms, accoutrements, ammunition, truncheons, &c. ..	—	4,000		4,000	
Uniform	—	11,350		16,350[1]	
Lighting station houses and barracks (Colombo) .	—	5,786		5,786	
Victualling prisoners detained in stations and lock-ups	—	6,000		6,000	
Batta to the Police stationed at Hambantota, Badulla, Nuwara Eliya, Craigie Lea, Belgravia, Tillicoultry, Lindula, Pundalu-oya, Welimada, Rakwana, Haldummulla, Uda Pussellawa, Dikoya, Lunugala, Mannar, Maskeliya, Koslanda, and Gandarawela	—	12,166		12,166	
Petty expenses, bookbinding, furniture, &c. ...	—	4,300		4,300	
To meet the necessary cost of Police hospital over-recoveries by hospital stoppages . ..	—	700		700	
Petty expenses for Police hospital, Maradana ..	—	420		420	
Stationery	—	1,600		1,600	
For telephone communication	—	1,500		1,500	
For secret service	—	1,200		1,200	
Rent of station houses, barracks, &c.	—	14,891		14,000[2]	
Horse allowance to Inspector-General and other officers	—	15,000		15,000	
Travelling allowance to all officers and men of the force	—	22,000		22,000	
Relieving and removing sick and destitute persons to hospitals and burying dead bodies	—	1,200		1,200	
Cleansing latrines	—	2,500		2,500	
Total other charges	—	—	104,613		108,722
Total to be voted	—	—	526,495		501,004
Fixed Establishment... ...	—	—	23,500		21,500
Total Police	—	—	549,995		522,504
Harbour Police.					
Inspector-General of Police.					
Personal Emoluments.					
Inspector	—	1,500		1,500	
Three Europeans sergeants, 2nd class, at Rs. 720 each	—	2,160		2,160	
Native sergeant, 1st class, at Rs 600	—	600		600	
Fourteen native constables, 2nd class, at Rs. 210 each		2,940		2,940	
Cooly at Rs. 120	—	120		120	
Total personal emoluments .	—	—	7,320		7,320
Other Charges.					
Harbour police uniform	—	315		315	
Lighting station...	—	88		88	
Total other charges ..	—	—	403		403
Total to be voted ...	—	—	7,723		7,723
Special Expenditure.					
Repairs to boats	—	—		200	
Total special expenditure I. G. of Police		—			200

[1] Two suits of clothing are due to each man in 1892.

[2] Present vote excessive.

Recapitulation.

	Rs.
Police	522,504
Harbour Police	7,723
Total ...	530,227

I.—Abolition of Taxation of Limits.

	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Total amount per annum refunded from Police limits ...			202,538	19
Amount refunded by Colombo	60,000	0		
Do. Kandy	12,867	0		
Do. Galle	9,757	0		
Do. Jaffna	13,052	0		
			95,676	0
Amount which I recommend should revert to General Expenditure...			106,862	19

No. 2.

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE.

No. 185/05126. Colombo, June 2, 1892.

SIR,—I AM directed to forward to you for your remarks the observations and suggestions made by the various Government Agents* on the scheme for the future management of the Police Force in the Island.

2. I transmit also a précis of these observations for your use.

I am, &c.,

J. A. SWETTENHAM,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure in No. 2.

PRÉCIS of Government Agents' Replies to Circular No. 30 of April 14, 1892.

Government Agent, Colombo.—To agree with his former recommendations, number and cost of rural police (*vide* page 10, return C of scheme) should be 44 at Rs. 7,920.

Government Agent, Kandy.—Hopes duty, as mentioned in paragraph 21, will be well impressed on Magistrates. Thinks it best to work on present scheme and amend it as required afterwards.

Government Agent, Jaffna.—Two-thirds cost of police cannot be levied within Jaffna police limits, nor can these limits be extended.

Rule 17, promotion of sergeants and constables.—Government Agents can submit their recommendations, but actual promotion from one Province to another should rest with Inspector-General of Police.

Village police vidánés should receive a small remuneration. Apportionment for Northern Province quite insufficient for police headmen. His estimate was for 22 chief headmen and 235 police vidánés, Rs. 18,360; only Rs. 4,020 is allowed.

He asks that if his estimated number cannot be allowed, that what was granted Central Province or Southern Province (in Central Province 52 men, Rs. 16,320; in Southern Province 50 men, Rs. 12,600) be allowed for Northern Province.

No police required for Vavuniya. The question of remuneration for rural police should be considered.

Government Agent, Galle.—Prefers suggestions in circular 83 of 1891, but is willing to get the scheme a trial if Southern Province is allowed a good Superintendent.

Objects to removal of the Superintendent from Southern Province.

"Police limits" might be removed and left to Departmental arrangement.

Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents should after a time be considered eligible for appointment as Magistrates in the Ceylon Civil Service.

Inspectors and Sergeants should start on Rs. 1,000 at least, and be given Rs. 1,500 as soon as possible.

He prefers rules in circular 83 of 1891. No objection, however, to try the rules tentatively, except Nos. 12, 13, and 24. Government Agents and Superintendents should lay down rules for working for rural police: none should be laid down now.

Rule 21.—Government Agent should be consulted before Inspector-General of Police can dismiss any rural police. In case of difference Government should be asked to decide.

Rule 42.—Each Province should have a separate Reward Fund.

Government Agent, Batticaloa.—Agrees. The Office Assistant should have power to act in Government Agent's absence. The Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent should check all accounts and reside at headquarters, and act on his own responsibility.

Government Agent, Kurunégala.—Agrees with scheme.

Government Agent, Anuráidhapura.—No provision made for his Province in the scheme. Asks that provision be now made for pay of vidané-árachchies (Rs. 2,760) and 20 rural police officers (Rs. 6,000). They should be charged with duty of enforcing cattle disease rules.

Government Agent, Badulla.—Agrees generally. Wants an Assistant Superintendent at least to help him.

Government Agent, Ratnapura.—Table C to be amended. Eleven headmen at Rs. 3,960 to be added. In schedule for Ratnapura Revenue District "investigators" inserted for "headmen." "Police" and "rural police" to be defined. Does not agree with proposal to abolish assessment within defined limits. Town traders should contribute towards preservation of their shops. All crime to be first reported to Government Agent. Detectives: Government Agent to use any police, and incur expenditure indicated, and report confidentially to Inspector-General of Police. Police Magistrates to be directed to help to guide the investigation of crime.

Government Agent does not alter his estimated number required for his Province.

Regulation 7.—Government Agents cannot be "responsible for" matters of "discipline and efficiency."

Regulation 12.—Government Agent agrees if "rural police" are "paid rural police," and if they are to be "under Government Agent's direction." He objects if they include all village headmen.

Regulation 13.—All crime to be reported to Government Agent first.

Regulation 22.—Government Agent should have power to suspend any police officer guilty of an offence, pending decision of Inspector-General of Police.

Regulation 51.—Doubts whether a good court officer can be obtained. The object can be well met by examination by the chief police officer of the court calendar and daily transmission of the entries by the clerk of the court.

A clerk to do the clerical work consequent on this scheme should be provided for each kachchéri.

* Not printed.

No. 3.

MEMORANDUM by the INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE.

No. 2,031. Colombo, June, 1892.

The Government Agent, Western Province.—Paragraph 2. My report was sent in on the 16th March: the recommendations of the Government Agent's letter of the 28th March could not therefore be included. If reference is made to Mr. Dawson's letter of 15th February, 1892, it will be seen that he reported that he would require a police headman for each Village Tribunal at Rs. 15 a head. This was the only information on which I could base an estimate when my report was forwarded. It was only in reply to a further letter from the Colonial Secretary (No. 3,464 of 19th March, 1892) that Mr. Dawson sent in the recommendations contained in his letter No. 320 of the 28th March, 1892. In view of the large population and prevalence of crime in the Western Province I think that 44 headmen at Rs. 15 should be allowed. I believe that the number of regular police in the Western Province asked for by the Government Agent will be found too small, but this is a matter in which the Government Agent, who will be responsible, should be the best judge.

The Government Agent, Kandy.—I quite agree with all Mr. Templer's remarks. I have submitted the scheme as the best combination which I can form of all the proposals and recommendations which have been put forward during the past three or four years, but which have never hitherto been reduced to any shape. Its success depends on the willing co-operation of the officers concerned in the working of it, and there will doubtlessly be many improvements which will suggest themselves in the future.

The Government Agent, Jaffna.—(No. 189 of April 22, 1892), Paragraph 2. The provision of one sergeant and five constables for Vavuniya was made on the recommendation of the Government Agent. The strength of the division of police for the Northern Province can be reduced by that number.

Paragraphs 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.—As regards the payment of vidánés, the Governor has decided that the police headmen only should be paid from the Police vote; and, in accordance with that decision, I made provision for the police headmen asked for by Mr. Twynam. Of course if it is possible to pay the police vidánés all through the Island, so much the better; but if all the estimates are raised in proportion to Mr. Twynam's (from Rs. 29,305 to Rs. 42,235) the vote for the police will have to be a very large one. I still think, and I believe that certainly some of the Government Agents are of the same opinion, that the vidánés and village watchmen should be provided for locally. The estimates for the Central and Southern Provinces certainly do not provide for the payment of all the vidánés, and the difference of estimate for police protection between them and the Northern Province is accounted for to a great extent by the difference in the number of the population and value of property.

(No. 183 of April 20, 1892), Paragraph 1.—In section 40 of my letter it is shown that I only contemplated a portion of the police at Jaffna being paid for by Municipal taxation.

Paragraph 2.—Each division should have its fair proportion of the various grades of sergeants and constables. If on the occurrence of a vacancy there is a fit man in the division to be promoted to it, I believe in most cases the Government Agent would think it objectionable to have a stranger brought in to fill it, and he can act under rule 17. If there is no one in the division fit he can apply to the Inspector-General under rule 18.

The provisions made for the headmen of the Northern Province, as in the case of the other Provinces, was made on the estimate of the Government Agent. The vidánés only, as I have stated above, were struck out. Mr. Twynam compares the estimates for the Northern Province with those for the Central or Southern Provinces, but it must be remembered that both these Provinces have a much larger population than the Northern Province, and contribute much more largely to the revenue. I would suggest that the Government Agent, Northern Province, might be allowed to make some additions to the number of his headmen, of whom he may wish to form a second class, with pay inferior to the chief headmen, but of a position superior to the vidánés, including in these additions provision for Vavuniya.

Government Agent, Galle.—Paragraph 3. With regard to a Superintendent for the Southern Province I have already pointed out the urgent necessity of the appointment of more officers to be trained for the charge of divisions. Until a suitable officer is found Mr. Rudd will have to be kept at Galle. There are at present only four officers in the Force with any length of experience, of whom Colombo, the Depôt, and the Central Province must certainly have three. I believe one or two very good officers from another Police Force might be secured if sufficient inducement were offered, say Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000 and the usual allowances, but they would of course be at first ignorant of the languages.

Paragraph 5.—I agree with Mr. Elliott in the first portion of paragraph 5: the small pay and want of some prospect of future advancement is a very great drawback to the superior officers of the Police, but I should object very strongly to their being included in the Subordinate Civil Service.

Paragraph 6.—I agree.

Paragraph 7.—I do not know what Mr. Elliott's objection to rules 6 and 7 is.

I do not quite understand what the objection is to rules 12, 13, 24. If the Superintendent is not to have the working of the rural police, and the rural police are not to be held to be part of the police force of the Province, I do not see any hope of getting the two bodies of the police to work together, and consequently any hope of the country ever being decently protected by police. Mr. Elliott has misunderstood rule 21: it refers only to the regular police. I do not propose that the Inspector-General should interfere in any way with the individuals of the rural police

Rule 42.—I should object very strongly to a separate Reward Fund for each Province. Rewards should be based as much as possible on an even system throughout the Colony, and that can only be done by maintaining only one Reward Fund.

The Government Agent, Batticaloa.—Paragraph 2. Unless promotion in the police is much more rapid than at present there would be some difficulty in placing the Assistant Superintendent in any way in a subordinate position to the Office Assistant, who would probably be many years his

junior in age and service. At first this will probably not be so, and I do not think that a Government Agent would find any difficulty if the Assistant Superintendent were young and inexperienced, in making him understand that he desired him to consult the Office Assistant when he was himself absent.

Paragraphs 3 and 4.—All police accounts would be checked by the chief officer of police, who would reside at headquarters of his Province when not absent on duty.

The Government Agent, Kurunégala.—Agrees with the scheme.

The Government Agent, Anuradhapura.—Paragraph 1. I understood that I was not to deal with the North-Central Province at all. I think the provision for the rural headmen asked for by Mr. Ievers should be allowed, viz., 20 headmen at Rs. 300 - Rs. 6,000.

I do not understand who the "vidi-arachilla" are, but I do not think that anything like the village watchmen should be paid from the police vote.

The Government Agent, Badulla.—Paragraph 3. I agree with Mr. Fisher that he should have, if possible, an Assistant Superintendent, but I have little hope of having sufficient trained officers at present to meet his wish. His regular police are only 23 all told, and the Inspector should be able to see to the pay and equipment of such a force. The responsibility to which Mr. Fisher objects is what the Superintendent, Central Province, stationed in Kandy, has had to bear hitherto, and it should press much less heavily on an officer on the spot than on one 100 miles away.

The Government Agent, Ratnapura.—Paragraph 2. It was only in his letter of the 21st March, received after my report had been submitted, that the Government Agent replied to the questions put by the Colonial Secretary as to how many headmen he would require. In his previous letter of March ?, 1892, he had stated "no police headmen will be required." I think that the 11 headmen he now suggests, 7 for Ratnapura and 4 for Kégalla, at a cost of Rs. 3,960, should be added to the estimate.

Paragraph 3.—I have never had any idea of the Inspector-General inspecting the rural police headmen, but he will of course report on any matter affecting the general working of police matters and dealing with crime which he may think should be brought to the Governor's notice. The "control" of both regular and rural police will be with the Government Agent.

Paragraph 4.—I do not agree with Mr. Wace on the subject of limits You must have limits defining Municipal duties in large towns; but I do not think that a small community of traders should be taxed to protect them from the criminal characters supplied from the untaxed country which surrounds them. In the case of markets I should see no objection to a constable being paid from market fees to keep order.

Paragraph 5.—As the police would be under the Government Agent, he could arrange, if he so wishes, that all crime should be reported to him in the first place. This could be done merely by his order, but I do not think that the rules could impose the duty of receiving all first reports of crime on the Government Agent of, say, such a Province as the Central Province; and it is certain that great delay would be caused if such a thing were attempted.

Paragraph 6.—Mr. Davidson is quite right in theory, but so far, in practice, the living of the constables among criminal neighbours has proved most injurious to the force, especially in Galle. Later on I think some of the older constables might be given a fitting lodging allowance and be allowed to lodge out. At present there being no lodging allowance for the men the junior men have to find their own quarters with, in some instances, very unfortunate results. I do not understand the latter portion of paragraph 6.

Paragraph 7.—If there is an efficient police officer his experience makes him much more useful in "guiding the investigation of crime" than the Magistrate who lacks such experience. Except in places where there is only a sergeant of police, Magistrates had much better leave the first investigation of crime to a trained police officer.

Paragraphs 8 and 9.—Need no comment.

Paragraph 10.—If the Government Agent is to control and be "responsible for the proper use of the police in his Province," he must certainly be responsible for their discipline and efficiency, with the chief officer of police as his subordinate officer. It would not be possible for the Inspector-General to make himself responsible for any portion of the interior economy of a force which was under the control of another officer wholly independent of him.

Rule 12.—Of course the chief officer of police would be under the direction of the Government Agent. I do not see why "rural police" should include village headmen. I may here remark that I hope that revenue officers will not be appointed paid rural police headmen when it can be avoided.

Rule 13.—Reporting crime or not to the kachchéri may be a matter of arrangement by each Government Agent in his Province, but certainly, if the police are to be of any use, the head of the police must be the first person to be considered in such a matter. I am of opinion that the less the kachchéri, except the Government Agent, is mixed up in the investigation of crime the better will be the results. If the Government Agent wishes all crime to be reported to him, it should be done to him in person.

Rule 22.—I agree; the omission was accidental. This may best be dealt with by inserting in rule 22, in the fourth line, after *may*, "suspend him, placing him upon half pay and may"; and in the rule 34, line three, after *committed*, "he may suspend him, placing him on half pay if he deem it advisable, and."

Rule 51.—I do not quite understand Mr. Davidson. At present all crime is by law bound to be reported at once to the Police Court. I want these reports to reach the police officers in the shortest possible time. In the very small Courts perhaps the peons could be made to carry out this duty under direction of the clerk of the Court, but in the ordinary Courts I believe a constable for this duty and for preserving order would be more useful.

As regards changing him once a month that would be merely a question of arrangement by the Government Agent. I should have thought that, if this is necessary, it would have been easier to change the constables than the peons, who, I suppose, equally require it.

*Paragraph 11.—The provision for a clerk is in the estimate under the head of "Clerical Establishment." For the Province of Sabaragamuwa one at Rs. 400 is provided.

L. F. KNOLLYS,
Inspector-General of Police.

ALTERATIONS recommended to the Estimate allowed to my letter No. 117 of March 16, 1892.

Western Province.—For 15 headmen costing Rs. 2,700, put 44 headmen costing Rs. 7,920, an addition of Rs. 5,220.

Northern Province.—Deduct 1 sergeant and 5 constables (Vavuniya), Rs. 3,253·92. Add additional headmen as suggested in my remarks.

North-Central Province.—Add 20 headmen at Rs. 300 = Rs. 6,000.

Province of Sabaragamuwa.—Add 11 headmen at a cost of Rs. 3,960.

L. F. KNOLLYS.

No. 4.

CIRCULAR LETTER to the GOVERNMENT AGENTS.

Circular No. 76. Colombo, 9th July, 1892.

SIR,—WITH reference to your reply to my circular No. 30 of the 14th April last, I am directed to inform you that the sum allowed for payment to rural police in your Province for 1893 will be Rs. ————,* and I am to request you to forward details showing how many rural police you propose to pay, and at what rate for each officer.

I am, &c.,
H. L. CRAWFORD,
for Colonial Secretary.

No. 5.

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE.

No. 273/7376. Colombo, 3rd August, 1892.

SIR,—WITH reference to your letter of June last, No. 2,031, and to previous correspondence on the scheme for the future management of the Police Force, I am directed to acquaint you that the Governor has been pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, to sanction the rules framed by you under section 50 of the Ordinance No. 16 of 1865, subject to a few minor alterations suggested by the Hon. the Attorney-General. They will be duly published in the *Gazette* and sent to you so soon as the Attorney-General has formulated the amendments.

2. In the meanwhile I am to instruct you to hand over charge of the divisions of police to the Government Agents in accordance with the terms of your letter of 16th March, 1892, and the rules attached to it, and thenceforth to restrict your own duties in respect of the provincial divisions to inspecting them and reporting upon them.

3. The necessary instructions have been given to the Government Agents.

4. I am to ask you now to be good enough to take steps to form the proposed depôt and reserve.

5. I am to explain to you that the delay in conveying instructions to you is due to the necessary consideration of the rules and amendments in Executive Council.

I am, &c.,
H. W. GREEN,
for Colonial Secretary.

No. 6.

CIRCULAR LETTER to the GOVERNMENT AGENTS.

Colombo, 3rd August, 1892.

SIR,—WITH reference to my circular of the 27th June last, No. 67, instructing you to be prepared to take over charge of the Police Force from the 1st instant, I am directed to inform you that the regulations under section 50 of the Ordinance No. 16 of 1865, framed by the Inspector-General of Police, have been approved by the Governor in Executive Council, subject to certain amendments suggested by the Hon. the Attorney-General, and that they will be duly published in the *Gazette*.

2. In the meanwhile I am to instruct you to take over charge of the police division in your Province† under the said rules, as well as all the Government property, &c., in possession of the division.

I am, &c.,
H. L. CRAWFORD,
for Colonial Secretary.

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* Western Province Rs. 7,920, Central Province Rs. 12,000, Northern Province Rs. 4,500, Southern Province Rs. 7,740, Eastern Province Rs. 1,800, North-Western Province Rs. 5,300, Province of Uva Rs. 3,960, Province of Sabaragamuwa Rs. 5,400, North-Central Province Rs. 1,170; total Rs. 49,790.

† In letter to Government Agent, Colombo, the following words were added: "outside of the town of Colombo."

No. 7.

NOTIFICATION promulgated in *Gazette* No. 5,159 of August 6, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor, by virtue of powers in him vested by "The Police Ordinance, 1891," has been pleased to place the Police Force established in each district, rural district, town, or place in Ceylon, under the direct control of the Government Agent of the respective Province in which such district, rural district, town, or place may be situate.

Provided always that nothing herein contained shall operate to place the Police Force in the Police Depôt and the Colombo Division of Police under the control of the Government Agent of the Western Province, but the same shall remain as heretofore under the immediate control of the Inspector-General of Police.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, August 1, 1892.

J. A. SWETTENHAM,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Rules and Regulations made by the Governor under the Ordinance No. 23 of 1891, intituled "An Ordinance to amend the Ordinance No. 16 of 1865."

1. *The Inspector-General.*—The Inspector-General of Police shall have the immediate control of, and be responsible for, the police depôt and the Colombo division of police.

2. He shall from time to time inspect and report on, for the information of the Governor, the condition of the division of police in each Province. He shall note its efficiency, discipline, and drill, and the knowledge of their duties possessed by the officers and constables, and their manner of performing them, and the results as shown by the state of crime. He shall collate and summarise reports, and shall furnish a general report for each year. He shall inquire into and advise on all police matters which may be referred to him by the Government, he shall advise the Government Agents on all police matters which they may refer to him, and shall aid generally in the supervision of the police system.

3. He shall, from time to time as vacancies occur, recommend for appointment or promotion to the rank of Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, Chief Inspector, and Inspector, such persons as he may think suitable, and he shall promote suitable sergeants and constables to fill vacancies in the rank of sergeant-major and sergeant in the depôt and Colombo divisions, and on the application of the Government Agent of any Province in the division of that Province.

4. He shall superintend the recruiting of constables, and shall furnish constables to the divisions from the depôt according to the strength of each division.

5. *The Headquarter Superintendent.*—The Headquarter Superintendent shall assist the Inspector-General in his office. He shall be responsible for all accounts and financial matters, and for all arms, ammunition, clothing, and stores that may be on charge at headquarters. He shall, under the Inspector-General, have charge of the depôt, and shall be responsible for the performance of the duties which shall be assigned to that division, and for its general efficiency. He shall superintend the enrolment and training of recruits, and arrange for the proper supply of men to fill vacancies in the divisions. He shall inflict punishment on members of the depôt according to law and the regulations of the force.

6. *The Superintendent of Police, Colombo.*—The Superintendent of Police in Colombo shall, under the Inspector-General, have charge of the Colombo division of police. He shall be responsible for its drill, discipline, and general efficiency, and for the performance of the municipal and other duties assigned to it. He shall have charge of the quarters, arms, ammunition, and stores, the payment of the men, and other financial matters. He shall inflict punishment on members of the division according to law and the regulations of the force. He shall be responsible for and personally direct the investigation of crime and the registration and supervision of habitual criminals.

7. *The Government Agent.*—The division of police in each Province, including all municipal police except in Colombo, shall be under the direct control of the Government Agent, to whom the Superintendent or other chief officer of police shall be responsible. The Government Agent shall be responsible for the efficiency and discipline of the division, for the payment of the men and other financial matters, and for the clothing, arms, ammunition, and other Government property in possession of the division. He shall inflict punishment on members of the division according to law and the regulations of the force. He shall control the action of the police in the suppression and detection of crime and the maintenance of law and good order.

8. *The Assistant Government Agent.*—When the Government Agent is not present in any district, the Assistant Government Agent of the district shall give general directions for the working of the police, and the Superintendent shall conform to such general directions. Should any question as to the directions given by the Assistant Government Agent arise between that officer and the Superintendent, reference shall be made to the Government Agent.

9. The Assistant Government Agent shall correspond on all general matters affecting the police, and the preservation of law and good order, with the Government Agent; but he shall communicate direct with the Superintendent on matters affecting the detection or prevention of any crime, the arrest of offenders, the recovery of stolen property, and such matters. All official correspondence on police matters in a Province shall be accessible to the Superintendent.

10. *The Superintendent of Police or other Chief Officer of Police.*—The Superintendent of Police in each Province shall, under the Government Agent, have charge of the division of police in that Province, and shall be responsible to the Government Agent for the efficiency of the division and the proper performance of its duties. He shall be in charge of the stations, arms, ammunition, clothing, and stores of the division; of the payment of the men and other financial matters, of the drill and discipline, and of all other details connected with the division. He shall inflict punishment on members of the division according to law and the regulations of the force.

He shall superintend the drill, being frequently present himself, and he shall lecture and catechise the officers and men on their duties, and shall cause the other officers to do so. He shall direct the investigation of crime and the registration and supervision of habitual criminals.

11. All crime in a Province shall be reported to the Superintendent, and he shall be responsible for its proper investigation, personally directing the collection of evidence in difficult and important cases, and seeing that the names of all necessary witnesses are included in the lists furnished to the Magistrates. As director of criminal investigations in the Province he shall make such arrangements, under the direction of the Government Agent, as will, on the occurrence of a crime, make it evident which officer of the regular police or which police headman should attend to the case at once.

12. The Superintendent of Police in each Province shall send and receive his correspondence through the Government Agent, but in matters connected with the investigation of any crime, the arrest of criminals, the discovery of stolen property, and other such things, where promptitude is of importance, he shall communicate direct with the chief police officers of other Provinces, or other Government officers not being heads of departments; but such communications shall be subject to the control of the Government Agent.

13. In Provinces in which there is no Superintendent, or in the absence of the Superintendent from his Province, the senior officer of police shall perform his duties, except that no officer under the rank of Assistant Superintendent shall have power to inflict punishment on any sergeant or constable.

14. *Inspectors and Sergeant-Majors.*—Chief inspectors, inspectors, and sergeant-majors in Provincial divisions shall have charge of police districts as the Government Agents may direct.

15. *Sergeant-Majors, Sergeants, and Constables.*—The sergeant-majors, sergeants, and constables of each Provincial division shall, in the first instance, to establish the division, be appointed by the Inspector-General. To fill vacancies which may hereafter occur constables shall be transferred from the depôt or from other divisions: but the promotion of constables from one grade to another, or to sergeant, or of sergeants from one grade to another, shall rest with the Government Agent, as vacancies occur from time to time.

16. If on the occurrence of a vacancy the Government Agent is not disposed to promote any sergeant or constable in his division, he may apply to the Inspector-General to fill the vacancy, and the Inspector-General shall do so either from the depôt or from another division.

17. The first appointment of every member of the police force below the rank of inspector shall be made by the Inspector-General; and every person so appointed must be trained at the depôt before he is placed on duty.

18. Superintendents and other chief police officers shall assist the Inspector-General in recruiting for the force when required to do so.

19. The Inspector-General may dismiss any sergeant-major, sergeant, or constable from the police; or he may reduce him in rank if he shall appear to him unfit for his position; or he may discharge him without assigning any reason if he shall consider him unsuitable for the police.

20. The Inspector-General alone shall have the power to dismiss or discharge from the police any sergeant-major, sergeant, or constable. If the Government Agent of a Province finds that any such member of the police is unsuitable for his division, or for the police generally, he may apply to the Inspector-General to transfer him to another division or to dismiss or discharge him from the force, stating the reasons why he considers him unsuitable; and the Inspector-General shall deal with the application as the circumstances require.

21. *Leave.*—In each calendar year the Government Agent, or in Colombo the Inspector-General, may grant leave to any member of the police in his division drawing less than an annual salary of Rs. 3,000 for any period not exceeding one month on full pay and one month on half pay, and the chief police officer of a division, if of the rank of Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent, may grant leave to any inspector in his division for any period not exceeding ten days, and to any sergeant-major, sergeant, or constable for any period not exceeding one month; but the leave of every member of the police force must be governed by the ordinary rules relating to leave of the Civil Service, and the total periods of leave of any sergeant-major, sergeant, or constable must not exceed in one year one month on full pay and one month on half pay, except by sanction of the Governor. An inspector, in the absence of the Government Agent, Assistant Government Agent, and Superintendent, may have such powers of granting leave as the Government Agent, or in Colombo the Inspector-General, may sanction, provided that such powers shall not extend to granting leave for more than four consecutive days, or seven days in one month, and that the granting of such leave is reported forthwith to the Superintendent. All leave beyond six hours must be recorded in the absence register.

22. All members of the police force shall wear the prescribed uniform, and no change shall be made in the uniform without the authority of the Governor. The sergeants and constables of each division shall be distinguished by a divisional letter and number to be worn on the cap.

23. The divisions will bear the following letters:—Colombo A; Depôt D; Central Province C; Western Province W; North-Western Province N.-W.; Northern N; Eastern E; Southern S: Sabaragamuwa S A; Uva U.

24. *Kits.*—All sergeants and constables shall be required to have the prescribed kit, which shall consist of:—

For Sergeants and Constables of all Classes and Grades.

Government Property.

Three blue tunics	Two sets buttons
Three pairs blue trousers	One pair of braces, which must always be worn when trousers are worn
Three forage caps	
One belt	
One set welded figures	

To be kept at Station.

Frogs	Haversacks
Ammunition pouches	Cap pouches
Truncheons	Raincoats

Private Property to be possessed by all Sergeants and Constables.

Two pairs brown boots	One clothes brush
Two shirts	One button-cleaner
One piece of soap	One pocket register
Two towels	

25. The Superintendent shall be responsible to the Government Agent, or in Colombo to the Inspector-General, that the kits are properly maintained. He shall hold frequent kit inspections, when the kits shall be laid out as shown on the card supplied to divisions.

26. *Arms.* The arms and ammunition of each division shall be frequently inspected, and the Superintendent shall be responsible to the Government Agent that they are in good order and safe custody.

27. *Discipline.*—The Superintendent shall be responsible to the Government Agent, or in Colombo to the Inspector-General, for the discipline of the division. He shall deal with ordinary cases of neglect and breach of discipline or duty, and may punish offenders, if of the rank of sergeant by fines not exceeding Rs. 5, and if of the rank of constables by fines not exceeding Rs. 5, by confinement to barracks, with or without punishment drill, for a period not exceeding fourteen days, or by punishment drill for a period not exceeding fourteen days, or by both fine and confinement to barracks or punishment drill.

28. A sergeant or constable may appeal to the Government Agent, or in Colombo to the Inspector-General, against any punishment inflicted on him by the Superintendent entailing a fine of over Rs. 2, or confinement to barracks, or punishment drill for over seven days; and the Government Agent or Inspector-General shall consider the appeal, and may either confirm, diminish, increase, or remit the punishment. There shall be no appeal against any punishment inflicted by the Government Agent or the Inspector-General.

29. When a fine exceeds Rs. 10 it shall be recovered in successive payments, and not more than Rs. 10 shall ever be deducted from one month's pay. Punishment drill shall not exceed one hour in any one day.

30. *Rewards.*—All rewards earned by the police shall be paid into the Reward Fund. Rewards from the Reward Fund shall only be granted to members of the police stationed in the Provinces on the approval of both the Government Agent of the Province and the Inspector-General, and to members of the police in Colombo on the approval of the Inspector-General. A list of all rewards granted from the Reward Fund shall be furnished to the Colonial Secretary quarterly.

31. Gratuities offered by private individuals to members of the police force may only be accepted by permission of the Superintendent of a division.

32. *Drill.*—All members of the police force must have such a knowledge of squad drill, with and without arms, manual and firing exercises, guard mounting, and street lining, as will enable them to act together with quickness and precision. They shall also undergo such physical training as is thought advisable.

33. The Superintendent shall see that the men of his division are, as far as possible, drilled at least once a week by the inspectors and sergeants; and he shall, when he is able to do so without neglecting more important duties, superintend the drill.

34. Great care must be taken that the inspectors, sergeants, and constables are properly instructed in their duties, the nature and circumstances of any specially prevalent crime or offence, the topography of the country, the contents of the *Police Gazette*, and all other matters affecting their work. Each sergeant and constable shall be lectured or catechised at least one hour a week by an inspector, sergeant-major, or senior sergeant, whose ability to do so must have been first tested by the Superintendent. The Superintendent must be frequently present and take part in lectures and catechisms.

35. *Beats and Patrols.*—Except in special circumstances the hours on which a constable is actually on beat or patrol shall not exceed eight in every twenty-four hours, and when possible these duties shall be divided into two spells of four hours each. In ordinary circumstances the fact that there are not sufficient men to cover all the beats shall not be held to warrant the employment of constables for over eight hours on beat or patrol.

36. Beats and patrols in Provincial divisions shall be arranged by the Superintendent, subject to the approval of the Government Agent.

37. *Cholera and Smallpox Duties.*—For Sergeants and constables employed on duties connected with cholera or smallpox batta at the rate of 50 cents a day for a sergeant and 37 cents a day for a constable shall be chargeable to the Municipality or Local Board by whom they are employed. They shall not take any part in any actual nursing or administering of medicine, nor shall they be required to perform duty inside a hospital or infected house. They shall only assist at the removal of the sick when a medical man or sanitary officer is present to supervise the removal, and their assistance shall be restricted to protecting those charged with the duty of carrying the patient; they shall not be required, in any case, to take part in the actual carriage of the patient themselves; they shall not take part in the burial of the dead, the disinfection of rooms or houses, or the cleansing of sheds, yards, or other premises, but shall, if required by proper authority, supervise those engaged in these duties.

38. *Court Officers and Registers.*—The Inspector-General shall base the criminal returns for each year on the Magistrate's register of cases kept in each Police Court. The register for each quarter shall be tabulated on the approved forms by a clerk of the court, and a copy supplied to the Superintendent or other chief police officer of each Province before the 15th day of the month following the end of the quarter: and the Superintendent shall forward a copy thereof, with as little delay as is possible, to the Inspector-General.

39. A police sergeant or intelligent constable, to be called the court officer, shall be attached to every Police Court. He shall carry out the directions of the Magistrate with regard to the preservation of good order and regularity in the court. He shall make each morning before the court opens two copies of all the entries in the Magistrate's register of cases made on the previous day, and shall forward one copy to the Superintendent of the Province and one copy to the chief police officer of the district in which the court is situated. He shall see all reports of offences to the court as soon as they are made; and when any urgent or serious case is reported, he shall inform the Magistrate, if he is not at the court at the time, and the chief officer of police of the district of such report forthwith.

40. *Stores.*—The Superintendent shall be in charge of all the stores of his division. All clothing, uniform, articles of kit and furniture, shall be drawn from the Colonial Storekeeper direct, and shall not pass through the Inspector-General's store.

41. *Correspondence.*—The Government Agent, as head of the police in each Province, and the Inspector-General of Police shall correspond direct with each other upon all matters of finance, discipline, preservation of order, detection of crime, and other matters generally affecting the division or police duties. If the Government Agent desires it, the Superintendent may be authorised to sign letters for him; the Headquarter Superintendent shall continue to sign certain letters for the Inspector-General.

42. The Superintendent of each Province and of Colombo shall correspond with the Headquarter and Depôt Superintendent on all matters of strength of divisions, transfers, stores, and such-like routine matters. The correspondence of Superintendents with each other, and with other officials, has been laid down in rule 12.

43. *Finance.*—The Inspector-General of Police shall be responsible, in the same manner as he has been hitherto, for the expenditure of public money on account of the Colombo Division and the Depôt.

44. The Government Agent shall be responsible for the expenditure of public money on account of the division of police in his Province, and shall administer the vote for the police in his Province, and shall, before the end of each year, furnish his estimate for police establishment and services for the ensuing year.

45. The Reward Fund shall be administered by the Inspector-General. Rewards shall be granted as laid down in rule 30.

46. The Police Compassionate Fund shall be administered as hitherto by the Inspector-General assisted by a Committee.

47. *Books.*—The Superintendent of each division, under the direction of the Government Agent, or in Colombo of the Inspector-General, shall keep the following books and records on the approved forms to be supplied from the Inspector-General's office :—

Pay and Finance.

Cash Book	Deposit Book
Receipt Book	Guard Book
Ledger	Vote and Contingency Book
Bank Cheque Book	

Stores.

Store Return	Transfer Register
Orders for Stores	Conduct Register
New Clothing Register	Changes Register
Part worn Clothing Register	Rewards to Police Register
Railway Warrant Book	Punishment Register
Inward Letter Register	Complaints against Police Register
Outward Letter Register	Habitual Criminals Register
General Register	Serious Crime Register
Absence Register	Process Register
Strength Register	

48. The police officer in charge of each station shall keep the following books :—

Information Book	Stolen Property and Prisoners' Property Book
Charge Book	Receipts for do. do. File
Lock up Book	Habitual Criminals Register
Lock-up Diet Book	Letter Guard File
Process Register	Circular and General Order Guard File
Arms and Store List	Inward and Outward Letter Register
Duty Roster	
Visiting Book for entries by the Government Agent, Inspector-General, and Superintendent	

49. The following returns will be forwarded to Government by Government Agents, and in Colombo by the Inspector-General :—

List of Establishment (annual)	Claim Schedules for current month (monthly)
Requisition for Stationery (six-monthly)	Supplementary Estimates
Completed Pay Papers (monthly)	Municipal and Town Bills
Revenue (monthly)	

NOTE.—Until January 1, 1893, these returns will be sent to the Inspector-General, as the Police Vote for 1892 is in his favour.

50. The following returns shall be forwarded by the Government Agent to the Inspector-General :—

List of Establishment (annual)	Changes in Register for the previous month (monthly)
Rewards and Punishments for *Quarterly Gazette* (quarterly)	Half-Fine Statements from Magistrates (monthly)
Return of Rewards and Punishments (monthly)	Annual Report, Forms 1, 3, 4, 42, 59, 60, 62 (annual)

By His Excellency's command,

J. A. SWETTENHAM,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, August 1, 1892.

XXIV.—1892.

PERSONS COMMITTED TO LABOUR CENTRES FROM 1886 TO 1890.

RETURN to an Order of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF CEYLON, dated October 5, 1892, *for*—

A Return showing for each Province separately the date when Labour Centres were established, the total number of defaulters who were committed to them, and the dates when they were closed.

(The Hon. A. de A. Seneviratna.)

Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.

Colombo:

PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

To be Purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, Price 5 cents.

1892.

RETURN OF PERSONS COMMITTED TO LABOUR CENTRES FROM 1886 TO 1890.

Name of District.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Colombo ...	919 ...	503 ...	37 ...	— ...	—
Kalutara ...	447 ...	121 ...	187 ...	164 ...	129
Negombo ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	—
Kandy ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	—
Mátalé ...	— ...	75 ...	212 ...	124 ...	80
Nuwara Eliya ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	—
Kurunégala ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	—
Puttalam ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	—
Chilaw ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	9
Galle ...	107 ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	—
Mátara ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	—
Hambantota ...	90 ...	39 ...	132 ...	280 ...	—
Ratnapura ...	161 ...	323 ...	282 ...	564 ...	148
Kégalla ...	599 ...	370 ...	590 ...	549 ...	269
Jaffna ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	—
Mannár ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	—
Mullaittívu ...	— ...	30 ...	— ...	— ...	—
Vavuniya ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	—
Batticaloa ...	— ...	220 ...	130 ...	— ...	—
Trincomalee ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	—
Anurádhapura ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	— ...	—
Badulla ...	59 ...	11 ...	92 ...	178 ...	192
Total ...	2,382	1,692	1,662	1,859	1,127

XXV.—1892.

VILLAGE TRIBUNALS.

A STATEMENT

SHOWING

THE DISTRICTS, PRESIDENTS, THEIR SALARIES AND STAFFS, AND THE NUMBER AND NATURE OF THE CASES DISPOSED OF DURING 1891.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:
PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.
To be Purchased at the Government Record Office, Colombo, Price 10 cents.

1892.

VILLAGE TRIBUNALS.

RETURN showing the Names of Districts, Presidents, &c., and the Number of Cases Instituted, Decided, and in Appeal, during 1891.

Districts.	Presidents.	Salaries.	Staff.	Cost of Staff per Annum.	Pending on January 1, 1891.		Instituted during 1891.		Amicable Settlements under Section 23.		Decisions.									Appeals.				Pending on December 31, 1891.	
											Civil.		Criminal.							To Government Agent.		From G. A. to Governor in Executive Council.			
					Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.	Money.	Land.	Breach of V. C. Rules.	Irrigation.	Assault.	Theft.	Malicious Injury.	Cattle Trespass.	Maintenance.	Confirmed.	Set Aside.	Confirmed.	Set Aside.	Civil.	Criminal.
Western Province.		Rs.		Rs.																					
Colombo.																									
Gampaha ...	L. C. de F. Samanakkodi, Mudaliyár	1,600	1 Clerk at Rs. 30 and 2 Peons at Rs. 7·50 each, per month	540	6	9	195	280	17	11	189	2	128	—	78	59	2	1	—	12	2	—	—	10	21
Kanuwana ...					12	13	249	413	15	26	245	6	154	—	116	120	9	6	—	26	8	4	1	10	21
Hanwella ...	E. L. Pieris ...	1,500	1 Clerk at Rs. 30 and 2 Peons at Rs 7·50 each	540	4	8	347	404	26	66	266	1	140	—	65	105	20	8	2	25	12	—	—	84	72
Nawagomuwa ...					8	12	218	393	18	73	193	1	195	—	53	86	18	4	1	15	7	3	—	32	48
Mulleriyáwa ...					5	10	52	113	8	29	51	—	17	—	37	43	4	9	—	7	5	—	—	6	13
Gangodawila ...	A. Disánáyaka, Mudaliyár ...	1,600	1 Clerk at Rs. 30 and 2 Peons at Rs. 7·50 each	540	7	25	318	735	26	6[illegible]	3[illegible]0	2	255	—	252	178	36	18	—	56	20	2	—	13	21
Mahara ...	D. B. P. Ábayasékara, Mudaliyár	1,800	1 Clerk at Rs. 30 and 2 Peons at Rs. 7·50 each	540	6	15	195	578	61	179	132	7	202	2	97	98	5	1	—	13	—	—	—	1	9
Henaratgoda ...					18	39	31[illegible]	742	115	211	212	2	217	4	142	195	3	—	1	14	4	1	—	1	8
Kalutara.																									
Agalawatta ...	A. R. Gunatilaka, Mudaliyár ...	1,500	1 Clerk at Rs. 30 and 2 Peons at Rs. 7·50 each	540	21	7	325	209	63	67	319	—	47	—	70	31	13	37	1	14	—	—	—	27	17
Yatadolawatta ...					9	4	315	270	57	60	301	—	120	—	73	22	8	40	—	10	—	—	—	23	11
Welipenna ...					9	13	271	177	30	44	259	—	53	—	55	18	14	38	—	11	—	2	—	21	12
Negombo.																									
Minuwangoda ...	J. Abeykoon, Mudaliyár ...	1,500	2 Clerks at Rs. 25 each and 1 Peon at Rs. 10	720	26	22	271	512	40	108	277	1	203	19	154	76	7	56	—	16	1	1	—	19	19
Dunagaha ...					8	14	96	137	12	26	94	1	60	13	40	11	5	13	—	6	1	2	—	9	9
Katana ...					30	27	146	193	12	43	161	—	67	1	65	29	2	31	—	1	2	—	—	15	25
Hápitigam Kóralé Village Committee	H. L. Disánáyaka, Mudaliyár, Chairman	—	1 Clerk at Rs. 10 and 1 Peon at Rs. 2·50 ...	150	—	12	—	223	—	16	—	—	224	11	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Central Province.																									
Kandy.																									
Udunuwara ...	K. B. Kobbékaduwé ...	1,320	1 Clerk at Rs. 240, 1 Peon at Rs. 120, and 1 Watcher at Rs. 30 per annum	390	26	71	380	747	20	235	220	167	133	5	157	101	232	139	—	11	2	—	—	19	51
Yatinuwara ...	Do. ...	360	1 Clerk at Rs. 240 and 1 Peon at Rs. 120 per annum	360	8	29	224	554	10	151	207	22	35	—	388	38	76	30	9	15	3	—	—	3	7
Tumpané ...	A. E. Paranagama ...	360	1 Clerk at Rs. 240, 1 Peon at Rs. 120, and 1 Watcher at Rs. 30 per annum	390	17	31	128	501	49	287	118	2	238	12	77	98	32	36	—	1	—	—	—	25	39
Hárispattu ...	Do. ...		1 Clerk at Rs. 180, 1 Peon at Rs. 90, and 1 Watcher at Rs. 30 per annum	300	35	51	209	610	120	399	205	—	384	4	89	68	20	29	9	9	1	—	—	39	58
Pata Dumbara ...	L. B. Rambukwella ...	1,500	1 Clerk at Rs. 240, 1 Clerk at Rs. 120, 2 Peons at Rs. 90 each, and 1 Watcher at Rs. 30 per annum	570	12	35	676	1082	148	302	664	14	623	14	205	84	49	124	—	21	4	—	—	10	18
Uda Dumbara ...	T. B. Rambukwella ...	240	1 Clerk at Rs. 240 and 1 Peon at Rs. 120 per annum	360	23	29	721	848	103	152	738	3	403	61	133	89	43	147	—	15	4	1	—	3	1
Pata Héwáheta ...	L. B. Yatawara ..	—	1 Clerk at Rs. 90 per annum ...	90	—	10	—	453	—	141	—	—	440	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	23
Udapalata ...	T. B. Panabokke ...	240	1 Clerk from January to March at Rs. 7·50, and from April to December at Rs. 10 per month	112	—	31	—	225	—	76	—	—	199	55	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	2
Uda Bulatgama ...	T. B. Girihagama ...	240	1 Clerk at Rs. 60 per annum ...	60	—	12	—	162	—	54	—	—	137	5	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	29

Districts.	Presidents.	Salaries.	Staff.	Cost of Staff per Annum.	Pending on January 1, 1891.		Instituted during 1891.		Amicable Settlements under Section 23.		Decisions.									Appeals.				Pending on December 31, 1891.	
											Civil.		Criminal.							To Government Agent.		From G.A. to Governor in Executive Council			
					Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.	Money.	Land.	Breach of V. C. Rules.	Irrigation.	Assault.	Theft.	Malicious Injury.	Cattle Trespass	Maintenance.	Confirmed.	Set Aside.	Confirmed.	Set Aside.	Civil.	Criminal.
				Rs.																					
Mátalé.																									
Mátalé north ...	G. P. Banda ..	1,200	1 Clerk at Rs. 240, 1 Extra Clerk at Rs. 180, 1 Peon at Rs. 120, 2 Watchers at Rs. 30 each, and 1 Watcher at Rs. 12 per annum	612	27	19	471	794	50	2	439	42	324	—	86	56	38	146	1	27	8	1	—	17	162
Mátalé east ...	N. B. Dorakumbure ...	1,200	1 Clerk at Rs. 240, 2 Peons at Rs. 150 each, 1 Watcher at Rs. 60, and 4 Watchers at Rs. 18 each per annum	672	37	25	868	710	115	83	817	51	369	—	108	64	24	154	3	45	3	1	—	37	13
Mátalé south ...	M. Keppittipola ...	—	1 Clerk at Rs. 180, 1 Peon at Rs. 90, and 2 Watchers at Rs. 30 each per annum	330	—	15	—	534	—	133	—	—	530	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	19
Nuwara Eliya.																									
Uḍa Héwáhęṭa ...	J. W. H. Andarawęwa ...	—	1 Clerk at Rs. 180, 1 Peon at Rs. 108 per annum	288	37	27	611	384	61	51	552	21	142	31	98	36	2	60	—	5	2	—	—	75	42
Walapané ...	Do. ...	—	1 Clerk at Rs. 180, 1 Peon at Rs. 60 per annum	240	44	36	409	617	26	49	343	74	331	39	64	58	2	59	—	5	—	—	—	36	100
Kotmalé ...	W. P. Banda ..	200	1 Clerk at Rs. 180 per annum ...	180	—	—	29	190	1	55	26	—	133	18	12	13	8	6	—	2	—	—	—	3	—
Southern Province.																									
Galle.																									
Bentoṭa-Walallá-wiṭi kóralé	Liveris de Fonseka ...	1,000 360°	1 Clerk at Rs. 20 and 2 Messengers at Rs. 7·50 each per month	420	6	—	694	784	157	198	689	11	516	—	126	96	10	24	10	41	16	5	—	—	2
Hinidum and Gangaboda pattu	J. E. Jayatillaka ...	1,100 360°	Do.	420	21	19	306	348	37	91	320	—	32	—	120	94	83	34	3	25	9	1	—	7	1
Mátara.																									
Węligam kóralé	R. R. Dunuwila ... Victor Rajapakse (acting on half pay)	1,100 550 360°	Do.	420	2	—	529	652	61	132	515	14	184	12	198	227	23	1	2	110	32	21	4	2	5
Gaṇgaboḍa pattu	F. W. Tillakaratne ...	840 300°	Do.	420	52	58	1673	1102	548	250	1545	65	354	—	353	369	24	2	12	94	7	4	—	115	46
Węllaboḍa pattu	Charles Gunatilaka ...	840 300°	Do.	420	22	40	975	1074	46	266	960	21	362	—	309	324	35	50	—	73	6	3	1	16	34
Morowak kóralé	R. B. Tillakaratne ... D. H. de Silva (acting on half pay)	1,100 550 360°	Do.	420	12	13	595	442	60	52	553	33	136	5	128	137	10	1	2	55	10	—	1	21	36
Hambantota.																									
Giruwa pattu west	D. F. Obeyesekara ...	1,200 360°	1 Clerk at Rs. 25 and 2 Messengers at Rs. 10 each per month	540	191	110	1733	995	141	26	1630	3	255	47	243	343	29	59	—	87	22	—	2	291	129
Eastern Province.																									
Batticaloa north...	E. Crowther	1,200	1 Clerk at Rs. 15, 2 Clerks at Rs. 10, and 1 Messenger at Rs. 7·50 a month	510	82	35	2033	756	1032	239	1990	10	330	—	200	181	26	14	—	4	1	1	—	115	40
Batticaloa south...	M. Sidemparanather ...	1,200	3 Clerks at Rs. 15 and 2 Messengers at Rs. 7·50 a month	720	39	32	2246	1024	1465	386	2271	9	555	1	397	80	6	2	—	38	8	5	3	5	15
Bintenna ...	Hettiarachchigé D. Jayawardane, Ratemahatmaya	180*	—	—	—	—	112	—	74	—	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Trincomalee ...	V. C. Kanagasabey, Mudaliyár	1,000 200°	1 Clerk at Rs. 20, 1 Messenger at Rs. 10, and 1 Messenger at Rs. 7·50 a month	450	272	51	1683	428	658	152	1748	3	117	—	203	77	10	14	5	26	5	—	—	204	53

North-Western Province.																											
Kurunégala.																											
Węuḍawili hatpattu	J. H. Girihágama ...	1,200	1	Clerk at Rs. 20, 2 Messengers at Rs. 10 each, and 2 Court-keepers at Rs. 2·50 each per month	540	199	64	1192	799	251	127	1293	37	291	29	127	155	51	145	1	31	6	—	—	61	64
Wanni hatpattu...	J. H. A. Bakmiwęwa ...	1,200	1	Clerk at Rs. 20, 1 Liyanarala at Rs. 11, 2 Messengers at Rs. 10 each, and 2 Court-keepers at Rs. 2·50 each per month	672	579	532	1272	1203	107	1	1190	5	580	—	93	59	1	106	10	19	3	—	—	656	886
Déwamędi do.	A. J. W. Marambe ...	1,200	1	Clerk at Rs. 20, 2 Messengers at Rs. 10 each, and 2 Court-keepers at Rs. 2·50 each per month	540	169	296	1233	769	154	110	1230	43	511	—	79	169	47	103	13	22	4	—	—	129	143
Hiriyala do.	S. E. Herat	1,200		Do.	540	199	152	1222	486	173	240	1160	56	191	50	85	71	9	153	5	40	31	1	2	205	74
Kaṭugampola do.	S. T. Tennekoon ...	1,200		Do.	540	339	167	2654	1606	28	9	2352	56	573	—	182	341	77	304	16	27	17	—	—	585	280
Dambadeni do.	L. B. Bogahalande ...	1,200		Do.	540	336	210	680	865	15	188	665	7	278	—	99	293	4	155	22	48	11	1	1	344	224
Puttalam.																											
Demala hatpattu...	R. A. H. Baṇḍá ...	1,200	1	Liyana Arachchi at Rs. 10, 1 Peace Officer at Rs. 10, and 1 Messenger at Rs. 4·50 per month	294	25	33	445	377	82	60	419	7	132	—	76	21	2	131	3	—	—	—	—	44	45
North-Central Province.																											
Nuwaragampaláta	—	—		—	—	57	62	836	816	390	184	474	22	539	21	36	11	9	34	6	45	19	3	2	7	38
Hurulu paláta ...	—	—		—	—	66	225	580	659	328	282	234	8	424	20	15	2	2	5	4	13	13	—	—	76	130
Kalagam paláta ...	—	—		—	—	4	26	652	626	302	421	302	4	76	5	4	2	2	1	1	37	3	—	—	48	140
Tamankaḍuwa ...	—	—		—	—	156	28	154	79	11	1	232	2	46	1	11	2	5	6	5	3	—	—	—	65	30
Province of Uva.																											
Uḍukinda ...	D. W. Baṇḍár ...	1,220	1	Clerk at Rs. 20 and 1 Peon at Rs. 12·50 per month	390	10	8	517	552	114	214	501	7	282	61	90	38	11	34	23	19	4	1	—	19	21
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																											
Ratnapura.																											
Kuruwita kóralé†	J. A. C. Rambukpota ...	1,500	1	Clerk at Rs. 20, 1 Peon at Rs. 10, and Sweeper at Re. 1·50 per month	378	109	145	625	437	122	36	640	9	281	1	47	78	2	25	1	34	12	1	—	85	147
Nawadun do.	W. Ellawela, Chairman ...	—		Do.	—	—	4	—	9	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atakalan do.	J. F. Molamure ...	—		Do.	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kadawata do.	S. D. Mahawelatenna ...	—		Do.	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Męda do.	Do. ...	—		Do.	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Kolonná do.	J. W. Maduwanwala ...	—		Do.	—	—	4	—	16	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Kukulu do.	D. L. Baṇḍár ...	—		Do.	—	—	—	—	39	—	—	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Kégalla.																											
Galboda and Kinigoda kóralés	T. B. Walgama E. F. Mapitigama (acting) ...	1,500	1	Native Writer at Rs. 240, 1 Messenger at Rs. 120, and 2 Court-keepers at Rs. 120 per annum	480	41	1	535	484	56	56	538	38	251	—	87	90	5	50	—	37	3	1	—	—	2
Three Kóralés and Páta Bulatgama	J. C. Molamure T. B. Walgama (acting) ...	1,500	1	Native Writer at Rs. 240, 1 Messenger at Rs. 120, and 1 Court-keeper at Rs. 60	420	17	24	1109	508	61	46	1102	8	304	—	99	88	3	30	—	30	6	—	—	16	8

* Travelling allowance.

† This is the only kóralé of Sabaragamuwa in which there exists a Village Tribunal.

Return of Revenue, 1891.

District.	Revenue from all sources for 1891.	Average Revenue for Five Years.	Total of Advances received in 1891.	Indebtedness on account of Establishment at the end of 1891.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western Province.				
Colombo.				
Gampaha ...	620 92	337 92	—	—
Kanuwana ...	769 12	458 46	—	—
Hanwella ...	392 50	518 13	—	—
Nawagamuwa	655 5	513 8	—	—
Mulleriyawa	118 62	263 95	—	—
Gangodawila	1,546 90	914 60	—	—
Mahara ...	767 12½	572 11	—	—
Henaratgoda	1,038 84	1,002 30	—	—
Kalutara.				
Agalawatta... / Yatadolawatta / Welipenna ...	689 0	714 0*	—	
Negombo.				
Minuwangoda	437 48	529 59	—	
Dunagaha ...	210 76	197 37†	—	110 0
Katana ...	252 82	276 21	—	
Hapitigam Kóralé Village Committee	407 29	321 97	—	—
Central Province.				
Kandy.				
Udunuwara	563 28	432 77	250 0	—
Yatinuwara	359 65	433 18	—	—
Tumpané	311 64	296 27	—	—
Hárispattu	441 52	376 73	—	—
Páta Dumbara	602 0	695 8	—	—
Uḍa Dumbara	411 62	339 40	—	—
Pata Héwáhęta	65 95	82 43	—	—
Uḍapalata ...	120 83	86 44*	—	—
Uḍa Bulatgama	—	52 29*	—	—
Mátalé.				
Mátalé north	706 26	716 45	—	—
Mátalé east	847 76	894 12	—	—
Mátalé south	567 0	428 34	—	—
Nuwara Eliya.				
Uḍa Héwáhęta	267 1	354 20	549 0	—
Walapané ...	205 31	184 14		
Kotmalé ...	368 0	257 75	—	—
Southern Province.				
Galle.				
Bentota-Walalláwiti kóralé	791 97	403 90	1,860 13	—
Hinidum and Gangaboda pattu ...	466 25	223 23	2,625 37	—
Mátara.				
Węligam kóralé	1,259 87	907 46	317 0	—
Gangaboḍa pattu	823 27	846 1	489 25	—
Węllaboḍa pattu	679 72	784 22	501 52	—
Morowak kóralé	962 75	545 2	338 22	—
Hambantota.				
Giruwa pattu west	964 69	—	225 0	—
Eastern Province.				
Batticaloa north / Batticaloa south	528 26 / 927 78	1,528 62	2,307 50	2,307 50
Bintęnna ...	—	—	—	—
Trincomalee	416 75	461 0	—	—
North-Western Province.				
Kurunęgala				
Węudawili hatpattu	985 58	1,100 17	—	—
Wanni hatpattu	2,473 11	3,516 49	—	—
Dewamodi hatpattu	1,640 83	1,456 88	—	—
Hiriyala hatpattu	1,047 88	1,080 17	—	—
Katugampola hatpattu	2,169 88	1,474 48	—	—
Dambadeni hatpattu	817 79	1,055 92	—	—
Puttalam.				
Demala hatpattu	500 57	761 2	400 0	—

* Average revenue for four years. † Average revenue for three years.

District.	Revenue from all sources for 1891.	Average Revenue for Five Years.	Total of Advances received in 1891.	Indebtedness on account of Establishment at the end of 1891.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
North-Central Province.				
Nuwaragam paláta ...	1,419 76	1,194 66	—	—
Hurulu paláta ...	820 37	645 88	—	
Kalagam paláta ...	745 58	830 6	—	—
Tamankaḍuwa ...	2,196 35	2,336 58	—	—
Province of Uva.				
Uḍukinda ...	403 75	275 79	650 0	775 0
Province of Sabaragamuwa.				
Ratnapura.				
Kuruwiti kóralé ...	398 93	579 52	—	—
Nawadun do. ...	160 50	77 56	—	—
Atakalan do. ...	117 0	47 30	—	—
Kadawatu do. ...	7 87	9 6	—	—
Męda do. ...	14 50	20 21	—	—
Kolonná do. ...	599 5	380 47	—	—
Kukulu do. ...	26 75	62 95	—	—
Kégalla.				
Galboda and Kinigoda kóralés	656 53	993 32	200 0	199 65
Three Kóralés and Páta Bulatgama ...	572 64	667 64	—	166 62½

XXVI.—1892.

APPROPRIATION OF UNCLAIMED BALANCES FROM THE LOAN BOARD.

REPORT of a SUB-COMMITTEE of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL appointed to report upon the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to provide for the further appropriation of certain Unclaimed Balances from the Loan Board."

Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.

Colombo:

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1892.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Legislative Council dated October 5, 1892.

Resolved,—That the following gentlemen be appointed a Sub-Committee to report upon the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to provide for the further appropriation of certain Unclaimed Balances from the Loan Board":—

The Hon. J. A. SWETTENHAM, C.M.G., Acting Colonial Secretary.
The Hon. J. B. A. BAILEY, Acting Auditor-General.
The Hon. G. S. WILLIAMS, Acting Treasurer.
The Hon. R. REID, Acting Principal Collector of Customs.
The Hon. P. RÁMANATHAN, C.M.G.
The Hon. A. DE A. SENEVIRATNA,
The Hon. J. J. GRINLINTON,
The Hon. L. H. KELLY,
} Unofficial Members.

GAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

UNCLAIMED BALANCES FROM THE LOAN BOARD.

THE Sub-Committee appointed by the Legislative Council to consider and report on the draft of "An Ordinance to provide for the further appropriation of certain Unclaimed Balances from the Loan Board" have the honour to recommend that the Ordinance be adopted without amendment.

J. A. SWETTENHAM.
ALLANSON BAILEY.
G. S. WILLIAMS.
R. REID.
P. RÁMANÁTHAN.
A. DE A. SENEVIRATNA.
J. J. GRINLINTON.
L. H. KELLY.

Legislative Council Chamber,
October 7, 1892.

XXVII.—1892.

WARRANTS AGAINST ROAD ORDINANCE DEFAULTERS.

RETURN to an Order of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF CEYLON, dated July 9, 1892, for a Return showing—

(*a*) The number of Warrants for Road Defaulters outstanding on the 1st June, 1892.

(*b*) The number of such Warrants issued each year since 1885 by the District Road Committees, Local Boards, and Municipalities of the Island.

(The Hon. P. D. Anthonisz, M.D., C.M.G.)

Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.

Colombo:

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1892.

WARRANTS AGAINST ROAD ORDINANCE DEFAULTERS.

Return of the Number of Warrants for Road Defaulters outstanding on June 1, 1892, and of Warrants issued each year since 1885 by the District Road Committees, Local Boards, and Municipalities in the Island.

District.	Number of Warrants Outstanding on June 1, 1892.	Number of Warrants issued for the Years—							
		1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
District Road Committees.									
Colombo ...	5,866	14,044	14,818	10,002	15,770	6,581	6,386	8,712	7,843
Negombo ...	4,812	2,964	3,696	1,870	1,734	2,058	2,888	2,284	1,992
Kalutara ...	4,125	8,393	9,109	6,752	6,703	7,514	5,837	4,777	3,558
Kurunégala ...	4,722	8,298	3,432	1,993	1,646	1,795	1,533	2,407	602
Chilaw ...	1,869	—	—	—	1,382	1,482	1,312	1,234	1,274
Puttalam ...	990	1,143	531	254	174	132	149	422	210
Galle ...	1,562	—*	1,804	3,358	4,937	7,812	9,489	8,884	1,581
Hambantota ...	838	2,914	1,506	2,150	3,296	3,658	2,627	3,581	1,098
Mátara ...	15,345	1,662	3,929	5,255	8,890	8,856	11,600	11,698	439
Trincomalee ...	195	195	50	69	51	12	77	50	8
Batticaloa ...	284	2,082	1,364	1,522	1,569	1,934	2,821	2,723	—†
Jaffna ...	2,670	1,151	660	—	—	—	1,336	743	2,670
Mannár ...	65	6	38	14	37	2	35	89	82
Mullaittívu ...	1	48	45	165	95	89	92	113	1
Vavuniya ...	—	—	16	66	73	56	3	66	9
Kandy ...	1,360	2,978	2,231	5,910	5,354	4,359	3,848	4,190	1,257
Mátalé ...	666	722	1,219	1,245	1,660	1,309	1,260	647	740
Nuwara Eliya ...	623	1,160	1,536	1,150	677	505	540	1,873	1,301
Anurádhapura ...	1,017	190	145	273	285	254	100	177	17
Badulla ...	3,043	—	830	676	459	692	1,420	1,697	578
Ratnapura ...	1,121	1,882	2,097	1,697	1,846	2,112	2,121	1,763	—
Kégalla ...	1,698	3,276	2,959	2,904	2,862	2,740	2,731	2,302	—
Local Boards and Municipalities.									
Kalutara ...	298	700	526	525	552	566	600	567	408
Negombo ...	1,815	536	720	541	469	543	519	397	665
Ratnapura ...	71	—	—	—	96	91	86	57	81
Kurunégala ...	491	—‡	—‡	—‡	133	253	172	217	417‖
Puttalam ...	59	363	208	148	28	7	35	32	59
Chilaw ...	16	—	—	—	—	54	42	69	51
Mátara ...	1,162	—‡	—‡	—‡	428	473	641	731	—¶
Trincomalee ...	158	47	—	—	15	11	75	30	37
Batticaloa ...	184	—§	—§	—§	72	71	211	283	—
Gampola ...	88	222	330	66	96	97	66	127	76
Mátalé ...	77	—	—	—	—	129	95	74	93
Nuwara Eliya ...	—	—	—	—	10	17	12	8	9
Badulla ...	35	—	—	—	—	19	50	27	141
Colombo Municipality...	16,884	—	—	—	8,317	7,749	6,481	2,074	459
Galle do. ...	3,222	1,847	1,911	611	831	2,073	1,425	1,730	2,023
Kandy do. ...	630	1,147	1,404	1,445	2,535	1,468	1,240	1,200	1,125

* Records not available.
† Labour being turned out.
‡ Defaulters dealt with by Police Court during these years.
§ No record kept of warrants issued previous to 1888.
¶ No warrants issued up to June 1, 1892.
‖ Town limits extended since 1892.

XXVIII.—1892.

THE

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' ORDINANCE, 1861.

REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS appointed to consider (1) the Provisions of "The Joint Stock Companies' Ordinance, 1861," and to report what amendments, if any, are desirable thereon; and (2) the Duty imposed by "The Stamp Ordinance, 1890," upon the Transfer of Shares and Stocks in Companies or Associations, and to report whether it is expedient that such Duty should be reduced.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:

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1892.

COMMISSION.

IN the Name of Her Majesty VICTORIA, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith.

By His Excellency Sir ARTHUR ELIBANK HAVELOCK, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Ceylon, with the Dependencies thereof.

A. E. HAVELOCK.

GREETING.

WHEREAS We deem it expedient that a Commission should issue to consider—

(1) The provisions of "The Joint Stock Companies' Ordinance, 1861," and to report what amendments, if any, are desirable thereon; and

(2) The duty imposed by "The Stamp Ordinance, 1890," upon the transfer of shares and stocks in Companies or Associations, and to report whether it is expedient that such duty should be reduced:

Now know Ye that We, the said Governor, reposing great trust and confidence in your prudence, ability, and fidelity, have, with the advice of Our Executive Council, in pursuance of the powers in Us vested by the Ordinance No. 9 of 1872, nominated, constituted, and appointed, and by these presents do nominate, constitute, and appoint you, ALLANSON BAILEY, PONNAMPALAM RAMANATHAN, and WILLIAM WILSON MITCHELL, to be Our Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid, with authority to exercise all the powers which Commissioners appointed under the said Ordinance may lawfully use and exercise.

And We do hereby authorise and empower you, Our said Commissioners, to make all necessary inquiries into the said matter, and to report to Us under your hands, within two months from this date, or so much earlier as may be possible, upon the matter referred to you as aforesaid.

Given at Colombo, under the Seal of this Island, this Tenth day of September, 1892.

By His Excellency's command,

J. A. SWETTENHAM,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

THE JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' ORDINANCE, 1861.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION.

WE, the Commissioners appointed by His Excellency the Governor to consider—

(1) The provisions of "The Joint Stock Companies' Ordinance, 1861," and to report what amendments, if any, are desirable thereon; and

(2) The duty imposed by "The Stamp Ordinance, 1890," upon the transfer of shares and stocks in Companies or Associations, and to report whether it is expedient that such duty should be reduced,

have the honour to report that we have examined several witnesses who were known to take an interest in the practical working of the Ordinance, and whose experience rendered their opinions valuable.

2. It is generally admitted that the Joint Stock Companies' Ordinance needs but few important amendments. Having carefully considered the evidence and the alterations suggested, we recommend that :—

Section 7.—Power should be given to amend, by resolution passed at a General Meeting, the Memorandum of Association, if, as is commonly believed, Companies have not that power at present.

Section 8.—Where a Company is incorporated under a name identical with or nearly resembling that by which any other Company has been incorporated, it should be made compulsory for the former to change its name, by substituting the word "shall" for "may" in line 8.

Section 14.—Two publications in the *Gazette* should be sufficient under this section, and the Governor in Executive Council should be empowered to declare the Company incorporated after the first publication, and to direct the Registrar to register the Company immediately after the second publication.

Section 20.—To this clause should be added the provisions of sub-section 7 of section 26 of the English Act of 1862, which will render necessary the publication annually of the names of persons who have ceased to be shareholders since the previous annual list was made, showing the number of shares held by each.

Sections 21 *and* 26.—Provision for penalties similar to those provided in sections 25 and 32 of the English Act of 1862 should be added to these clauses.

Section 34.—A penalty should be provided for default in forwarding a copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association to a shareholder. (See section 19 of the English Act of 1862.)

Section 47.—In the 12th line, for "one month" should be substituted "fourteen days" and for "three months" in the 13th line "two months."

Section 63.—This should be amended by substituting for the words between the word "served" in the 3rd line and the word "and" in the 6th line the words following: "by leaving the same with any Director, Secretary, or other principal officer of the Company at their registered office, or by sending it through the post by letter addressed to such Company."

Article 32 *in Schedule C.*—For the words "five" in line 6 and in line 8, and for the word "ten" in line 8, the words "four," "ten," and "twenty," respectively, should be substituted. One Member of the Commission is of opinion that the quorum might be still further reduced.

3. We recommend also that new clauses be added to the Ordinance, providing :—

(*a*) For the reduction of capital, on the lines of section 13 *et seq.* of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882.

(*b*) For power to amend the name of the Company. (Section 13 of English Act of 1862 and section 36 of Indian Act of 1882.)

(*c*) For power to refer disputes to arbitration, as in section 72 of the English Act of 1862.

(*d*) For wages and salary to be made preferential claims, as in section 4 of the English Act of 1883.

(*e*) That prospectus should specify dates and give particulars of such contracts as have been entered into before its issue.

(*f*) That it should be the duty of Companies to recognise and register liens and mortgages of shares, when such transactions are confirmed in writing by the shareholder.

(*g*) That registration of mortgages of Company's property should be compulsory. (See section 43 of English Act of 1862.)

4. The majority of the Commission consider that the law with regard to the inspection of the annual accounts, when filed with the Registrar (as pointed by sections 41 and 45 of the Joint Stock Companies' Ordinance, 1861), should not be altered; the other Member, while not averse to the filing of the accounts, thinks that they should be open to the inspection of shareholders only.

5. It has been stated that the penalties provided in the Ordinance for default of duties enjoined by it are not recovered, nor does it appear that it is special duty of any person to recover those penalties. We would suggest that the duty of prosecuting all offenders under the Ordinance should be imposed upon the Registrar.

6. With regard to the stamp duty leviable under the Stamp Ordinance of 1890 upon the transfer of shares, we recommend that the present rates should be reduced by one-half. This will make the duty the same as it was under the Ordinance No. 23 of 1871, and correspond with the rate levied in India.

7. The Commission limits our inquiries to the particular stamp duty above-mentioned, but we take the liberty of bringing to the notice of His Excellency the Governor that a stamp duty of five cents on each share mentioned in a share certificate is generally considered to be excessive. We think that five cents for each share certificate would be sufficient. Share and stock certificates are not liable to duty either in England or in India.

We would also invite attention to what has been stated by the witnesses regarding the stamp duty on agreements to sell land. We think that where an agreement to sell land does not contain a transfer of the land, the agreement might bear a stamp of Rs. 2·50 where the value of the agreement is under Rs. 5,000, and Rs. 5 where the value is over that amount; and such agreements if carried out should be followed by transfers bearing the stamps prescribed by the Ordinance.

8. We are of opinion that it would be convenient to the public if proxies and all documents requiring a five-cent stamp might be stamped with a postage and revenue stamp, and not such documents only as are mentioned in the notification dated 1st August, 1890.

9. We would suggest, lastly, that if the Stamp and Joint Stock Companies' Ordinances are amended, the stamp duties leviable in connection with the business of Joint Stock Companies should be shown in a separate schedule appended to the amending Ordinances.

ALLANSON BAILEY.
P. RÁMANÁTHAN.
W. W. MITCHELL.

Colombo, October 17, 1892.

APPENDIX A.

PROCEEDINGS.

Council Chamber, September 27, 1892.

Present:—The Hon. Allanson Bailey; the Hon. Ponnampalam Rámanáthan, C.M.G; the Hon. William Wilson Mitchell.

Read Commission under the hand of His Excellency the Governor and the Public Seal of the Island appointing the Commissioners.

Discussed course of proceedings and decided to summon as witnesses Messrs. R. L. M. Brown, J. Buchan, J. J. Grinlinton, and Edmund Walker to appear on the 3rd October at 3 P.M; Messrs. P. Coomaraswamy, R. F. de Saram, V. A. Julius, H. M. van Cuylenburg, and J W. Vanderstraaten to appear on the 6th October at 3 P.M.

Read memorandum on the existing Ordinance No. 4 of 1861 by Mr. V. A. Julius (appendix B), also letters addressed to one of the Commissioners by Messrs. Edmund Walker* and H M. van Cuylenburg.*

Adjourned to Monday, the 3rd October, at 3 P.M.

Council Chamber, October 3, 1892.

Present:—The Chairman, the Hon. P. Rámanáthan, and the Hon. W. W Mitchell.

Examined as witnesses the Hon. J. J. Grinlinton, Messrs. Edmund Walker, and J. Buchan.†

Adjourned to Thursday, the 6th October, at 2.30 P.M.

Council Chamber, October 6, 1892.

Present:—All the Commissioners.

Examined Messrs. R. L. M. Brown, V. A. Julius, R. F. de Saram, P. Coomaraswamy, and J. W. Vanderstraaten.

Council Chamber, October 14, 1892.

Present:—All the Commissioners.

Considered the evidence, read report of the Sub-Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, agreed upon the points to be dealt with in the report of the Commissioners, and drafted the greater portion thereof.

Council Chamber, October 15, 1892

Present:—The Chairman and the Hon. W. W. Mitchell.

Report completed.

* Not published

† For evidence see appendix C.

APPENDIX B.

MEMORANDUM BY MR. V. A. JULIUS.

An idea seems to have gained ground that the above Ordinance requires amendment, but I have not yet been able to ascertain what portion of the Act it is considered desirable to amend. The chief objections seem to be to the stamp duties on transfers and the form of Articles of Association given in the schedule.

The stamp duties are however regulated by the Stamp Act, and the form of Articles of Association is given merely as a guide, and is not obligatory. It would be impossible to add a form for Articles of Association that would be suitable for every Company.

I have been through the English Companies' Acts to see if there is anything it would be desirable to add to our Joint Stock Ordinance.

I find the principal alterations introduced by the Companies' Act, 1862, are provisions with reference to improper entry or omission of entry of shareholder's name in register of shareholders, that a register of mortgages shall be kept, and that the second meeting for the passing of a special resolution shall be held not less than fourteen days' nor more than one month from the date of first meeting.

This last seems a desirable amendment. The Companies' Act, 1867, provides that a Company may agree in its Memorandum of Association that the liability of the Directors or Managers of the Company shall be unlimited. It also contains provisions for reduction of capital (provided for by Ordinance No. 6 of 1888) and provisions for issue of share warrants payable to bearer, which I do not think a desirable innovation here. Also provisions that contracts entered into on behalf of a proposed Company shall be given notice of in the prospectus or any paper calling for application for shares: this last alteration may be considered a useful one, but I do not think there is the same necessity for its introduction in a small community as in Great Britain. I have heard the point raised as to the desirability or otherwise of a Company having to file copies of its accounts with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, and I must say I think this a most desirable safeguard in connection with Companies in Ceylon. In the case of a family business being turned into a limited Company, and the family being desirous of keeping their accounts from public inspection, the difficulty can be got over by registering the Company in England. Personally I think it desirable that the stamp duty on transfer of shares should be reduced, and I have no doubt it would lead to more business in dealing with shares, for at present the stamp duty, brokerage, and transfer fees come to such a heavy percentage on the value of the shares that to sell or buy except on a large rise or fall is a profitless matter. An idea prevails that the stamp duty on transfers is heavier than in England, but this is erroneous, the percentage being exactly the same.

If it is considered desirable to amend the Stamp Act and the Joint Stock Companies' Ordinance, I think it would be very useful if the stamp duties relating to proxies, certificate of shares, transfers of shares, and the stamp duties on transfer of properties, and all stamp duties likely to be incurred in connection with public Companies were appended in a schedule to the Joint Stock Companies' Ordinance. While dealing with stamp duties on matters connected with the Joint Stock Companies I might refer to the question of the stamp duty on an agreement to sell land. By Ordinance No. 7 of 1840 such an agreement is void unless executed notarially, and it has to bear a stamp duty one-half of that imposed on the actual transfer. The result is that agreements to sell are rarely if ever entered into, and there have been several cases of hardship where unprincipled persons, though bound in honour to sell, have taken advantage of the fact that they were not legally bound and have sold the property elsewhere.

There has also been a recent case where a proprietor had verbally agreed to sell his estates to a Company, and prospectuses were issued and money actually subscribed, and then this person sold his properties to others.

I would suggest that where an agreement to sell land does not contain a transfer of the land, the agreement should bear a nominal stamp say Rs. 2·50 where the value of the agreement is under Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 where the value is over.

This agreement, if carried out, must be followed by a transfer, which will be stamped *ad valorem*.

September 26, 1892. V. A. JULIUS.

APPENDIX C.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

October 3, 1892.

The Hon. J. J. GRINLINTON examined, states :—

The Ordinance is one which I have worked in connection with for twenty years, and I have always considered it one of the most perfect Ordinances I have had to do with. I produce a copy of a letter written by the Secretary, Wharf & Warehouse Co., to the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, which contains my views. [Reads letter as follows] :-

The SECRETARY, Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, Colombo.

October 1, 1892.

SIR,—IN reply to your circular letter of the 29th ultimo I am instructed by my Directors to say that they do not see that the Joint Stock Companies' Ordinances, Nos. 4 of 1861 and 9 of 1867, require any amendment.

2. All the particulars of schedule C are not applicable to all Companies, but such alterations as are deemed desirable can be made by each Company in the Articles of Association.

3. My Directors would be glad to see the stamp duty on transfers of shares considerably reduced They are of opinion that the rates as they stand at present are excessive, and that in the interest of the public, as also to prevent persons from evading the present high duties, the tariff should be greatly reduced.

4. I would beg to point out that clause 3 of Ordinance 9 of 1867 directs that every instrument appointing a proxy to vote at any meeting should bear a stamp of sixpence, and I cannot find that this clause has been repealed, although by Ordinance No. 3 of 1890 the stamp required on a proxy form is five cents, which is certainly ample.

I am, &c.,
EDW. BOOTH,
Secretary

I think the stamp duty on transfers of shares should be reduced to the same as that on inland bills. By the Ordinance No. 9 of 1867, section 3, a proxy must have a stamp of sixpence (twenty five cents), while under the Ordinance No. 3 of 1890 the stamp duty is five cents. It should be made clear that the stamp duty for a proxy is five cents only. I do not think that any other amendment is required.

Many Joint Stock Companies would, in my opinion, be glad to avail themselves of power to issue debentures. The mode of procedure in connection with the issue of debentures should be laid down in the amending Ordinance and forms of debentures and coupons given, also regulations for creation of trusts for the protection of the interests of debenture holders.

Mr. EDMUND WALKER was next examined. As he undertook to forward to the Commission a full statement in writing of his views on the Ordinance, his evidence was not recorded.

Mr. J. BUCHAN, Manager of the National Bank of India, examined, states :—

With regard to the stamp duty on transfers I think that if our duties were assimilated to the Indian, the public would be satisfied.

I agree with Mr. Grinlinton that the Ordinance is on the whole a good one, but there are one or two amendments I consider desirable. I object to outsiders having the powers given by sections 26 and 45.

I agree with Mr. Walker in considering that it is not desirable that accounts should be published in the full form given in the Ordinance. Shareholders can get any information they want from the balance sheets published, or from inquiry at the registered office. Persons not interested should not be allowed to have access to a Company's books and accounts. Indeed in a general way I agree with the whole of Mr. Walker's evidence.

October 6, 1892.

Mr R. L. M. BROWN, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, examined, states :—

A Committee has been appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to report on this Ordinance, and their report will be forwarded to the Commission. Personally I see no great objection to the Ordinance, as it allows Companies to make their own rules which need not necessarily be like those given in schedule, but there are some amendments necessary I heard Mr. Walker give evidence on the 3rd, and have read his letter of the 5th instant. I agree with him in what he says—some of the amendments suggested are very important. I think one publication in the *Gazette* under section 14 quite sufficient. I am disposed to think that accounts should be filed with the Registrar, but should not be open to the inspection of everybody. I should limit the right of inspection to shareholders, and they should only be allowed to inspect with a view to protect their interests. I think the suggestion in paragraph 6 of Mr Walker's letter very important.

There is no fee fixed for transfers—each Company fixes its own fee. I think it would be well that they should be uniform. The clause regarding *quorum*, 32 of schedule C, should be amended ; the *quorum* fixed is too large.

Sections 77 and 80 also require amendment. Some less cumbersome process for the appointment of auditors should be provided. The stamp duty on transfers should, I think, be reduced. It should certainly not be in excess of the Indian rate. I think that rules regarding the issue of debenture bonds should be embodied in the Ordinance, and provision should be made for reference to arbitration.

Mr. V. A. JULIUS examined, states :—

I have already sent the Commissioners a memorandum on the existing Ordinance. I think it would be very desirable that it should be laid down clearly in an amending Stamp Ordinance that proxies (and indeed all documents requiring a 5-cent stamp) may be stamped with a 5-cent postage and revenue stamp. At present that stamp can be used for certain documents only which are named in a Notification dated 1st August, 1890. I think it desirable also that the stamps required in connection with the business of Companies should be shown in a schedule to be attached to the new Joint Stock Companies' Act if there is to be one, or in a separate schedule attached to the Stamp Act. I do not think it necessary to make regulations about debentures or to provide forms of debenture bonds. Companies can take power at a general meeting to issue debentures, or in the Articles of Association. I see no objection to power being given to refer matters of dispute to arbitration. I do not see any objection to the introduction of section 38 of the English Act of 1867, but I do not think it is so necessary as in England. Agreements prior to issue of prospectus are not frequent in this country owing, principally, to the high rate of stamp duty on such agreements. The stamp duty is Rs. 2·50 per Rs. 1,000 (¼ per cent.). In England the stamp duty is sixpence only.

I think the stamp duty on the transfer of shares should be reduced. Under the Ordinance 23 of 1871, stamp duty on transfers of movable property was half that on immovable property. I think that would be a fair scale now. The rates have been made equal under the present Stamp Law

Mr. R. F. DE SARAM examined, states :—

I have listened to Mr. Julius' evidence, and have had one or two consultations with him. I quite agree with him in what he has said. I may add that our experience tells us that it is strongly desirable that the stamp duty on agreements to sell property should be reduced. With regard to the stamp duty on the transfer of shares I think we should revert to the old duty under Ordinance No. 23 of 1871, and have a stamp duty of ¼ per cent. I do not think three publications necessary of the Memorandum of Association and the Articles. Two would be ample, but perhaps one would be insufficient. I do not agree

with Mr. Walker in his objection to the accounts being sent to the Registrar, and being open to the inspection of the public. I think intending purchasers of shares, for instance, should have the power to inspect accounts, just as an intending purchaser of land is at liberty to inspect registers of lands.

Mr. P. COOMARASWAMY examined, states :—

I agree generally with Mr. De Saram and Mr. Julius. There is another point which I think should be provided for, *i.e.* the form of registration and certificate under sections 14 and 15. I know of one case in which there was great doubt whether a Company had been registered at all owing to some informality on the part of the Registrar. I wish to add that I do not agree with Mr Walker in paragraph (2) of his letter regarding the publication of the accounts.

Mr. J. W. VANDERSTRAATEN examined, states :—

I agree generally with the witnesses whose evidence I have heard to-day, viz., Messrs. Julius, De Saram, and Coomaraswamy. I have nothing to add to what they have said. I agree in thinking that it would be very convenient to the public to make a 5-cent postage and revenue stamp applicable to all documents requiring that amount of stamp duty.

Mr. EDMUND WALKER to the CHAIRMAN of the Commission of Inquiry.

Colombo, October 5, 1892.

SIR,—As promised at the meeting of your Commission held on 3rd instant, I have the honour to state in writing the alterations which I think it desirable to make to our present Joint Stock Ordinance, No. 4 of 1861.

I am a shareholder in two English and four Ceylon Companies and a Director in three of these Companies, and, while I consider the present Ordinance in the main a very good one, I think it is capable of improvement in several points

(1) Clause 14 of the Ceylon Ordinance requires that the Memorandum of Association and the Articles of Association should be published in the *Gazette* in three consecutive numbers This is not required in the English Act, and I cannot see that it is necessary, as intending subscribers can always obtain copies of these papers from the Company's office, and their publication only causes delay which is sometimes exceedingly inconvenient, as I know from experience that, even after waiting the three weeks required for publication, considerable delay takes place in obtaining the certificate of incorporation, because it is only *after such publication* that the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, can declare the Company to be incorporated, and then the certificate to that effect has to be issued by the Registrar.

(2) In clauses 41 and 45 of our Ordinance balance sheets must be made out annually and filed with the Registrar, and such balance sheets are open to the inspection of any one at the Registrar's Office. The English Act does not require that the balance sheets of Commercial Companies shall be filed in the Registrar's Office, but only of the Special Companies specified in clause 44, English Companies' Act, 1862. (See page 106 of the "Practical Manual of the Companies' Acts" sent herewith). Publication of balance sheets of Commercial Companies is fatal to the promotion of private Companies, and these private Companies are very often the most desirable. Some may fear that the omission of this clause will open the door to fraud, but the fact that it is not required by the English Act shows that the objection against this requirement are greater than the points in its favour, and I will show later on that there can be given much better protection to the public by adding to our Ordinance a clause from the English Act which we have not got.

(3) In clause 63 of our Ordinance I would omit the following words: "or by giving it to any Director, Secretary, or other principal officer of the Company."

These words do not occur in the English Act (see clause 62, page 111 of the Manual), and the objections to them are manifest.

(4) Our Ordinance makes no provision for *change of name*, and I suggest that power to do so be taken as per clause 13 of the English Act (see page 93 of the Manual).

(5) Our Ordinance makes no provision for reference of matters in dispute to *arbitration*, and I suggest that this be provided for (see clause 72 of English Act, page 115 of the Manual).

(6) One of the most important additions which I think it necessary should be made to our Ordinance is to require the *prospectus of every Company to specify dates and names of parties to any contract made prior to the issue of such prospectus.* In England the greatest importance is attached to this requirement, and it is one of the best safeguards the public can have against fraud (see clause 38 of the English Act, 1867, page 224 of the Manual).

(7) I think provision should be made in our Ordinance for giving *wages and salaries preferential claims* in the distribution of the assets of any Company being wound up (see clause 4, English Act, 1883, page 242 of the Manual).

(8) I would suggest very strongly the addition to clause 20 of our Ordinance the sub-section 7, clause 26, of English Act (page 99 of the Manual). The omission of this sub-section 7 from our Ordinance is a serious blot in my opinion, and its insertion will afford the public far greater protection than can be obtained by sending to the Registrar a copy of the balance sheet. This is the addition to which I referred in paragraph 2. Balance sheets may be manipulated to conform with the Ordinance, and yet not to reveal the true state of the Company; but it is impossible to do so with sub section 7. Movements of shares will afford any one a very good idea of the position of a Company.

(9) I would suggest the addition to clause 34 of the Ceylon Ordinance of the penalty clause as provided in clause 19 of the English Act (page 96 of the Manual).

(10) I would suggest the addition to clause 21 of the Ceylon Ordinance a provision for making every Director and Manager responsible under penalty, as provided in clause 25 of the English Act (page 98 of the Manual), and in same way in clause 26 of the Ceylon Ordinance I would make every Director and Manager of the Company liable to the penalty as provided in clause 32, English Act (page 100 of the Manual).

(11) As regards the stamp duty for transfer of shares, I find that the English and Ceylon rates are practically the same, but, inasmuch as this is a poor country, and it is desirable to afford every facility for investments of small sums, I think the costs of transfers might be reduced as follows :—*Quarter per cent. up to Rs.* 1,000 *and for every Rs.* 500 *beyond that Re.* 1·25.

This will bring our rates more into harmony with those in India. I find that, according to the Indian Act in force in Madras, the cost of transfer of shares in a Company is *one-fourth* of the duty payable on a conveyance; in our Ceylon Ordinance the charge is the same for both.

I think I have now touched upon all the points mentioned by me at your meeting on 3rd instant, and I trust the suggestions I have now made will meet with your approval.

I am, &c.,
EDMUND WALKER.

REPORT of a COMMITTEE of the Chamber of Commerce.

Colombo, October 14, 1892.

AT the half-yearly General Meeting of members of the Chamber of Commerce held on 16th September, 1892, the following resolution was passed :—

"That a Sub-Committee be appointed consisting of the Chairman, the Hon. J. J. Grinlinton, and Mr. J. Buchan to consider what amendments in the Joint Stock Companies' Ordinance are desirable, and to confer on the subject with the Commission that is now sitting."

2. In accordance with the resolution the Sub-Committee, having called for opinions and suggested amendments, desire to report the result as follows :—

3. There appears to be no general objection to the Ordinance in question, the consensus of opinion being that it is in the main a good Ordinance, having regard also to the powers of alteration allowed to be made by each Company in its Articles of Association.

4. The following suggestions have been made :—

(*a*) To relax the provisions as to the details of published accounts. These provisions are stated to exceed those of the English Act, and it is proposed that the Registrar be satisfied without such returns, provided there has been a proper audit by a licensed or duly authorised public accountant or by an accountant elected by the shareholders who would be liable to forfeit his warrant for misdemeanour.

(*b*) To make provision to amend the Memorandum of Association which, instead of being encumbered by a list of many enterprises as at present, might simply set forth the object and constitution of the Company, reserving power to extend its operation or sphere by sanction of a General Meeting or by leave of the District Court.

(*c*) That clause 8 seems wanting in sufficient prohibition against identity of names in incorporated Companies' unless *may* can be legally read as *shall* in the following context :—

Such first-mentioned Company may, with the sanction of the Governor, change its name.

(*d*) An important question has arisen over clause 22, entitled "Restrictive definition of Shareholder" For instance, the Directors of one Company have recently decided that this clause restricts them from recognising notices of liens on, or assignments of, shares other than by actual transfer. It is suggested that liens and assignments should be legally recognisable, without the possibility of doubt as at present; and that the case might be met, and the local custom also improved, by clause 8 being enlarged as follows :—"No notice of any trust expressed, or implied, or constructive shall be entered on the register, or shall be receiveable by the Company, *unless directly confirmed in writing by the shareholder concerned;* and every person."

(*e*) Access to the balance sheet filed with the Registrar should be confined to shareholders.

(*f*) One advertisement in the *Gazette* should be sufficient before issue of certificate of incorporation.

(*g*) Provision should be made for reference of disputes to arbitration.

(*h*) A Company should be required in its prospectus to give particulars of existing contracts made before issue of prospectus.

(*i*) In schedule a provision should be made for a much smaller number to form a quorum at a General Meeting.

(*j*) Regulations for guidance with respect to issue of debenture bonds might be provided.

(*k*) It should be made clear in a schedule that stamps on proxies need only be of the value of 5 cents, and that either a revenue or postal stamp may be used for the purpose.

(*l*) Rates for transfer fees might be fixed.

5. Although the question of stamps on share certificates is not strictly within the scope of the investigation of the Sub-Committee, it has been considered desirable, in view of its close relation to shares in Joint Stock Companies and the unanimous feeling in favour of a revision of duties, that the evidence received should be here noted.

6. The following are the particulars brought under notice of the Sub-Committee :—

Share Transfers.—The present duty should be reduced by at least one half. The stamp should be on the value at which the shares leave the vendor not necessarily the same as paid by the purchaser, as in England.

It is considered that present rates restrict business and encourage blank transfers, frequently avoiding the stamps on several transactions.

Share Certificates.—There appears to be no reason why a stamp of 5 cents should be required in respect of each share. No such duty is payable in England. At the rate of 5 cents per share of Rs. 10 this is equal to ½ per cent. on the capital of the Company. It is suggested that the duty should be 5 cents *on each certificate.*

(Signed) R. L. M. BROWN.
(") J. J. GRINLINTON.
(") J. BUCHAN.

True copy.

C. E. H. SYMONS,
Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.

XXIX.—1892.

FLOOD OUTLETS.

RETURN to an Order of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF CEYLON, dated October 5, 1892, *for*—

All Papers and Letters connected with the Flood Outlets of dates subsequent to those already published in the Sessional Papers.

(The Hon. A. de A. Seneviratna.)

Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.

Colombo:

PRINTED BY H. C. COTTLE, ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

To be Purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, Price 50 cents.

1892.

FLOOD OUTLETS.

No. 1.

The Hon. the GOVERNMENT AGENT, Colombo, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The Kachchéri,
No. 480. Colombo, 11th May, 1892.

SIR,—WITH reference to the 2nd paragraph of your letter No. 306 of the 25th ultimo, I have the honour to refer you to my letters on the subject of flood-outlets noted in the margin.*

2. In the letter No. 1,257, dated 30th June, 1879, from the Director of Public Works (Mr. Churchill) to the Colonial Secretary, a list of the outlets for flood water in the Western Province, which it was then proposed should be made, is given, with a short description of each work and of its object. (Sessional Paper XXIV. of 1880, page 282.)

3. These outlets are numbered 1 to 9, and are said to be placed in the order of benefit to be derived from them.

4. My opinion is that those bearing Nos. 5 and 7 are altogether unnecessary, and that, if the other outlets proposed have the effect which is anticipated, No. 9 will be found to be unnecessary too.

5. No. 1 consists of three parts, namely, (*a*) a channel from Ambatalé, on the left bank of the Kelani river at the 8th milepost, across country to the canal which runs under the road at the 5th milepost on the road from Colombo to Kóṭṭé, through the Kóṭṭé lake and the Kirillapane canal to the sea at Wellawatta; (*b*) the drainage of the Cinnamon Gardens about the General Cemetery at Kanatta into the Kirillapane canal; and (*c*) enlarging the channel from the swamp near Turret road to the Colombo lake.

6. As regards (*a*), an estimate amounting to Rs. 80,000 was submitted to Government by the Director of Public Works and sanctioned in 1889, which provided for enlarging the Kirillapane canal to a width of 40 ft. at the bottom, for a spill under the railway bridge at Wellawatta with two sluices, for a new iron bridge where the main road to Kalutara crosses the canal, for a new bridge at Bambalapiṭiya where the road into the Salpiti kóralé crosses the canal, and for a new bridge over the canal at a point where, at present, no road exists, but which was constructed at the special request of the Government Agent, Mr. Saunders (see his letter to the Colonial Secretary, No. 701 of the 22nd June, 1889, paragraph 7). Of the works so provided for, the spill and sluices and the bridge at Bambalapiṭiya, and that made at Mr. Saunders' request, have been completed, and the bridge at Wellawatta is now in progress. It will be observed that the widening of the canal has now to be taken in hand. The expenditure of so much money upon new and longer bridges was, I suppose, absolutely necessary to be incurred before the width of the canal which they span could be increased. The work of widening should be commenced now without delay and pressed on to completion. As to the length of canal to be widened the specification of the estimate is silent. The plan of survey of the channel from Ambatalé to the 5th milepost on the road from Colombo to Kóṭṭé cannot be found. The country should be re-examined and a fresh survey and estimate made. I would also strongly recommend that an examination, survey, and estimate be made for the improvement of the branch canal running southward, and then westward from a point on the Kirillapane canal into the sea at Dehiwala, and for the lengthening, if necessary, of the Dehiwala bridge, where the road to Kalutara crosses the canal. The rush of flood water through this branch is so strong as to indicate an insufficiency of way.

7. (*b*) requires to be re-surveyed, as the plan of survey made in Mr. Churchill's time cannot be found, and to be re-examined and its cost re-estimated.

8. (*c*) is, in my opinion, a work for Municipal attention. If I am wrong, then it requires to be dealt with by the Government in the same manner as (*b*).

9. No. 2 outlet is one huge channel from the old canal to Negombo across Muturájawela to the sea. In its place it is now proposed to cut three smaller channels from the new canal to the sea, and to regulate the ingress and egress of water into and out of Muturájawela by a series of small plank sluices along the towing path on the landside bank of the canal. One of these outlets was cut by the villagers last year; for another the land has been acquired and the villagers are about to commence work; and land for the third will be acquired as soon as the site desired by the villagers has been surveyed.

10. No. 3 outlet consists of (*d*) embanking nine miles of the right bank of the Kelani river, commencing "from the turning at the Kandy road," with drainage sluices and a bridge and sluice-gates at Biyagama; and (*e*) straightening the bends of the river and clearing its bed of rocks between Hanwella and the bridge-of-boats, about twenty miles; and repairing the embanking wall at Panabákkaré and Kohilawatta on the left bank of the river.

11. (*d*) Might, I think, be treated as I have recommended above that No. 1 (*b*) should be treated, in my 7th paragraph, though I may say at once that I have grave doubts as to whether the landowners will consent to do the earthwork; and the latter part of (*e*) might be re-examined and its cost re-estimated; the first part, straightening bends and clearing rocks, is I think unnecessary.

* No. 960 of 3rd November, 1891, paragraph 5; No. 5 of 6th January, 1892; No. 46 of 14th January, 1892; No. 65 of 20th January, 1892; No. 215 of 27th February, 1892.

12. No. 4 outlet has been undertaken, completed, and is in full working order. It is a thorough success, and has greatly aided the escape of flood water from the Bolgoda lake.

13. No. 6 outlet, a channel from Kaymal canal to the north of Negombo, is quite unnecessary, but one from the Negombo lake to the sea at the point called Kępungoda (not Kapanbadi) would afford much relief in carrying off the flood water of the Dandugam-oya and much of that which invades the northern end of Muturájawela. It is the ground at Kępungoda, through which the channel would pass, and not that at Kaymal, which "has the appearance of having been used at some remote period as a flood-outlet."

14. No. 8, "An iron bridge over the Kęlani river at Grandpass in lieu of the present bridge-of-boats," is in progress.

15. The Members of the Flood Commission of 1872–73, in their report, paragraph 40, recommend that the bank of sand which forms at the mouth of the Kęlani river should be "cleared "away on the inside from time to time, so that it was always kept at a minimum width, most "probably, when the river rose much above its ordinary level, the narrow bank would not be suffi-"ciently strong to withstand the pressure of water against it, and consequently would give way, and "the rush of water would wash away the whole embankment, and thus thoroughly clear the mouth "of the river." Upon this Sir John Coode remarks (Sessional Paper XV. of 1878, at the foot of page 291): "The problem of securing the greatest amount of benefit for a given expenditure would "be solved most satisfactorily by facilitating the escape of the flood waters into the sea through the "natural channel of the Kęlani-ganga than by making one or more artificial outlets for the river. "Obviously the great impediment is the sand-bar which exists at the entrance, and if this can be "kept down by the expenditure of a reasonable sum, to such an extent as would very largely "increase the discharging power of the natural channel, it will, I think, be admitted on all hands "to be a matter of paramount importance that it should be done, and therefore it should, in my "opinion, be carefully and maturely considered." Such consideration has been given to the matter by the Committee, whose opinions I have this day communicated to you by my letter No. 483.

I am, &c.,
A. R. DAWSON,
Government Agent.

No. 2.

The Hon. the GOVERNMENT AGENT, Colombo, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 483.

The Kachchéri,
Colombo, 11th May, 1892.

SIR,—IN November, 1888, Anthony Dias, for himself and other fishermen of Mutwal, complained of the inconvenience and hardship they had to undergo in consequence of the silting up of the old and natural mouth of the Kęlani river, caused by a new passage which was cut into the sea at Lansiawatta to assist the flow of flood water.

From inquiries made at the time it was elicited that not only had the natural mouth of the river, marked K in the accompanying tracing, been silted up, but also the portion from A to B, between Crow Island and the main land, and that the landing of passengers at the Government ferry, marked F, was impeded.

2. The Government Agent (Mr. Saunders) recommended that the ferry should be moved from F to E, and he also stated that by cutting the sandbank at K, and by cutting channels through the silt between the points A-B and G-H, the river might be made to flow again through the passage A-B, and make its exit to the sea at K.

3. The Government approved of Mr. Saunders' recommendation as a temporary alleviation of the inconvenience, and in June, 1889, appointed a Committee composed of the Government Agent, the Surveyor-General, the Director of Public Works, and Mr. J. J. Grinlinton to consider the general question of the treatment of the mouth of the Kęlani river, and to report upon the matter generally. (See plan of survey.)

4. The Committee met and agreed as a temporary measure to have the silt between Crow Island and the main land removed at a cost of Rs. 1,500, on the lines suggested by the local headmen, namely, the Fisher Mudaliyár, the Atapattu Mudaliyár, and the Mudaliyár of the Alutkúru Kóralé South, and the work was accordingly executed under the supervision of the Fisher Mudaliyár, acting on the advice of the Director of Public Works. The vote was, however, found insufficient, and a further sum of Rs. 1,000 was advanced. The work as finally executed was not a success, and was of little or no advantage to the public, as, after a short interval, the silt rapidly re-formed. The mouth of the river, however, reverted to its original position at K.

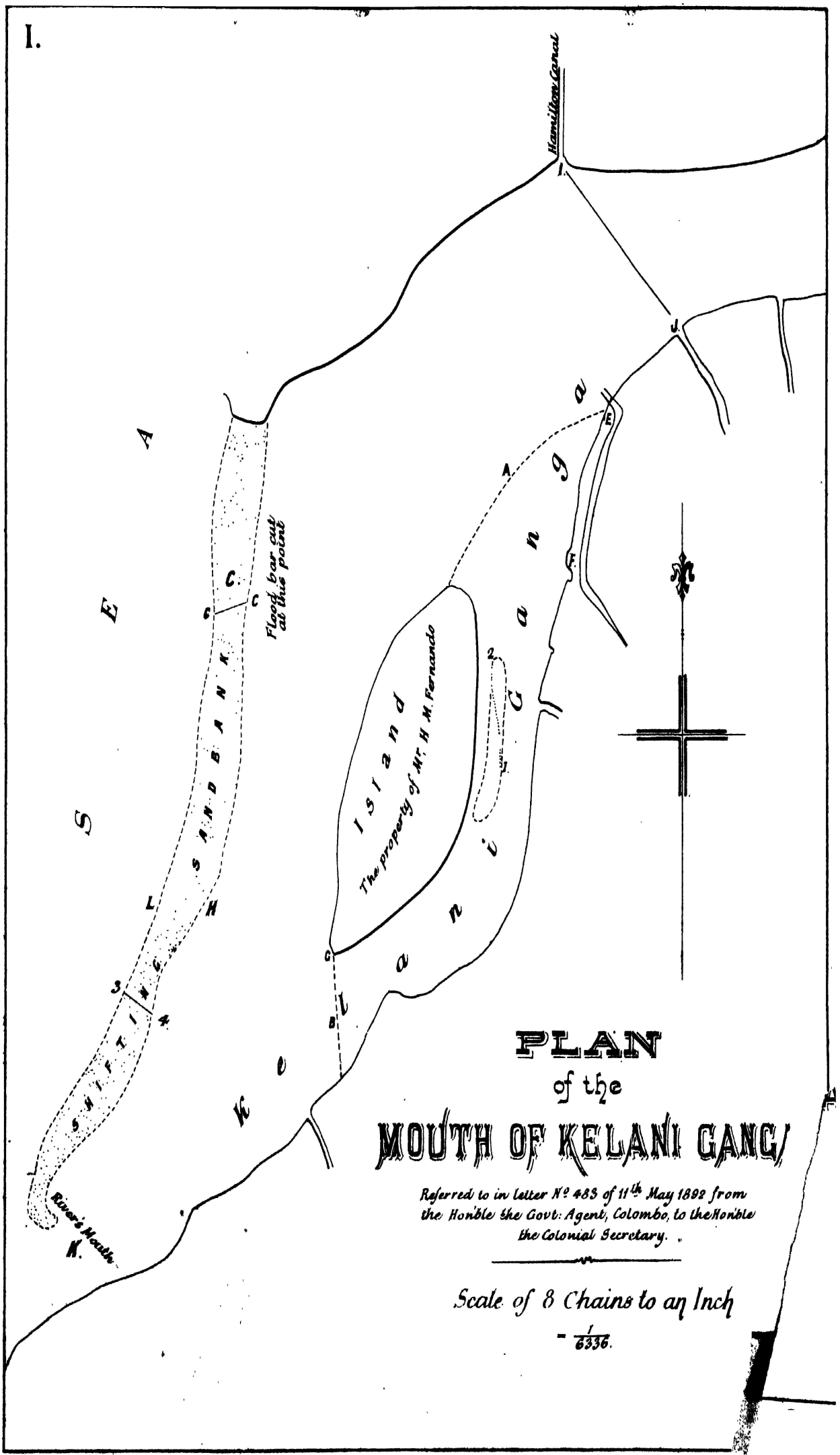
5. The Committee deferred making any additional proposals until the effect of a flood on the silt-banks had been noted and considered by them.

6. In December, 1890, the Government Agent, Mr. Dawson, after personal inspection of the place, reported that no effectual means of removing the silt-banks and of preventing or checking their re-formation could be devised until a complete survey had been made of the river and its bed and banks, from the Leper Asylum and a point immediately opposite the Asylum on the left bank of the river, to the sea. The survey was to include Crow Island.

7. The Colonial Secretary replied that it was desirable that the Government Agent should consult the Committee who were appointed to inquire into the question, especially with a view of ascertaining whether they had any suggestions to make in the carrying out of this survey. The opinions of the Members of Committee were forwarded to the Colonial Secretary with the Government Agent's letter No. 177 of 28th February, 1891.

8. The Director of Public Works (Mr. MacBride) recommended that the survey proposed by the Government Agent should be undertaken, but stated as his opinion that, as there had not been a high flood in the Kęlani-ganga since the old mouth of the river was opened, it was premature to conclude that the work done had failed to effect its object.

I.



PLAN
of the
MOUTH OF KELANI GANGA

Referred to in letter No. 483 of 11th May 1892 from the Hon'ble the Govt: Agent, Colombo, to the Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary.

Scale of 8 Chains to an Inch
$= \frac{1}{6336}$.

Lith. Surveyor General's Office Colombo. No 438 11/92

The Acting Surveyor-General, Major Day, R.E., thought that the survey was unnecessary, and that the present plans were sufficient to work upon. He considered that the opening up of the channel between Crow Island and the left bank of the river would be useless, as it was bound to silt up again, Crow Island itself having been formed by the back wash from the sand bar, causing a meeting of currents and a deposit of silt. His proposal was to keep the direction of the stream as straight as possible, and to open up the bar in the prolongation of the straight run of the river about the point C on the tracing. The channel through A-B, he was of opinion, would in time silt up, and also the whole area between Crow Island and the river mouth at K.

The remedy proposed by him was to keep the opening in the bar clear by means of scour. He believed the bar to consist of sand washed up by the sea, and not of suspended matter brought down the river, and therefore he would carry out cribs filled with stones into deep water where the wave motion does not stir up the sand, in the same manner as has been done in the Danube. Fresh water being lighter than sea water, the fresh water will flow out through the cut and disperse through the sea before the suspended matter is deposited, and will therefore not obstruct the channel. In this way he hoped to deepen the fair way channel of the Kelani and keep the mouth open. In times of flood the opening would not be sufficient to carry off all the water, and it would therefore pass over the top of the cribs and help to rush the accumulated sand out to sea. In this way he hoped also to be able to keep the level of the river even in times of flood below the top of the banks of the upper reaches, and so enable a large tract of paddy land to be brought into profitable cultivation.

Mr. Grinlinton was of opinion that the expense incurred in carrying out the original recommendation, although seemingly reasonable, was not attended with much advantage to the public. He thought that whatever project was recommended should be with due regard to providing for a flood-outlet, and that the scope of the Committee's inquiries and work should be in the direction of increasing the means for a free outlet of water from the river and in deepening channels of communication; and also for providing for keeping such open at all times. With a view, therefore, to enable the Committee to arrive at conclusions he supported the Government Agent's proposal for a survey of each bank of the Kelani river from the entrance at the canal at Hendala (marked I and J on the tracing) to the mouth of the river at K; and showing the opening made in the sand-bank in 1871 during the unusually high flood. In addition to soundings to be taken in the river, he recommended soundings along the sea beach off the sand bank bar and the mouth of the river to the coral reef which runs parallel to the bar, and where there is no coral reef. Groins thrown out at the mouth of the river would protect it from silting, and would also have a material effect in keeping sand from being carried along the beach into the Colombo Harbour. He thought that it might be necessary to acquire Crow Island, and was of opinion that in the absence of soundings and sections of the river no idea could be given of the best course to follow in deepening the bed of the river.

No impediment or obstruction on the bank of the river should be allowed below the line I-J. The surveys and soundings should precede a report, as without their assistance a satisfactory conclusion could not be arrived at, nor could the case be laid before Government with an estimate of the cost of what the Committee may recommend.

9. A survey was accordingly made, and the plan is attached hereto in envelope marked II., and the Committee proceeded to re-consider the question before them.

10. Major Day then gave the opinion summarised in paper marked (*b*), Mr. Grinlinton that in paper marked (*c*), and Mr. MacBride that in paper marked (*a*), all attached hereto. My own opinion will be found in the paper marked (*d*).

11. These opinions differ so greatly that I present them to the Government as they are, there being no possibility of the Members of the Committee joining in one common report, recommendation, or opinion.

I am, &c.,

A. R. DAWSON,
Government Agent.

Enclosure in No. 2.

(*a*) SUMMARY OF MR. MACBRIDE'S OPINION.

The Director of Public Works, Mr. MacBride, states:—

That the acquisition of Crow Island does not appear to be essential to Mr. Grinlinton's scheme for dredging the mouth of the Kelani-ganga with a view of its increasing its flood discharging capacity. He is not in favour of making it navigable for small craft and for removal of barnacles.

No matter how large the mouth of the Kelani-ganga may be made, floods will continue to spread over the country. It is not the mouth that causes the submergence of the country—that is attributable to the sectional area between the banks of the Kelani limiting its functions of discharge to what they are.

Flood-outlets must be constructed elsewhere unless the whole discharging capacity of the river itself, at least as far as Kaduwela, were increased.

There is another question involved in the removal or lowering of any existing coral reef across the mouth of the Kelani-ganga, viz., that it might injuriously affect the navigation of the river—in the dry season the less water discharged into the sea the better. For small crafts the Director of Public Works questions if the deepening of the Kelani mouth would be any adequate relief to approach during the south-west monsoon, and strong northerly winds would be attended with great risk if not actual danger. Inside the mouth a convenient place might be made for building and repairing cargo boats, and deepening the mouth would facilitate their passage to and from the harbour, but he doubts whether the expenditure of public money with this object would be justifiable. The Director of Public Works is of opinion that the Government should get out a suitable Priestman's dredger (a grab dredger) to be worked between the mouth of the Hamilton canal across to Kelani and through the channel between Crow Island and the main land. After this work has been completed, and the requirements of the people have been met, useful employment can easily be found for the dredger elsewhere

(*b*) SUMMARY OF MAJOR DAY'S OPINION.

Major Day states :—

(1) That the disease consists of an artificial obstruction, *i.e.*, the bridge-of-boats.
(2) The shallow state of the river from the mouth.
(3) The sandbank at the mouth and its cause.
(4) The reef north of Whist Bungalow.

As regards the first he states that the boats hold more floating obstructions than would a bridge with iron piers, therefore the obstruction of the boats in flood time will increase more rapidly than that of the bridge piers.

2. There is undoubtedly a strong sand-carrying current working down from the north. It is in full working order at the Kelani river, and every river down to the south of the island. The formation of the sand bank at the mouth of the Kelani is evidently caused by the sand-carrying current working down the coast meeting the river water working out towards the sea. Their junction produces a reduction in velocity and sand deposits.

To remove this sand bank or prevent its formation two methods suggest themselves :—

(*a*) The use of the scour of the river to carry away the bank as soon as it forms ; or
(*b*) To divert the place of the formation of the bank to some spot where it will not obstruct the mouth of the river.

(*a*) To produce a scour there should be a good rise and fall of tide and plenty of backwater, but as the difference between high and low water in Ceylon is not more than 2 feet, the channel cannot be kept open by scour.

(*b*) The formation of the sand bank should therefore be shifted to some other place. To do this the velocity of the current must be checked ; this can be done by making cribs of rough logs about 10 or 12 feet wide at the bottom and 3 feet wide at the top, roughly fixed together and all at open order, floating the cribs out into position and filling them with stones. The water thus checked will deposit its sand, which will form a bank on the outside of the cribs and eventually divert the current outside the reef.

3. The sand bank will now be cut, and the best position for this cut will be in continuation of the last reach of the river. When once opened this opening will continually widen itself at every flood where the scouring power of the current is increased. This channel and the river as far as the bridge-of-boats will have to be dredged so as to deepen it, and will have to be kept dredged so as to give the river water the maximum power of driving itself into the sea.

4. The reef will have to be cut through to the necessary width by blasting, but it will not have to be cut much deeper than the mouth of the river.

He does not think that these arrangements will entirely stop floods, as that is an impossibility, but it will very much mitigate the extent of the floods and shorten their duration.

(*c*) SUMMARY OF THE HON. J. J. GRINLINTON'S OPINION.

Mr. Grinlinton make suggestions for improving the flood-outlets of the Kelani-ganga and for making the entrance to the river navigable from the sea for coasting and other vessels of light draught. The cutting in the sand bank should follow in direct continuation the course of the river almost identical with the cut made through the sand bank during the great flood of 1871. The paramount objects to be gained by his project are :—

(*a*) Providing permanent and more capacious outlet for the waters of the Kelani-ganga, thus relieving a vast extent of country lying near the river from annual inundations which last for many days at a time.
(*b*) Improving the navigation of the Kelani-ganga for at least 18 miles.

Mr. Grinlinton suggests—

(1) That Crow Island be acquired.

(2) That the deepening of the narrow channel south-east of Crow Island be abandoned, as the channel cannot be kept open without constant expenditure, and it will silt up as fast as it is cleared. He would fill in the south-eastern channel from O to the northern point of the island marked P, and down to the shallow water close to the southern part of the island.

(3) He would deepen the main channel north-west of Crow Island from the sand bank bar right up to the bridge-of-boats, filling up the south-eastern channel from the material removed from the main channel, and raising the low portions of Crow Island.

(4) When the site of the main channel outside the sand bank bar shall have been determined, he proposes that two groins be thrown out from the cutting at the sand bank bar, which is to be the new permanent mouth of the river, to the coral or sandstone reef and on to the five fathom line.

These groins will protect the channel from the silt always carried along the coast southward, and they will enable the river to be navigated from the main harbour and from the sea.

The "cribs" proposed by Major Day said to have been effectual on the Danube will hardly resist the force of the waves and wind at the burst of the south-west monsoon, nor would they keep out the sand carried along the sea-coast.

(5) Simultaneously with the construction of the groins he would open out the coral or sandstone reef to a depth of five fathoms in the channel between the two groins. (See plan of survey attached.)

(*d*) SUMMARY OF THE HON. A. R. DAWSON'S OPINION.

Mr. Dawson is of opinion that the cost of so much of Major Day's scheme as will facilitate the escape of flood water into the sea through the natural channel of the Kelani river should be estimated, and that if the cost is found to be within the present means of the Colony, that part of the scheme should be adopted, and the work carried out, if possible, under Major Day's supervision ; that Mr. Grinlinton's scheme is unnecessarily large and comprehensive, and the proposal of

Mr. MacBride too limited to suit the reasonable requirements of the case. Mr. Dawson is of opinion, too, that the difficulty of the ferry might be met, for the present, by allowing the line of ferry from R to S to be taken when the river is running high, and the line from R to T to be taken when the river is running low, thus securing sufficiently deep water for the ferry boat at all seasons and in all weathers.

No. 3.

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the Hon. the GOVERNMENT AGENT, Colombo.

No. 459/06086.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 22nd June, 1892.

SIR,—I AM directed by the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 480 of the 11th ultimo, and I am to convey to you the thanks of the Government for the clear and instructive report furnished by you respecting "Flood-Outlets."

His Excellency is of opinion that it would be desirable in every way to undertake and complete one work at a time before entering on another, and that scheme No. 1, which consists of three parts marked *a*, *b*, and *c* in your report, appears to be the most pressing and important one.

I am to add that the Governor is desirous of witnessing this scheme in full working order before another is undertaken, and every endeavour should be made to expedite its satisfactory completion.

I am, &c.,

H. L. CRAWFORD,
for Colonial Secretary.

No. 4.

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the DIRECTOR of PUBLIC WORKS.

No. 1017/06086.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 22nd June, 1892.

SIR,—WITH reference to the accompanying letter from the Government Agent, Colombo, relative to "Flood-Outlets," I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to inquire, with reference to scheme No. 1, which consists of three parts marked *a*, *b*, and *c* in the Government Agent's letter, how much of the work of this scheme has been executed in the works now approaching completion at Wellawatta bridge, in the widening of the canal and lengthening of the bridge, and how much of the estimated cost may be deducted as representing work for which provision has already been made.

Your reply to this letter is requested with as little delay as possible.

I am, &c.,

H. L. CRAWFORD,
for Colonial Secretary.

No. 5.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 1,519.

Colombo, 7th July, 1892.

SIR,—WITH reference to the report of the Government Agent, Western Province, forwarded with your letter No. 1,017 of 22nd ultimo, regarding what is termed scheme No. 1 (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*), I have the honour to report that the following works have been executed :—

On estimate No. 5 of 1890 for Rs. 25,000 : deepening the Kirillapané canal, erecting new bridges at Bambalapitiya toll-bar, Kępu-ęla, fixing scouring sluices under railway bridge, and underpinning the Węllawatta bridge. On estimate No. 1 of 1891 for Rs. 25,000 : building a new iron bridge over the Kirillapané canal at the 4th mile, Colombo-Galle road. On estimate not yet sanctioned for widening the Kirillapané canal, Rs. 25,000.

2. From the foregoing it will be gathered that a sum of Rs. 50,000 has been expended up to date in carrying out (*a*) of scheme No. 1, and that an estimate has been submitted for Rs. 25,000 for widening the Kirillapané canal as originally contemplated, and as soon as this estimate is sanctioned the work will be put in hand.

3. I have to point out that the delay so far has been due to the fact that the estimate for Rs. 25,000 of last year (No. 1 of 1891) was not finally sanctioned till six months of the year had passed.

4. As regards (*a*) an expenditure of Rs. 50,000 has been incurred and a further sum of Rs. 25,000 has been provided for in this year's Supply Bill. This, with a further additional vote of Rs. 5,000, will complete scheme (*a*), making up the total cost to Rs. 80,000.

5. With reference to (*b*) this must be re-surveyed and estimated for.

6. (*c*) has been fully reported upon (see my report dated 8th November, 1888, No. 2,196), and is a work which should be undertaken by the Municipality.

I am, &c.,

R. K. MACBRIDE,
Director of Public Works.

No. 6.

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS.

No. 1,185/8,744.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 20th July, 1892.

SIR.—WITH reference to your letter No. 1,519 of the 7th instant, I am directed by the Governor to request you to include a sum of Rs. 100,000 in your Estimates for 1893 for flood-outlet scheme No. 1 (Sessional Paper XXIV. of 1880). His Excellency would, however, be glad to have an assurance from you that you are satisfied that the whole work can be done for the estimate stated

I am, &c.,

H. L. CRAWFORD,
for Colonial Secretary.

XXX.—1892.

THE INVENTIONS BILL.

REPORT of a SUB-COMMITTEE of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL appointed to report upon the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the granting of Exclusive Privileges to Inventors."

Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.

Colombo:

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1892.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Legislative Council dated October 12, 1892.

Resolved,—That the following gentlemen be appointed a Sub-Committee to report upon the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the granting of Exclusive Privileges to Inventors":—

The Hon. Sir S. GRENIER, KT., Attorney-General.
The Hon. J. B. A. BAILEY, Acting Auditor-General.
The Hon. Col. F. C. H. CLARKE, R.A., C.M.G., Surveyor-General.
The Hon. P. RÁMANÁTHAN, C.M.G., } Unofficial Members.
The Hon. W. W. MITCHELL, } Unofficial Members.
The Hon. A. DE A. SENEVIRATNA, } Unofficial Members.

THE INVENTIONS BILL.

THE Sub-Committee appointed to consider this Bill have the honour to recommend the following amendments :—

Clause 3.—That the term "Colonial Secretary" be so defined as to include any Assistant to the Colonial Secretary to the extent to which he may be authorised by general or special order of the Governor to discharge the functions of the Colonial Secretary under the Ordinance.

Clause 5.—That the provision in regard to referring every petition for leave to file a specification to a competent examiner for inquiry and report be made compulsory and not merely permissive.

Clause 7.—That the period of exclusive privilege be made to commence from the date of the delivery to or receipt by the Colonial Secretary of the petition for leave to file a specification, and not from the date of the filing of the specification itself.

Clause 8.—That it be required that every specification should commence with the title and end with a distinct statement of the invention claimed.

Clause 15.—That it be expressly declared that the exclusive privilege under the Ordinance shall have to all intents the like effect as against Her Majesty the Queen, Her Heirs and Successors, as it has against a subject.

Clause 40.—That this clause be omitted, as it is unnecessary to provide for the assignment of an exclusive privilege for any place in or part of a local area.

2. The Sub-Committee also recommend that a formal grant be made by the Governor, under the public seal of the Colony, to every person entitled to an exclusive privilege under the provisions of the Ordinance, and that a form of such grant be given in a separate schedule.

3. The Sub-Committee append to this report a copy of the Bill containing the necessary amendments to give effect to their recommendations, and to certain verbal alterations which they deem necessary.

S. GRENIER.
F. C. H. CLARKE.
W. W. MITCHELL.
A. SENEVIRATNE.

Legislative Council Chamber,
Colombo, October 19, 1892.

XXXI.—1892.

THE SANITARY RATE BILL.

REPORT of a SUB-COMMITTEE of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL appointed to report upon the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to make provision for the imposition of a Sanitary Rate in certain Localities."

Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.

Colombo:

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1892

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Legislative Council dated September 21, 1892.

Resolved,—That the following gentlemen be appointed a Sub-Committee to report upon the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to make provision for the imposition of a Sanitary Rate in certain Localities":—

The Hon. J. B. A. BAILEY, Acting Auditor-General.
The Hon. G. S. WILLIAMS, Acting Treasurer.
The Hon. P. A. TEMPLER, Government Agent, Central Province.
The Hon. P. RÁMANÁTHAN, C.M.G., } Unofficial Members.
The Hon. J. J. GRINLINTON, } Unofficial Members.
The Hon. L. H. KELLY, } Unofficial Members.

SANITARY RATE BILL.

THE Sub-Committee appointed to consider this Bill have the honour to recommend the following amendments :—

Clause 2.—That instead of attempting to give such a definition of town or village as will indicate clearly the class of localities likely to be affected by the Bill, a schedule be attached thereto, in which shall be enumerated the towns or villages which the Governor in Executive Council may by Proclamation bring under the operation of the Bill.

It is also recommended that power be given to the Legislative Council by resolution, as in the case of tolls, to bring any town or village not named in the above schedule under the operation of the Bill ; and to the Governor in Executive Council to exclude, from a date to be named by Proclamation, any town or village, whether named in the schedule or added thereto by resolution.

The effect of this latter provision will be to enable the Government to convert any of the towns or villages affected by this Bill into Local Board towns, if, on consideration, it is hereafter thought advisable to take such a step.

Clause 3.—That this clause be so altered as to show clearly the source from which the Governor derives power to make appointments to the Provincial Boards of Health, and what, under Ordinance No. 8 of 1866, may be the constitution of those Boards.

Clause 10.—This clause is considered to be somewhat vexatious in its provisions, and unnecessary in the case of small towns. Its omission is therefore recommended.

Clause 25.—The insertion is recommended of words which will enable the Board of Health to dispense with the provision of places for deposit of night soil, &c., where these have already been provided.

Clause 26.—That it should be made clear by the insertion of the words "under the authority of the Board" that only such refuse as is collected under that authority shall become the property of the Board : so that if the owners or occupiers choose to collect it for themselves they may be at liberty to do so.

2. The Sub-Committee append to this report a copy of the Bill containing the necessary amendments to give effect to their recommendations, including a schedule of the towns or villages to be brought under the operation of the Bill.

P. A. TEMPLER.
J. A. SWETTENHAM.
G. S. WILLIAMS.
P. RÁMANÁTHAN.
J. J. GRINLINTON.
L. H. KELLY.

Legislative Council Chamber,
Colombo, November 2, 1892.

XXXII.—1892.

SURPLUS REVENUES BILL.

REPORT of a SUB-COMMITTEE of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL appointed to report upon the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to apply a portion of the Surplus Revenue of past years to Works and Services of acknowledged public utility."

Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.

Colombo:

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To be Purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, Price 5 cents.

1892.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Legislative Council dated October 12, 1892.

Resolved,—That the following gentlemen be appointed a Sub-Committee to report upon the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to apply a portion of the Surplus Revenues of past years to Works and Services of acknowledged public utility".—

The Hon. J. A. SWETTENHAM, C.M.G., Acting Colonial Secretary.
The Hon. J. B. A. BAILEY, Acting Auditor-General.
The Hon. G. S. WILLIAMS, Acting Treasurer.
The Hon. R. REID, Acting Principal Collector of Customs.
The Hon. P. RÁMANÁTHAN, C.M.G.,
The Hon. A. DE A. SENEVIRATNA,
The Hon. J. J. GRINLINTON,
The Hon. L. H. KELLY,
} Unofficial Members.

SURPLUS REVENUES BILL.

THE Sub-Committee appointed to consider and report upon the draft of an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to apply a portion of the Surplus Revenues of past years to Works and Services of acknowledged public utility," have the honour to observe that the appropriation for works and services in connection with the Railway absorbs as much as Rs. 1,108,763.

In passing a vote for Rs. 6,000 for enlargement of the Head Office building, the Sub-Committee recommend that the sum should be expended upon a permanent enlargement of the building on a well-considered plan designed to admit of further permanent extension of the office hereafter, when there may be occasion for extension.

The Sub-Committee recommend the omission of the vote of Rs. 9,191 "for land, water, &c., to married quarters at Náwalapitiya," as they understand that a sum has been reserved from the capital account which will suffice to defray the greater part of this item, leaving a comparatively small balance, which will be charged against the Supplementary Supply Bill for 1892.

J. A. SWETTENHAM.
ALLANSON BAILEY.
G. S. WILLIAMS.
R. REID.
P. RÁMANÁTHAN.
A. SENEVIRATNE.
J. J. GRINLINTON.
L. H. KELLY.

Legislative Council Chamber.
October 27, 1892.

XXXIII.—1892.

JAFFNA RAILWAY SURVEY.

REPORT

UPON THE

VISIT OF INSPECTION TO THE COUNTRY BETWEEN KURUNÉGALA AND JAFFNA.

By F. J. WARING, Esq.

Chief Resident Engineer, Railway Extensions.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:

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1892.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

JAFFNA RAILWAY SURVEY.

The CHIEF RESIDENT ENGINEER, Railway Extensions, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 329. Pattipola, Nánu-oya, 11th October, 1892

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to submit for the information of His Excellency the Governor the following report upon my recent preliminary visit of inspection to the country lying between Kurunégala and Jaffna.

2. I left here on the morning of the 14th ultimo and arrived at Kurunégala the same evening. I devoted the morning of the following day to walking over the course that the line will follow on leaving Kurunégala station for a distance of some 2 miles, and in the afternoon of that day left Kurunégala with Mr. King, the Government Agent, and travelled *via* the Rangama road to Malagomuwa, a distance of some 11 miles from Kurunégala.

3. On the 16th we travelled from Malagomuwa on the Rangama road to Polpitigama, a distance of some 11 miles, and thence by the cross road to Yapahu a further distance of some 10 miles, where we halted for the night. On the morning of the following day we ascended Yapahu rock, the height of which above the surrounding country my aneroid gave at about 400 ft., whence an extensive view was obtained; and in the afternoon proceeded to Ambanpola on the Padeniya-Anurádhapura road, a distance of some 12¼ miles, where we halted for the night.

4. On the 18th ultimo we travelled from Ambanpola to the Kalá-oya, the boundary of the North-Western and North-Central Provinces, a distance of some 14¼ miles, where Mr. King left me, and where Mr. levers, the Government Agent of the North-Central Province, met me.

5. The following day I travelled with Mr. levers to Anurádhapura, a distance of 18½ miles, and devoted the afternoon and the morning of the 20th ultimo to examining Anurádhapura and its neighbourhood, with the object of determining the best site for the station for that town. In the course of this inspection I ascended the Abayagiriya Dágoba, commanding an extensive view.

6. In the afternoon of the 20th ultimo Mr. levers and I travelled to Madawachchi, a distance of 17¾ miles, where we halted for the night.

7. On the 21st, after an inspection of the Mannár road for a distance of some 2 miles from Madawachchi, I travelled to Vavuniya, a distance of 15¼ miles, Mr. levers leaving me at the Kalkandamadu-oya, the boundary of the North-Central and Northern Provinces, where Mr. E. M. de Coucy Short, Assistant Government Agent of Vavuniya, met me, and thence accompanied me to that place. On the way I ascended the Iratperiyakulam rock, lying immediately to the east of the road at the 107th mile from Kandy, and rising some 160 ft. above it, whence a fairly extensive view of the country was obtained.

8. On the 22nd I travelled in company with Mr. Short to Kanakaráyankulam, a distance of 21¼ miles, and the following day to Iranamadu, a further distance of 22 miles.

9. On the morning of the 24th we travelled to Elephant Pass, a distance of 12¼ miles, where Mr. Short left me, and in the afternoon I proceeded to Palai, a further distance of about 8¼ miles, where I halted for the night, and travelled to Jaffna, a distance of 23⅝ miles, on the following day.

10. Finding on my arrival at Jaffna that Mr. Twynam, C.M.G., the Government Agent, was absent, I placed myself in communication with Mr. Horsburgh, and devoted the 26th ultimo to examining plans of the town and peninsula, with the object of endeavouring to find the best means of approaching the town and the site for the station, which latter I also examined on the ground.

11. Mr. Twynam having arrived at Kankésanturai on, I think, the evening of the 26th, I drove to that place, 12 miles distant from Jaffna, on the morning of the 27th, partly with the object of laying before him the conclusions at which I had arrived from my inspection of the previous day, to which detailed reference will be made further on, and with which I understood him generally to concur, and partly with the object of inspecting the country lying between Jaffna and Kankésanturai, which was, I learnt, the port of Jaffna during the south-west monsoon, or say for fully six months in the year, in the event of its being desired to extend the survey to that place.

12. I left Jaffna by the mail coach on the evening of the 27th, and travelling night and day reached Mátalé on the evening of the 29th, returning here by the first train the following day.

13. The following are briefly and of course generally the conclusions at which I arrived during this necessarily hasty preliminary tour.

14. *General Description of the proposed course of the Line.*—I consider, from my inspection of the country, that the line should, on leaving Kurunégala, pass to the east of Kurunégala rock and run generally parallel, but to the east of the Rangama minor road, for some 5 or 6 miles, when it should cross the road, and, following a general direction slightly west of north, pass on the west side of Yapahu Rock, which will, I think, be reached in about 22 miles from Kurunégala; but, owing to the absence of roads near this part of the proposed route, I am unable to state with any close accuracy the exact route the line should follow, which must therefore be determined by the local conditions of the ground as disclosed by the survey.

15. The principal works on this portion of the trace will I think prove to be the bridges over the Getuwan-ela, passed on the Rangama road at 5¼ miles, by a bridge of 18 ft. span by 12 ft. headway, the waterway of which is I think insufficient, as in very high floods I understand the water covers the roadway of the bridge to a depth of about 3 ft.; the bridge over the Deduru-oya, the bed of which at the ford on the road at 8⅛ miles is 160 ft. wide, and the water in which in high

floods is reported to be from 18 to 20 ft. deep; the bridge over the Kimbulwalana-oya, the bed of which at the road ford at 14⅝ miles is 120 ft. wide, and which in high floods is reported to rise about 18 ft.; and that over the Hakwatuna-oya, the bed of which at the road crossing is 70 ft. in width, and which in high floods is reported to rise about 12 ft.

16. After leaving Yapahu the line will probably cross the minor road connecting Polpitigama on the Rangama minor road with the Padeniya-Anurádhapura road at a point, say, between 3 and 2 miles distant from its junction with the latter road; thence the line should run generally parallel, but to the east of the Anurádhapura-Padeniya road, until the Kala-oya, the boundary of the North-Western and North-Central Provinces, is reached, at a point which I anticipate will be by the railway some 48 miles from Kurunégala.

17. The principal works on this section of the line will I think be the crossing of the Detawa-oya, passed on the road at 31¾ miles from Kurunégala, by a bridge of 18 ft. span with 10 ft. headway (this stream is reported to rise 9 ft. in the heaviest floods), and the bridge over the Mi-oya, the bed of which at the ford on the road at 38¼ miles from Kurunégala is 94 ft. wide, and which in heavy floods is reported to rise about 14 ft. Upon this part of the line, probably near Ambanpola, say 34½ miles from Kurunégala, a bridge of possibly some 20 ft. span will be required over the Dedurn-oya irrigation canal in the event of that work being constructed.

18. The Kala-oya at the road crossing is some 590 ft. in width, and the road is carried across it by a stone causeway, which in the highest floods is reported to be covered to a depth of from 8 to 10 ft., but the channel at this point is much in excess of its normal width, being obstructed by many rocks and small islands: about a quarter of a mile above the road crossing the confluence of the Siyambalam-oya, a considerable stream occurs, and immediately below this point the breadth of the river is some 350 ft. only, while the height to which the highest floods rise is stated to be about 14 ft. I am therefore at present of opinion that the line should cross the Kala-oya between the confluence of the Siyambalam-oya and the road.

19. After passing the Kala-oya the line should, I consider, continue to run generally parallel to and to the east of the road, and at no very great distance therefrom, until at a point some 6 or 7 miles from Anurádhapura, or approximately 60 or 61 miles by road from Kurunégala, it should diverge more to the east, cross the Yoda-ela, where a bridge (say) of 40 ft. span will be required, and cross the Malwatta-oya at some distance to the south of Anurádhapura, which town lies at a distance by road of some 66½ miles from Kurunégala.

20. On this section of the line the principal work will I think be the bridge over the Malwatta-oya, for which on the Anurádhapura-Mihintale road the following waterway is provided, viz., bridge over the main stream: four openings of 30 ft. span, and three openings of 29 ft. span with headway of 24 ft., and in addition to the west of the main bridge two flood openings of 10 ft. span each with headways of 7 and 10 ft., and to the east of main bridge flood openings of 29 ft. span by 11 ft. headway and of 10 ft. span by 9 ft. headway. This river rises in the highest floods, I am informed, to 20 ft., and floods the approaches to the main bridge; I think, therefore, that to provide sufficient waterway the railway bridge should be about 300 ft. in length with a clear headway of some 24 ft.

21. After passing the Malwatta-oya the line should keep on ground above flood-level if possible, and, passing below the bund of the Nuwarawewa, cross the Mihintale road near its junction with that to Rambawa, where a convenient site for Anurádhapura station within, say, about 1½ mile to the east of the town can I think be found.

22. After crossing the Mihintale road the line should also cross the Rambawa road, and, leaving it and the North road considerably to the east, should run as directly as possible towards the 50th milepost from Mannár on the Mannár-Madawachchi road, thus passing to the west of the Ratmale and Maha Galkadawala tanks, the latter of which is I understand breached, and leaving the village of Madawachchi about two miles to the east. By following this route I anticipate being able to effect a considerable saving in distance as compared with that by the roads.

23. This part of the line is too remote from the main roads along which I was necessarily compelled to travel to enable me to form an opinion as to the nature of the country through which it will pass, but I was informed that it was generally similar in character to that traversed by the roads being either nearly flat or gently undulating.

24. Between Anurádhapura and Madawachchi, a distance by road of 17¾ miles, the following are the principal rivers crossed, with particulars of the openings provided for them:—The Kanadara-oya, at 88½ miles on the North road from Kandy, or say 11 miles from Anurádhapura or 77½ miles from Kurunégala: a bridge of 61 ft. span with a headway of 22 ft., with flood openings of 26 ft. and 18 ft. span, the headway of both being 12 ft.; at 92¾ miles from Kandy, or say 81¾ miles from Kurunégala, the Sangili Kanadara-oya, crossed by a bridge of three 26 ft. spans, the headway being 19 ft. These streams, after passing through the large breached Maha Galkadawala tank, of which they are the feeders, join and run into the Malwatta-oya.

25. The line will for the first time approach the North road at a point beyond Issambassagala, situate some 2½ miles beyond Madawachchi, or say near the 99th mile from Kandy, and running then generally parallel to, but to the west thereof, reach Vavuniya, a considerable village, and the station of an Assistant Government Agent, distant 111 miles from Kandy, or say 100 miles from Kurunégala, where a convenient site for the railway station can I think be found some distance from the Assistant Government Agent's bungalow and near the Circular road.

26. Between Madawachchi and Vavuniya the principal bridges required will be that over the Kalkandamadu-oya, also a confluent of the Malwatu-oya, which is passed on the road at 104¾ miles from Kandy, by a bridge of 60 ft. span with a headway of 21 ft., and that over the spill from Iratperiyakulam, crossed on the road at 107⅞ miles, by a bridge of 43 ft. span with a headway of 9 ft.

27. Beyond Vavuniya, and as far as Kanakarayankulam, a distance of 21¼ miles, there will not I think be required any important bridges, the principal ones on the road being the following, viz., at 112¾ miles from Kandy, for the spill of Tannikulam, 20 ft. span by 4 ft. 6 in. headway; at 114⅞ miles from Kandy, that over the Nochchimottai-aar, of 30 ft. span by 12½ ft. headway with two flood openings each of 10 ft. span; at 118⅜ miles, one of 29 ft. span by 5 ft. headway; and at 127½ miles, one of 12 ft. span by 5 ft. headway; at this latter spot the water in high floods is reported to cover the road.

28. At Kanakarayankulam, distant by the road 132¼ miles from Kandy, I think the line should pass close to the North road and between the bund of the tank and the resthouse.

29. After leaving Kanakarayankulam, the line still keeping to the west of the road and running generally parallel to and at a short distant therefrom, will reach Pannikankulam in about 10¾ miles. Upon this portion of the line, though culverts are numerous, no very important streams are passed, the largest bridges on the road being one at 135⅛ miles of 15 ft. 6 in. span with 3½ ft. headway; at 137 miles one of 15 ft. 6 in. span by 5½ ft. headway, where on the 31st October, 1891, flood-level was at the level of the road; at 137½ miles one of two spans of 15½ ft. with headway of 4 ft.; at 139¼ miles one of 16 ft. span by 5 ft. headway, near which on the 1st November, 1891, the flood-level was 6 in. above the road. The road is also on this section reported to be covered during the highest floods at places between 133¾ miles and 135 miles, and again near 140¾ miles.

29*a*. In this neighbourhood also the drainage of the country which, since leaving Kurunégala, has been from east to west, appears to change, the streams now beginning to flow to the eastwards and to discharge into the Kanakarayan-aar, the course of which is nearly north, and which runs generally parallel to the North road and at a few miles to the east of it.

30. North of Pannikankulam, which is distant 143 miles by road from Kandy, and as far as Elephant Pass, a distance of 23½ miles, the road is very nearly straight, and from what I could see of the country I consider that the line, still keeping to the west, should run generally parallel to it, slightly approaching towards or diverging from it at certain points, as any undulations of the ground may possibly necessitate.

31. On the section between Pannikankulam and Elephant Pass no very important streams are passed, and the following is a list of the principal bridges on the road :—

Mileage from Kandy.	Span.	Headway.	Remarks.
143 1/16	11 ft. 9 in. 8 ft.	—	The road is being raised here, and the bridge is not finished
148½	15 ft. 6 in.	3 ft.	
152⅜	double 12 ft.	3½ ft.	Numerous culverts on the railway will be probably required near this point
153⅜	11 ft.	—	Flood-level at level of road, which is not embanked. Numerous 8-ft. culverts on road near this
158 11/16	16 ft.	3 ft.	—
160⅞	11 ft.	6 ft.	—
162 3/16	15 ft. 9 in.	3½ ft.	—
163 1/16	15 ft. 9 in.	—	Road on an embankment about 2 ft. high
164⅝	double 15 ft. 9 in.	about 5 ft.	Road on an embankment about 5 ft. high

32. The road first touches the south-east end of the Jaffna lake at 164¾ miles from Kandy, and is carried across an arm of it at that point by an embankment of about 4 ft. high and about ¼ mile in length; at 164 31/32 miles from Kandy a bridge of 15 ft. 9 in. span with a headway of 4 ft. occurs. I consider that here the line should be close to and parallel to the road.

33. The road crossing over the Elephant Pass begins at 165 15/16 miles by a causeway, 4 ft. 3 in. in height above water-level, of rough coral stone, or faced on both sides with this material, 582 ft. in length, without openings, and with dressed coral stone parapets. The water through which this causeway is built is very shallow. An iron girder bridge of 20 spans of 50 ft. in the clear over the deep water channel then occurs, each pier consisting of two circular columns of apparently coral stone masonry, each about 4 ft. 6 in. in diameter, rough coral stone being heaped around each column. The water in this channel does not anywhere I think exceed 9 ft. in depth. The north causeway beyond the bridge is similar in design and construction to that on the south, but is 1,572 ft. long, through water apparently nowhere exceeding 2 ft. in depth.

34. It is evident that the bridge and its approaches over this arm of the sea will prove to be one of the most important works on the line, and as it is apparently much narrower some distance to the west of the point where the road crosses it, I propose to have a careful survey made and to have a complete set of soundings, and probably borings also, taken of it with the object of determining the best place for crossing it.

35. After leaving the Elephant Pass the Jaffna peninsula is entered, and the road running first for 3 miles in a north north-west direction, thence for 14½ miles in a west north-west direction to Kodikamam, and then for 4½ miles in a south-west direction, arrives at Chávakachchéri, distant 188½ miles from Kandy. It is thus apparent that the road forms three sides of a quadrilateral figure, the shore along which I should propose to take the line if no objection exists—and I was unable to hear of any valid one—forming the fourth side: a very sensible reduction in the length of line to be constructed between these points, as compared with the distance by road, can thus I hope be effected. Judging from the country traversed by the road this section of the line will present no difficulties whatever, and the culverts are but small and far between.

36. At Chávakachchéri the line should, I think, pass between the market-place and the sea, thus avoiding, as much as possible, interference with houses in this very important village, the population of which is by the last Census 3,884 persons.

37. Between Chávakachchéri and Jaffna, a distance of 10½ miles, the road passes first at Puthankali, distant 192 miles from Kandy, by a bridge of 25 segmental arches of 13 ft. span with three flood openings, each of 4 ft. 9 in. span in the east approach thereto, over a branch of the Up-aar (literally salt river), which is in fact a very shallow arm of the sea dividing the Jaffna peninsula into two parts. The roadway of this bridge is 9 ft. 6 in. above the bed of this backwater, and then at 195⅛ miles it crosses the main Up-aar by a timber bridge of 250 ft. in length with a headway above water-level of 7 ft. In the east approach to this latter bridge there are two flood openings of 10 ft. span, and in the west approach two of 7 ft. 6 in. span, besides some smaller culverts beyond it.

38. As on reference to the maps I find the head of the Puthankali branch of the Up-aar to be situate about 1½ mile to the south of the road, I propose, on leaving Chávakachcheri, to run the line, if no objection exists—and I could hear of none—in a west south-west direction for some 3½ miles, thus avoiding the necessity for a bridge over this branch of the Up-aar, and to pass near the important village of Kaitadi, having a population of 2,427 souls, and thence running nearly due west to cross the main Up-aar near the road bridge over it. This deviation from the course of the road will not entail any additional length to the line.

39. After passing the Up-aar the line will cross the North road, probably near the 196th mile from Kandy, and then running to the north of it and of St. John's Roman Catholic Church will reach the site chosen for Jaffna station, distant 199 miles by road from Kandy.

40. In selecting the site for the station at Jaffna, which will I think be found equally convenient to, and at no great distance from, the Pettah, the port, and the Grand Bazaars, and which affords some 33 chains in length of available ground, and is bounded to the north by Rakka street or the Ariyakulam South road, to the west by the Umaivilli road, an extension of First Cross street, to the south by Hospital road, and to the east by Rasavintoddam road, I was greatly assisted by Mr. Horsburgh, whose intimate acquaintance with the town and its requirements rendered his advice most valuable.

41. Although your instructions did not specifically extend to the survey of a branch line to Kankésanturai, I having been informed on my arrival in Jaffna that that place was the port of Jaffna during the south-west monsoon, or say for fully half the year, and that no railway to Jaffna could be deemed complete or to meet the requirements of the anticipated traffic without an extension or a branch to that place, which would be about 10½ miles in length) availed myself of the opportunity afforded me by my visit to Mr. Twynam there to generally inspect the intervening country with a view to the survey for such a branch or extension, to the results of which I will now briefly refer

44. Leaving the site chosen for Jaffna station in extension or prolongation of the line from Kurunégala, with a curve to the right of some 30 chains in radius, the line, avoiding all the numerous and important Tamil temples, would run parallel but to the east of the Kankésanturai road until that place was reached. The works generally would I think be of an extremely light nature, and but few and inconsiderable bridges would be needed.

45. At Kankésanturai, I was informed, a depth of from 5 to 6 fathoms of water exists, barely quarter of a mile from the shore, and that the anchorage during the south-west monsoon, or say from April to October, was good and perfectly safe. There is a short jetty terminating in 6 ft. depth of water, on which a crane capable of lifting two tons is fixed, and I noticed some dozen or more lighters available for landing cargo. I learnt also that both at Elephant Pass and Jaffna, the only other points where the line touches the sea, the water is exceedingly shallow, so much so indeed that at Jaffna during the north-east monsoon, the only time when the port is open, a vessel drawing 14 ft. of water cannot approach within some four miles of the shore, while at Elephant Pass the water is even shallower.

46. It is therefore I think evident that, if the Kankésanturai branch line be made, and if freight can be found for materials to be consigned directly from England so as to be landed without transhipment, and during the south-west monsoon at that port, it might be available as one base from which platelying could be begun, and at which bridge and other materials could be landed to the manifest advantage of construction operations both in time and money.

47. I annex a tracing on the scale of 4 miles to an inch showing the general course of the proposed line, subject of course to such minor alterations in detail as the survey may show to be desirable, from which it appears that, measured from this plan, the line would be some 175 miles in length exclusive of the Kankésanturai extension; but to allow for curves and deviations from the direct route as shown, I should estimate the length at say 185 miles; and in the following paragraphs of this report I will briefly refer to the probable nature and character of the works on it.

48. *Earthwork.*—Except in the Jaffna peninsula, which for the most part is perfectly flat, the country is not by any means generally a dead level. Formation level at Kurunégala station, the commencement of the railway, is 393·62 ft. above mean sea-level; Madawachchi is about 280 ft., and Vavuniya is 295 ft. above the same datum. Numerous and long stretches of undulating ground occur, but, as far as I could judge by a pocket-level, the aneroid, and the eye, supplemented by a list of bench marks extending along the roads parallel to which the line will generally run, these undulations can, as a rule, be surmounted by gradients not exceeding 1 in 150, without entailing earthworks of a very heavy nature. In view of this generally undulating nature of the ground, and with reference to paragraphs 2 and 3 of your communication No. 167 of the 6th ultimo, I am of opinion that, to obtain a thoroughly trustworthy estimate, it will be desirable to stake out the line.

The cuttings between Kurunégala and Iranamadu on the North road, distant 154¼ miles from Kandy, will be through earth, quartz rock, or gravel, or rarely gneiss rock. From Iranamadu to Elephant Pass I do not think gneiss exists, and in this part of the line and in the Jaffna peninsula the few and unimportant cuttings probably necessary will prove I think to be through sand, earth, or rarely coral rock.

49. *Waterways.*—Upon the North road, between the boundary of the North-Central Province at Kalkandamadu-oya bridge and Elephant Pass, a distance of some 61 miles, the openings generally of 8 ft. span seem to average between 3 and 4 per mile; but, as I have stated in the preceding part of this report, I fear the waterway provided on the road will prove at certain points to be insufficient for the railway. Generally the bridges and culverts will be of larger dimensions and more often required than I had been led to believe they would be.

Arranged in order of their probable magnitude and importance the annexed list gives some of the principal bridges on the work and their approximate lengths:—

	Feet.
Elephant Pass	1,000
Kalá-oya	350 to 400
Malwatta-oya	300
Up-aar	250
Deduru-oya	160 to 200*
Kimbulana oya	120
Mi-oya	100

* If the line should pass the Deduru-oya below the confluence of the Kimbulana-oya, the bridge over the combined streams will possibly be 300 ft. long.

50. *Stations.—A. Yapahu*, distant say 22½ miles from Kurunégala. At this station it is hoped that if the minor road, 9 miles in length, between Dummalagoda and Pahalabalalla be improved, and a branch road from the latter place to the station, some 3 miles in length, be cut, the salt traffic from Puttalam to Kurunégala will be obtained. It is possible also that during the tourist season an appreciable number of travellers may perhaps alight at this station with the object of visiting the partially restored palace of the Siṇhalese kings at Yapahu rock.

B. Ambanpola or Galgamuwa, distant say 34¼ miles from Kurunégala. At this station the villages of the above names will be served, but their population is not very large, and the traffic will not, I fear, be great; still a station in this neighbourhood is desirable for working the railway, watering the engines, and to allow trains to pass.

C. Kala-oya, distant say 46½ miles from Kurunégala. This station is, I think, needed for much the same reasons as the preceding one.

D. Talawa, distant 54¾ miles from Kurunégala. There is for the country a considerable village here, still the traffic at this station will not, I think, be large, and the station is perhaps more necessary at the outset for the same reason as the two preceding stations, rather than to serve any considerable traffic thereat.

E. Anuradhapura,* distant 65¼ miles from Kurunégala. This will manifestly be a very important station, and apart from the town being a considerable one and the capital of the Province, I should confidently expect a very large increase in the number of visitors to the most interesting and wonderful ruins, consequent upon increased facilities of access to them which the railway will afford. The pilgrim traffic at certain periods of the year will doubtless I think be very heavy, and it may also largely increase.

F. Madawachchi, distant say 79 miles from Kurunégala. This will also be an important station, as being that at which the engines running from Jaffná and Polgahawela will probably stop and change. The goods traffic here will not, I fear, be very large at the outset, though the third class and cooly traffic will be doubtless heavy, inasmuch as all coolies arriving in or leaving the Island by way of Mannár, Pésalai, or Vankalai will join or alight from the train here. In the event also of a branch line to Mannár, with or without further extension to India, being in the future sanctioned, it will start from this station.

G. Vavuniya, distant 93 miles from Kurunégala. The village containing a population of 467 persons is a considerable one for the country, but, besides this being the judicial and revenue centre of a large district, I think an appreciable traffic both in goods and passengers will be served by the station here even at the outset.

H. Kallokankan-Puliyankulam, distant 108 miles from Kurunégala. A station is necessary here to provide for the traffic to and from Mullaittívu, a port and considerable town containing a population of 1,127 persons, and the centre of a large district, to which there is a branch road, 30 miles in length, from this place.

I. Mankulam, distant 121 miles from Kurunégala. At this place also there is a branch road to Mullaittívu, 30 miles distant, and traffic between Mullaittívu and Jaffna will probably join or leave the line at this station.

J. Iranamadu, distant 135¾ miles from Kurunégala. Except timber, I think but little traffic can at the outset be expected here, and this station is therefore inserted more for convenience in working the line than for any profit or direct advantage to the public.

K. Elephant Pass, distant 148 miles from Kurunégala. At this station also I am inclined to doubt whether much traffic will be obtained, nevertheless for convenience in working I think its establishment desirable.

L. Palai, distant 155 miles from Kurunégala. This station will serve the following villages, viz. :—

	Population.
Kilali	415 persons
Periyapalai	369 „
Pulappalai	869 „
Tanmakkeni	256 „
Vempodukeni	243 „

besides several large and flourishing cocoanut estates, and I should hope that the traffic at it may be considerable even at the outset.

M. Kodikámam, distant 162½ miles from Kurunégala. This station will serve the villages of

	Population.
Kachchai	645 persons
Kodikamam	748 „
Kotpeli	810 „
Palavi	377 „
Vellumpokkadi	256 „

and it is hoped that the traffic at it may therefore also be large even at the outset.

N. Chávakachcheri, distant 165¼ miles from Kurunégala. The population, viz., 3,884, of this important village which this station will serve has been already mentioned.

O. Kaitádi. This station, 168¾ miles distant from Kurunégala, will serve the following large villages :—

	Population.
Kaitadi	2,427 persons
Maravanpulavu	1,008 „
Navatkuli	1,630 „
Kollakkandi	480 „

P. Jaffna. The population of this town in 1891, including Chundikkuli, Nallur, and Vannárponnai, and the Shipping, was 43,236 persons.

* It may perhaps on further consideration be deemed desirable to insert only two stations instead of three between Yapahu and Anurádhapura.

51. For the Kankésanturai branch, if its survey be sanctioned, I should think the following stations will be required :—

A. Uduvil, some 4 miles from Jaffna station, which will serve the villages of that name, containing a population of 2,621 persons, and Inuvil, the population of which is 1,279 persons.

B. Mallakam, some 8 miles distant from Jaffna, which will serve the village of that name, the population of which is 1,561 persons, and Chunnakam, population 2,832 persons.

C. Kankésanturai, distant 10½ miles from Jaffna, which, besides accommodating the traffic of the port, will serve also the village of Palai, containing in 1891 a population of 1,000 persons.

52. I may also mention that about midway between Mallakam and Kankésanturai lie the villages of Maviddapuram, the population of which is 2,203 persons, and Tillippallai East, containing 3,167 persons, and that at the former village there is a famous Hindu temple which, Mr. Horsburgh informed me, was visited at the annual festival by some 20,000 pilgrims.

53. I may, I trust, before closing this report not be deemed to be travelling beyond my province in remarking that I was exceedingly struck by the contrast between the undeveloped state of the country lying between Anurádhapura and Elephant Pass, a distance of some 83 miles, and the Jaffna peninsula, where apparently every square foot of available land is under the highest and most careful cultivation.

54. I cannot, however, but think that, with a continued gradual restoration of the ruined tanks, which appear to be scattered over the whole of the country, the land will be gradually again brought under cultivation, especially with the inducements offered to the movements of population and influx of capital, which I think the construction of the railway will afford, inasmuch as even now I observed that wherever a tank had been restored there were invariably paddy fields under cultivation lying below it. While pending this hoped-for development of traffic, I should say that even from the outset no inconsiderable revenue might be derived from the sale of the timber in the very extensive forests which will thus be rendered accessible.

55. In conclusion, I have to take this opportunity of expressing my best acknowledgments to Messrs. Twynam, King, Levers, Short, and Horsburgh for the arrangements they made for my journey, and for the valuable assistance and information they so readily afforded me.

I have, &c.,

F. J. WARING.

XXXIV.—1892.

SUPPLY BILL, 1893.

REPORT of a SUB-COMMITTEE of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL appointed to report upon the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for making provision for the Contingent Services for the year 1893."

Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.

Colombo:

PRINTED BY H. C. COTTLE, ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

To be Purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO. Price 10 cents.

1892.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Legislative Council dated October 12, 1892.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed a Sub-Committee to report upon the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for making provision for the Contingent Services for the year 1893":—

The Hon. J. A. SWETTENHAM, C.M.G., Acting Colonial Secretary.
The Hon. J. B. A. BAILEY, Acting Auditor-General.
The Hon. G. S. WILLIAMS, Acting Treasurer.
The Hon. R. REID, Acting Principal Collector of Customs.
The Hon. P. RAMANATHAN, C.M.G., } Unofficial Members.
The Hon. A. DE A. SENEVIRATNA, } Unofficial Members.
The Hon. J. J. GRINLINTON, } Unofficial Members.
The Hon. L. H. KELLY, } Unofficial Members.

SUPPLY BILL, 1893.

THE Sub-Committee of the Legislative Council appointed to consider and report on the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for making provision for the Contingent Services for the year 1893" have the honour to report that they have duly considered the Bill with the Draft Estimates corresponding thereto.

7. PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION.

In an appendix (A) are shown the various items which have disappeared from the Estimates in consequence of the abolition of the Grain Tax, about to come into operation on the 1st January, 1893: these items amount to the sum of Rs. 87,890.

The Sub-Committee express a hope that it may be possible hereafter still further to reduce the Estimates on this account, and they desire to impress upon the Government the desirability of seizing every opportunity of revising the Provincial Establishments so as to retain a staff strictly proportionate to the reduced duty which will in future devolve on the Government Agent's Department.

Northern Province.

Immigration.—A sum of Rs. 180 should be entered as house allowance for the Superintendent of Immigration at Paumben.

Province of Sabaragamuwa.

Kégalla.—The vote (Rs. 600) for a third clerk may be omitted in consequence of the abolition of the grain tax, and Rs. 60 should be inserted as an addition to the salary of a messenger, who is to be made record-keeper and bookbinder.

8. SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

In view of the demands made at present upon this Department in connection with the various Railway extensions now in progress, the Sub-Committee recommend the temporary addition of nine Supernumerary Surveyors included in the Bill.

9. CUSTOMS.

Western Province.

Out-door Department.—An additional landing waiter at Rs. 700 may be provided in consideration of a saving of an amount of Rs. 620 in the Southern Province by the abolition of Weligama as a port of entry.

10. PORT AND MARINE DEPARTMENT, COLOMBO.

The item of Rs. 45,000 for cost of coal should be raised to Rs. 75,000.

13. BOTANIC GARDENS.

The Sub-Committee recommend the vote of Rs. 4,000 on account of publishing Dr. Trimen's book on the Flora of Ceylon; they find that the cost of publishing the work in two volumes 8vo., with a quarto atlas of 100 plates, will be £1,450, of which sum the publishers, Messrs. Dulau & Co., undertake to advance one-third, and, as soon as their outlay is covered by the sale of copies, they will account to the Government for the surplus at the rate of £2. 10*s*. per copy.

It is proposed to print 500 copies of four parts, spread over four years.

15. LEGAL: ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The attention of the Sub-Committee has been invited to the importance of revising the local Ordinances so that a new edition may be published, from which may be excluded all Ordinances (and all portions of the same) which have ceased to be law. They believe that much inconvenience is at present experienced from the want of such a compilation.

A suggestion has been made that in consideration of the recent increase of salaries in this Department, and the early promotion to the higher offices of the junior members thereof, the work might without additional expenditure be fitly undertaken by the Crown Counsel.

The personal allowance of Rs. 500 hitherto granted to the Office Assistant to the Attorney-General may now be deleted.

16. POLICE.

The Sub-Committee observe that the expenditure proposed for this Department has been increased by Rs. 112,957, or more than 20 per cent. on the vote for 1892.

They understand that the scheme for which this large provision is made is temporary and experimental, and they record their hope that the increased efficiency of the Force in the detection and prevention of crime will be such as to warrant this considerable increase of expenditure, of which increase the details are:—

	Rs.
Two Superintendents second class, increase from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 4,500 ...	1,000
Four Assistant Superintendents second class, raised from one at Rs. 1,500 to	12,000
Two Chief Inspectors at Rs. 2,000 each	4,000
Five Sergeant-Majors at Rs. 840 each	4,200
Five Clerks...	1,960
Five Constable Clerks	1,050
House allowance to two Assistant Superintendents	720

	Rs.
Registrar of habitual criminals	600
Uniform	8,705
Rent of station-houses	1,500
Horse and conveyance allowance	4,320

Rural Police.

Province.	Salaries. Rs.	Rewards. Rs.
Western	7,920	792
Central	12,000	1,200
Northern	870	591
Southern	7,740	774
Eastern	1,800	180
North-Western	5,300	530
North-Central	1,170	117
Uva	3,960	396
Sabaragamuwa	5,400	540

17. PRISONS.

The Sub-Committee record their desire that the standing orders should be strictly enforced for keeping persons committed for breach of the Thoroughfares Ordinance, as far as may be possible, apart from other offenders.

18. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Sub-Committee recommend the reduction of the vote for remuneration to private medical practitioners from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 5,175, the difference being provided under the head "Vaccine Establishment": Western Province, Rs. 2,225 for eight vaccinators, Central Province, Rs. 600 for two vaccinators.

They further recommend the insertion of the following items :—

	Rs.
Two female vaccinators	1,080
Female attendant for the dissecting room	180

21. EDUCATION.

The experiment of starting a dairy farm in connection with the Agricultural College is one which deserves to be carefully watched by the Government.

23. EXCHANGE.

The Sub-Committee venture to submit for the consideration of the Government that in view of the very low rate of exchange which has prevailed for a considerable time it is desirable that some measure of relief be given to all officers who have not the privilege of remitting allowances for their families to Europe at special rates of exchange.

If the Unofficial Members may express an opinion, they would suggest that the standard when relief may be given should be fixed at 1*s.* 6*d.* the rupee, and that whenever exchange fell below that sum, the Government should provide the difference in exchange below that amount for remittances not exceeding half the amount of the salary of a Public Officer.

For example, if the value of the rupee be 1*s.* 2½*d.*, the Public Servant should be reimbursed at the rate of 3½*d* for the amount remitted under the regulations framed by Government.

If the value of the rupee be 1*s.* 6*d.* or over, no reimbursement to be made by Government.

24. MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

The Sub-Committee are informed that it is necessary under the existing rules to add Rs. 30,000 to the provision for the Volunteer Regiment, in consequence of the great increase in the Force.

25. MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.

The Sub-Committee apprehend that the vote of Rs. 30,000 for the Chicago Exhibition will not cover the whole of the expenditure of 1893, but as the Government has undertaken to advance meanwhile the whole of the necessary expenditure, the vote may remain as at present.

30. POST OFFICE.

It is with satisfaction that the Sub-Committee observe the provision on the Estimates for a personal allowance to the present Postmaster-General, and for a resident Postmaster to take charge of the Office in Colombo.

For conveyance of mails by railway by the additional trains organised this year, a sum of Rs. 15,400·60 should be added to the Estimates.

33. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Maintenance of Roads.

A sum of Rs. 1,000 should be inserted for keeping in repair the Mannár causeway, and some other amendments recommended by the Director will augment the total by a further sum of Rs. 4,251.

The vote for toll grants, Central Province, should be increased to Rs. 3,200. A sum of Rs. 6,000 should also be inserted for general improvements to roads.

NEW WORKS.

The Sub-Committee notice frequent votes, amounting in all to a very large sum, for cooly lines for the Public Works Department, and they trust that the lines will be constructed only in places where there is a permanent demand for them.

Central Province.

The vote for nurses' quarters, Kandy, should be transferred to Kalutara in the Western Province.

The sum available for new hospitals having been absorbed by demands for other places, the Sub-Committee regret that it has been necessary to defer for another year the promised work of reconstructing the hospital at Haputale.

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS TO BUILDINGS.

Western Province.

The vote for roofing Maradana Barracks should be altered so as to run as follows:—

Roofing with Calicut tiles two blocks of Maradana Barracks, Rs. 2,663.

A vote of Rs. 7,000 for an additional ward to the Convict Hospital, Borella, should be inserted.

Special Repairs to Buildings.

Western Province.—The vote for Kew Barracks should be reduced to Rs. 3,078.

Northern Province.—The votes for repairs at Kankésanturai (Rs. 2,096) and Mallakam (Rs. 646) may be deferred in favour of a new vote for repairing the Medical Officer's quarters, Jaffna (Rs. 2,220).

Southern Province.—A new vote of Rs. 2,800 for repairing Hambantota jetty should be inserted.

North-Western Province.—The vote for repairs to the District Court, Puttalam (Rs. 565), may be omitted, as the work is complete.

Uva Province.—A vote of Rs. 5,280 for taking down and rebuilding the Badulla Police Station should be inserted.

New Roads.

Central Province.—The vote for Rangala and Nitre Cave road (Government moiety), Rs. 5,000, may be omitted.

A *re-vote* of the sum of Rs. 28,850 for the Government moiety of the Brownlow-Luccombe road should be inserted.

Province of Uva.—The blank opposite the Spring Valley-Demodara road should be filled, by a vote of Rs. 50,000.

ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS TO ROADS.

Western Province.—The vote for improving the minor road from Agalawatta towards Kukulégama should be transferred to the Province of Sabaragamuwa for the Badureliya-Kukulegama section.

The vote for the road from Munamalwatta ferry to Horawella junction may be reduced to Rs. 3,517. It is hoped that this ferry may before long be replaced by a bridge.

Eastern Province.—A vote of Rs. 10,000 for improvement of the South Coast road should be inserted.

North-Western Province.—A vote of Rs. 5,000 for metalling the Giriulla road should be inserted.

NEW BRIDGES.

North-Western Province.—The blanks in the second item may be filled up by the insertion of the words "the Padeniya-Anurádhapura road."

The vote for the bridge over the Kimbulwana-oya on the Kurunégala-Dambulla road should be reduced by Rs. 1,000.

On the recommendation of the Director of Public Works the following items may be omitted :—

	Rs.	c.
Converting the timber bridge at Wellampitiya-Urugodawatta road into an iron bridge	9,500	0
Converting the timber bridge at the 23rd mile, Henaratgoda road, into an iron bridge	13,900	0
Converting the timber bridge at the 21st mile, Giriulla road, into an iron bridge	5,750	0
Converting the timber bridge at the 33rd mile, Galle road, into an iron bridge	8,570	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Central Province.—The vote of Rs. 1,200 for a contribution to the Laggala-Tavalam road may be deleted.

Province of Sabaragamuwa.—A vote of Rs. 312·50 should be inserted for compensation for land taken on the Yatiyantota-Polatugama road.

The aggregate amount to be added to the Estimates in consequence of the foregoing recommendations is Rs. 147,933 (see the appendix B), and to keep the expenditure within the estimated revenue the Sub-Committee recommend the transfer to the Ordinance "To apply a portion of the Surplus Revenues of past years to Works and Services of acknowledged Public Utility" of the following items :—

New Roads.—Uva Province.	Rs.
Extension of the Ella-Kandapola road to Namunakuli-gap (on account) ...	41,100
Spring Valley-Demodara road (on account)...	50,000
Passara-Madulsima road (completion)	68,000
Total ...	159,100

Attached to this report is a list of the unexpended balances proposed to be brought forward for expenditure in 1893.

J. A. SWETTENHAM.
G. S. WILLIAMS.
R. REID.
P. RÁMANATHAN.
A. SENEVIRATNE.
J. J. GRINLINTON.
L. H. KELLY.

November 14, 1892.

APPENDIX A.

LIST OF ITEMS omitted from the Estimates of 1893 owing to the abolition of the Grain Tax.

	Rs	Rs.
Western Province.		
Commutation clerk, Kalutara	350	
Commission to collectors of grain tax	9,000	
Clerks writing receipts	840	
Allowance for erroneous taxation	120	
		10,310
Central Province.		
Grain commutation expenses	6,000	
Petty expenses	20	
		6,020
Northern Province.		
Clerk	250	
Accountant	400	
Commission to headmen on grain revenue	11,000	
Clerks writing receipts	150	
Petty expenses	25	
		11,825
Southern Province.		
Clerk, Galle	600	
Do. Hambantota	600	
Do. Matara...	600	
Commission to collectors	9,000	
Remuneration for writing receipts	500	
		11,300
Eastern Province.		
Clerk	400	
Extra clerk	360	
Native writer	180	
Commission to collectors	2,200	
		3,140
North-Western Province.		
Wibadde Muhandiram	450	
Remuneration to assessors of grain crops	2,200	
		2,650
North-Central Province.		
Assistant shroff	400	
Commission to headmen on grain revenue	*	
		400
Uva Province.		
Commutation expenses	3,000	
Petty expenses	10	
		3,010
Province of Sabaragamuwa.		
Clerk, Ratnapura	600	
Do. Kegalla	600	
Commission to collectors	4,100	
Writing receipts	575	
		5,875
		54,530
Expenses connected with the Grain Commission ...	—	33,360
Total ...	—	**87,890**

* Rs. 3,600 included in Estimates of 1893 to pay the commission for 1892, but this item will be omitted from future Estimates.

APPENDIX B.—ADDITIONS AND REDUCTIONS.

Page			Increase. Rs.	c.		Decrease. Rs.	c.
20	...	Headmen's Establishment, Northern Province ...	—		...	260	0
21	...	House allowance to Superintendent of Immigration	180	0	...	—	
31	...	Clerk, Kegalla	—		...	600	0
31	...	Record-keeper and bookbinder	60	0	...	—	
33	...	Additional Landing Waiter, Colombo ...	700	0	...	—	
35	...	Sub-Collector, Landing Waiter, and Searcher, Weligama	—		...	500	0
35	...	Tidewaiter, Weligama	—		...	120	0
38	...	Cost of coal	30,000	0	...	—	
43	...	Allowance to Office Assistant to Attorney-General	—		...	500	0
79	...	Two female Vaccinators, Western Province ...	1,080	0	...	—	
80	...	Female attendant for dissecting room ...	180	0	...	—	
91	...	For Volunteer Regiment	30,000	0	...	—	
97	...	Mail subsidy—night train service ...	15,401	0	...	—	
110	...	Mannar causeway	1,000	0	...	—	
112	...	Maintenance of roads	4,251	0	...	—	
112	...	Toll grants, Central Province	600	0	...	—	
113	...	Improvements to roads	6,000	0	...	—	
115	...	Roofing, Maradána barracks	—		...	920	0
116	...	Repairs to Kew Police barracks ...	—		...	1,372	0
116	...	Do. Borella Convict hospital ...	7,000	0	...	—	
116	...	Do. Warehouse and Customs Office, Kankesanturai	—		...	2,096	0
116	...	Do. Lock-up, Mallakam	—		...	646	0
116	...	Do. Medical Officer's quarters, Jaffna ...	2,220	0	...	—	
116	...	Do. Hambantota jetty	2,800	0	...	—	
116	...	Do District Court, Puttalam ...	—		...	565	0
116	...	Do. Badulla Police Station ...	5,280	0	...	—	
116	...	Rangala-Nitre Cave road	—		...	5,000	0
116	...	Brownlow Luccombe road	28,850	0	...	—	
116	...	Spring Valley-Demodara road	50,000	0	...	—	
117	...	Road from Munamalwatta ferry to Horawella junction	—		...	183	0
117	...	South Coast road	10,000	0	...	—	
117	...	Giriulla road	5,000	0	...	—	
118	...	Bridge over the Kimbulwana-oya road ...	—		...	1,000	0
118	...	Wellampitiya bridge	—		...	9,500	0
118	...	Henaratgoda do.	—		...	13,900	0
118	...	Giriulla do.	—		...	5,750	0
118	...	Galle road do.	—		...	8,570	0
119	...	Contribution on account of the Laggala tavalam road	—		...	1,200	0
119	...	Compensation for lands, Yatiyantota-Polatagama road	313	0	...	—	
			200,915	0	...	52,982	0
		Deduct decrease ...	52,982	0			
		Increase ...	147,933	0			

APPENDIX C.—LIST OF UNEXPENDED BALANCES to be carried over for Expenditure in 1893.

	Amount. Rs.	c.	Total. Rs.	c.
SUPPLY BILL, 1890.				
Wards to the outdoor dispensary at Avisawella ...	3,500	0		
			3,500	0
SUPPLY BILL, 1891.				
Metalling North Central road, Northern Province ...	3,600	0		
Construction of a new Post and Telegraph Office, Colombo	20,000	0		
Fencing the back of Government premises, Hatton Post Office and Police buildings	800	0		
Laying in water supply to the Náwalapitiya hospital ...	2,000	0		
			26,400	0
SUPPLY BILL, 1892.				
Construction of new court-house for the town of Badulla ...	6,000	0		
Road from Mupane towards Potuvil	1,500	0		
Constructing six miles of the road from Passara to Madulsima	28,000	0		
Improving approaches and fords of rivers on Wellawaya-Monaragala road	1,000	0		
Iron bridge across the Kumbukkan-oya and deviating the present road to the bridge	13,000	0		
Metalling North-Central road, Northern Province ...	8,000	0		
Naula-Spring Valley bridge at Naula	4,500	0		
Temporary ward, Lindula hospital	800	0		
Water supply to Badulla Residency	750	0		
Wards at Lunugala hospital	3,000	0		
Survey of Ohiya-Horton Plains road	400	0		
Construction of a portion of the Kalawewa-Galawella road...	250	0		
Carried over...	518,075	50	29,900	0

	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Brought forward...	513,075 50	29,900 0
For the construction of a portion of the Habarana-Topawewa road	3,000 0	
Metalling five miles of the Central road from the 81st mile towards Galkulam	3,000 0	
Metalling a portion of the Kandy-Trincomalee road ...	2,700 0	
Metalling the Central road between Tirapana and Galkulam	2,500 0	
Improving the bad portions of the road between Kala-oya and Anuradhapura	500 0	
Converting certain buildings of the old hospital, Anuradhapura, into clerks' quarters and Land Registrar's office ...	3,370 0	
For the upkeep of bridges of 50 ft. span and over in the Mátara District	2,000 0	
Building a coral stone side wall on the south-west of Mundal lake in the Puttalam District	1,000 0	
Building District Engineer's quarters, office, store, and clerks' quarters at Dandugamuwa	1,500 0	
Erecting cooly lines in the North-Western Province ...	800 0	
Roofing and flooring the parangi ward of Kurunégala hospital	1,500 0	
Extending the metalling of the Toppu-Chilaw road ...	9,000 0	
Improvement of the Puttalam canal at the entrance to the Puttalam and Mundal lakes	800 0	
Sinking wells in the North-Western Province ...	1,000 0	
Completing the cart road from Urugala to Nugetenna ...	8,000 0	
Providing hospital accommodation at Pallegama	3,300 0	
Constructing two platform bridges between the 44th and 45th miles, Naula-Elahara road	2,000 0	
Construction of bridges and culverts over the Elahara-Pallegama road	2,600 0	
Construction of the Norton Carolina road	52,000 0	
Constructing a grant-in aid cart road from Norwood to Upcot	40,000 0	
New ward, Maskeliya hospital	3,000 0	
Erection of resthouses, Northern Province (balance of vote)	8,500 0	
Constructing 3 miles of road from Yatiyantota to Polatagama	7,113 50	
Erecting Medical Officer's quarters and godowns at Karawanella	2,700 0	
Glenella Havilland road	2,000 0	
Construction of new Post and Telegraph Office, Colombo ...	100,000 0	
Supplying materials for building a new ward at the Borella Convict hospital	2,000 0	
Improving the road from Alutgama-Bentota towards Matugama	2,500 0	
Widening the Kirilapana canal	17,000 0	
Extending the Foreshore reclamation works ...	30,000 0	
Constructing an iron bridge across Kelani-ganga at Bridge of-boats	120,000 0	
For rebuilding the Kepu-ela bridge	5,000 0	
Upkeep of bridges of 50 ft span and over in the Galle District	3,000 0	
Witness shed, Supreme Court, Colombo	4,360 0	
For building a wall at the back of the Government Factory premises	2,132 0	
For building a jetty at Kalkuda	2,000 0	
Metalling the North Coast road	3,000 0	
Metalling the Kalkuda road	1,500 0	
Construction of the North Coast road	3,000 0	
Metalling five miles of road from Trincomalee towards Dambulla	6,200 0	
Constructing a channel to connect Tamblegam bay with the inner harbour	1,500 0	
Erecting a public market at Kalmunai	2,500 0	
Construction of a gravel road to form an extension of the South Coast road, Kalmunai District	3,000 0	
Tudawa bridge, Magama river (vote)	5,000 0	
Tangalla water supply	9,900 0	
Building a residence for the District Judge, Ratnapura ...	11,000 0	
Converting the minor road from Madampe to Godakawela into a principal road	2,500 0	
Forming approaches, Hukmodara ferry	500 0	
For well-boring operations	5,000 0	
Bridge at 7th mile, Udugama road	1,000 0	
Converting the present uneven surface of Ritigaha-oya causeway	185 0	
		574,860 50
Supplementary Supply Bill, 1892.		
Improvements to the road from Lindula to Tillicoultry ...	52 38	
Do. Tillicoultry to Caledonia ...	863 30	
Do. Caledonia to end of Agras ...	1,164 0	
Do. Craigie Lea to Lindula ...	1,000 0	
Completing the filling in of swamp at the back of Kachcheri premises, Colombo	5,000 0	
Temporary quarters for the Medical Officers, Oyelankulam and Kalaar	500 0	
Completing the Hambagamuwa field hospital ...	500 0	
Survey of the Ampitiyakanda gap road	1,750 0	
		10,829 68
Total ...	—	615,590 18

XXXV.—1892.

COLOMBO HARBOUR.

PAPERS

RELATING TO

THE NORTHERN ARM AND GRAVING DOCK.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:

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1892.

COLOMBO HARBOUR.

No. 1.

REPORT of the COMMITTEE appointed to consider a Site for a Graving Dock for Colombo.

IN accordance with the instructions contained in the letter of the 31st August, 1889, from the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, the Committee met and duly considered the question submitted to them.

They were appointed to inquire and report upon the most suitable site for a Graving Dock, taking into consideration the interests of the port and of the town of Colombo generally.

Besides the Lotus Pond, specially mentioned in the official letter, two other sites were suggested to the Committee, viz., first, the low ground at Kochchikade at and behind the mills formerly owned by Messrs. Armitage Brothers; and second, Uplands near Mutwal Point. These sites have been inspected by the Committee, and when they met at Mutwal on the 13th September it was decided that borings should be made at Uplands at and around the proposed site, in order to ascertain the extent of rock and the nature of the excavations that might be expected. The plan showing the result of the borings was not received until the 6th December. This circumstance, and the absence of Captain Donnan on duty at the Pearl Banks, will account for the delay in the proceedings of the Committee.

2. In considering the Lotus Pond site, the Committee had the advantage of Sir J. Coode's detailed report on the subject, dated the 22nd December, 1883, in which an estimate is given of the cost of constructing a Graving Dock at this site.

The prospects of Colombo and its Harbour have however materially altered since 1883. It may be noted that since 1871, when the improvement of Colombo Harbour first became a practical question, what was considered sufficient and suitable at one period has been found, after an interval of a few years, unsuitable or insufficient on account of the unexpected increase in tonnage frequenting the port. For example, it was stated in His Excellency's despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 342 of 8th September, 1886, that 23,000 tons was about the normal rate of increase that could be reasonably expected in future, but the Committee find that the actual annual average increase in the five years from 1884 to 1888, inclusive, amounts to 166,036 tons. This is exclusive of the year 1883, in which the increase was exceptional, 646,274 tons being attributable to the mail steamers which moved from Galle to Colombo in that year.

3. The Committee are of opinion that the Lotus Pond site is not the best that could be selected for a Graving Dock, for the following reasons:—

(*a*) The site, although sufficiently large for the construction of a dock for ships of the Mercantile marine and even for vessels of Her Majesty's Navy so far as the actual dock basin is concerned, would not meet the requirements of the Royal Navy, as more fully explained hereafter; and it is most essential to the success of a graving dock in a port situated as Colombo is, that it should meet the wants of both men-of-war and mercantile ships.

(*b*) The Admiralty, it is said, would require a large space either within the walls of the dock, or close adjoining, for the erection of barracks to accommodate the crews of their ships when in dock, the site to be as far away from the thickly populated part of the town as possible—conditions which the Lotus Pond site does not afford.

(*c*) The expansion of that portion of the town called the Fort can only progress in the direction of the Lotus Pond, and the Committee are of opinion that it would be unwise to limit the future expansion of the town to the western edge of the Lotus Pond, which would be the case if a Graving Dock were constructed on that site.

(*d*) If a Graving Dock were to be constructed in the Lotus Pond, it would most probably be found necessary hereafter to add to the dock premises a considerable portion of the Racket Court gardens, which would be a deplorable circumstance in the interests of the residents of the Pettah, the Racket Court being the only recreation ground available for them.

(*e*) Having in view the necessity for a Central Railway Station being constructed in the Fort at no distant date, and if once a Graving Dock were placed in the Lotus Pond, with its surrounding buildings, workshops, and requisites, it would be impossible to find room for such a terminus and the approaches to it. Not only might a considerable portion of the Lotus Pond be required to give the necessary curves to the lines of rail and for extensions hereafter, but in all probability a part of the Racket Court would also be required.

(*f*) The opening and shutting of the dock gates, and the reduction of the *width* of the roadway, in the greatest thoroughfare in Colombo, would be a constant source of inconvenience and trouble in impeding traffic, which is yearly increasing, more particularly between the Customs premises and wharves and the native part of the town and the goods sheds at the railway.

4. The objections that present themselves to the Lotus Pond site apply more or less to the site at Kochchikade. This site, which lies low, is now partly occupied by private residences and places of business, and would be difficult to acquire, and is in the opinion of the Committee altogether unsuitable for a Graving Dock.

5. The site at Uplands near Mutwal Point is free from most of the objections presented by the other two suggested sites. There is ample space here for a Graving Dock of the largest dimensions, with all its necessary buildings, workshops, &c., with land more or less open to the north, east, and south of the proposed site; and the rock excavation could be used for the construction of a Northern Arm to the Harbour, running out from Mutwal Point (which Sir John Coode in his report to the Crown Agents of 29th April, 1885, under the head of Future Works, characterised as an urgent necessity), the earth excavations being utilised for the reclamation of the foreshore, and the continuation from the Pettah towards Mutwal of the wide road now being constructed. There is also a large extent of rock at Mutwal Point and on the adjoining lands. The approach channel required here for vessels entering the dock would be only about one-third of the length of that required for the Lotus Pond site, as there is deep water less than 700 ft. from the shore. There would be no interruption of traffic when the dock-gates were being opened and shut, as the road could be easily diverted eastward. There is a large area of deep water near the shore, affording excellent anchorage for ships of the Navy, and sufficiently removed from the part of the Harbour generally occupied by the mail steamers and other trading vessels, while the approach to the dock would be out of the way of merchant vessels moored in the Harbour; and ample space, too, would be available on shore to the north and east for building barracks and hospitals, if required, for the Navy when on shore, and at a reasonable distance from the thickly inhabited portions of the town.

6. The Committee suggest that the opinion of Sir John Coode be solicited as to whether an arm of undressed stone or rubble, of similar section to that designed by him for the rubble North Arm of design B, would not be sufficient for all practical purposes, having in view the fact that the direction of the arm would be end on to the south-west monsoon sea, and that consequently the broad side of the arm would not be exposed to the full shock of that sea, although it would be to the north-east monsoon wave, which, however, has less volume than the south-west wave.

Possibly the extreme western end of the Breakwater might be constructed of concrete blocks, and adapted so as to have a light placed on it; the length of the arm to be determined as the work progressed and as the extent of the protection necessary to be provided was ascertained.

7. As regards the site at Uplands, Mutwal, in the opinion of the Committee the Admiralty might be approached with confidence, with the view to obtain a contribution towards the cost of constructing a Graving Dock. They are of opinion that this is the most suitable site that could be selected, having in view the rapid growth and constantly extending requirements of the port, as well as the best interests of the town of Colombo generally.

A Graving Dock at this site could not be regarded by any one as objectionable, and the moderate sum for which the property could probably be acquired would be recouped by the sale of such portions as were not required, at an enhanced value, owing to the proximity of the dock.

8. For the foregoing reasons the Committee unanimously recommend the site at Uplands, Mutwal Point, as most suitable for a Graving Dock, taking into consideration the present and future interests of the port and town of Colombo.

9. Accompanying this report is a tracing* on a scale of one chain to the inch showing the borings taken at Uplands, Mutwal Point.

Colombo, 11th January, 1890.

W. W. MITCHELL.
J. J. GRINLINTON.
R. REID.
J. DONNAN.
EDMUND WALKER.

No. 2.

Governor Sir A. E. HAVELOCK, K.C.M.G., to the Right Hon. Lord KNUTSFORD, G.C.M.G.

Miscellaneous.—No. 499.

Queen's House, Colombo,
14th December, 1890.

MY LORD,—I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's despatch No. 281 of the 15th October last, transmitting to me a copy of a letter from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, stating that there is no objection, from a naval point of view, to Mutwal Point as a site for a Graving Dock, and requesting me to inform you whether I wish that the report on the subject which accompanied my predecessor's despatch No. 126 of the 21st April last should be submitted to Sir J. Coode, and that Sir J. Coode should be asked to furnish a scheme and estimate of cost, as a necessary preliminary to applying to the Admiralty for any financial assistance in the matter.

2. Your Lordship is aware that in order to secure the requisite degree of shelter for the entrance to a dock constructed at the proposed site at Uplands, near Mutwal Point, it will be necessary to build a breakwater from a point to the north of the entrance to the proposed dock, in a westerly direction, towards the head of the present Colombo Breakwater. Such a breakwater would form—or with some extension could be made to form—the Northern Arm to the Harbour, a work which should, I consider, be carried out whether the Graving Dock be or be not constructed, inasmuch as it would improve the existing anchorage space, would largely increase the area of anchorage space, and lastly, because it is indispensable to the carrying out of that portion of the scheme for the improvement of the harbour which provides for the construction of jetties for loading and discharging vessels lying alongside.

3. In view of the importance to the Colony of making the Port of Colombo as convenient as possible, and in view of the continued increase in the tonnage of the shipping using the port, I am convinced of the expediency of constructing a Northern Arm, and I am disposed to regard favourably a scheme for providing dock accommodation. I am therefore induced to ask Your Lordship to be so good as to cause Sir J. Coode to be asked to make a plan and estimate of a scheme for the construction of a dock at Uplands, near Mutwal Point, of at least the dimensions and

* Not Printed.

capacity of the dock designed by him for the Lotus Pond site. Your Lordship will doubtless call Sir J. Coode's attention in connection with the plan and estimate for the Northern Breakwater, which he has already prepared, to the suggestions for reducing the cost of that work, which are to be found in paragraph 6 of the report of the Committee appointed to consider a site for a Graving Dock.*

4. I have already stated that I consider the construction of the Northern Breakwater to be a work offering sufficiently great advantages to justify its being carried out irrespective of the fact of its being an indispensable adjunct to the Graving Dock at Uplands. Sir J. Coode has himself described this work as a necessary one. But there is an important question which should, before other steps are taken, be settled on the most competent authority, and that is, whether the construction of the Northern Arm would, by converting the area of the Harbour into an enclosed space, not unlike a dock, act in such a manner as to prejudice the health of the port and town of Colombo. I think this question should be submitted for the opinion of an expert. And in view of the fact that Sir J. Coode is committed to an unreserved opinion in favour of the construction of the Northern Arm, I would urge the expediency of seeking the opinion of some expert other than Sir J. Coode. Under the circumstances Sir J. Coode would probably prefer this course himself. I understand that Sir J. Coode is in possession of information as to the ebb and flow of the tide, as to the nature and extent of the drainage which falls into the Harbour, and as to all other particulars which might be needed to enable an expert to form an opinion; and he would doubtless be glad to put this information at the disposal of the Civil Engineer who might be charged with the duty of inquiring into and reporting upon the question.

5. With respect to the provision of the funds which would be required for the carrying out of the works under consideration, I beg to bring to Your Lordship's notice a report on the Colombo Harbour Fund by Mr. O'Brien, the Auditor-General. Mr. O'Brien shows, conclusively I think, that there is reasonable ground for anticipating that there will be available annually from the Harbour Fund, for works of improvement in the Harbour, the sum of about Rs. 200,000, less the annual cost of the dredging that may be necessary to maintain the Harbour at its required depth. Against such cost may safely be set off the increase of revenue which the practically certain expansion of the shipping and trade of the port will bring to the Harbour Fund. On the whole, I am satisfied that we may reasonably reckon on an available annual income of not less than Rs. 200,000. This sum would be sufficient to cover interest and sinking fund of a loan of about five millions of rupees. I believe about half that amount is the rough estimate of the cost of the construction of a Northern Breakwater. If, therefore, the construction of the Graving Dock were, as has been proposed, left to private enterprise, there would seem to be ample means for meeting any liability that might be incurred in completing the improvements of the Harbour, and that without making any demand on the General Revenue.

6. I am not myself satisfied that it might not be better that the Government should undertake the construction of the proposed Graving Dock, rather than to leave the work to private enterprise. But until information has been obtained of the cost of such a work, if constructed at Uplands, it is perhaps premature to discuss the question further. In the meanwhile I can see no reason why—assuming that it is satisfactorily settled that the construction of the Northern Breakwater will not prejudice the health of the port and town—that work should not be at once set on foot, on the plans already prepared by Sir John Coode, subject to any modification which more recent experience or information may dictate. I would venture to commend this course to Your Lordship's favourable consideration, and to ask for an early decision respecting it.

7. I may state that the views and recommendations I have made in this despatch are concurred in by the Executive Council.

I have, &c.,

A. E. HAVELOCK.

Enclosure in No. 2.

The Hon. the AUDITOR-GENERAL to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

November 22, 1890.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to return the file of papers received with your letter of 20th instant, and to report as follows.

2. The Colombo Harbour Fund derives a revenue from Port and Harbour Dues, Pilotage Fees, Rent of the Reclamation Ground, Single Warehouse Rent, and "Sundries," which include a variety of small receipts unnecessary to particularise. As regards these sources of revenue, the reclamation ground is a strip of land reclaimed from the sea when the Breakwater was being constructed. The cost of the reclamation was defrayed from Breakwater Funds, and the land has been let on leases, and is mainly occupied by coal sheds. The "Single Warehouse Rent" is a rent recovered by Government from the beginning of 1888 on exports and imports warehoused for periods not exceeding three clear days. Previous to 1888 no such rent was recovered, but double rates of rent were charged (as at present also) for periods exceeding three clear days. The Government is pledged to expend the proceeds of this Single Warehouse Rent solely on the improvement of the Harbour (*vide* "Hansard" of November 30, 1887).

3. From 1883, when the fund was started, to the end of 1889 its total receipts amounted to Rs. 3,572,663·98, and the expenditure debited to the fund to Rs. 3,685,345·67, showing an apparent deficit of Rs. 112,681·69. I am under the impression that the Secretary of State has intimated that the fund should not be debited (as it has been) with interest (amounting to Rs. 151,001·22) on certain advances made from the cash balances of the Colony from time to time for the construction of the work. If this be so, the fund had a balance to its credit of Rs. 38,319·53 at the end of 1889; and in any case the fund may be considered, for the purposes of His Excellency's inquiry, to be practically clear from the commencement of the current year.

* No. 1.

4. During the seven years 1883–89 the receipts of the fund were—

	Rs.	c.
For 1883	413,289	43
1884	407,658	1
1885	435,420	50
1886	436,228	4
1887	512,729	34
1888	671,584	96
1889	695,753	70

5. The revenue of 1889 was composed of the following items :—

	Rs.	c.
Port and Harbour Dues	521,163	9
Pilotage	39,677	0
Rent of Reclamation Ground	8,336	76
Single Warehouse Rent	124,722	10
Sundries	1,854	75
Total ...	695,753	70

6. During the same year the charges against the fund were as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Interest and Sinking Fund	479,329	3
Master Attendant—Establishment and Harbour Services ...	75,071	62
Charges by Collector of Customs	5,224	99
Harbour Police	7,404	75
Engineer of Works—Salaries and Services connected with deepening the Harbour and other improvements ...	152,906	52
Total ...	719,936	91

7. There was thus in 1889 a deficit of Rs. 24,183·21. But it should be borne in mind (1) that the ruling rates of exchange during the year were extremely low, the rates at dates of payment on account of interest and sinking fund averaging but 1*s.* 4½*d.*, which of course proportionately increased the number of rupees required to meet those payments which have to be made in gold ; and (2) that the expenditure side of the account includes a sum of Rs. 152,906·52 for improvements. If we deduct the deficit of Rs. 24,183·21 from that sum, we obtain a balance of Rs. 128,723·31 as the amount available on the transactions of the year for purposes of Harbour improvement ; and if we assume, as may safely be done, a higher average rate of exchange in the future, then the sum annually available for Harbour improvements will be increased by the consequent saving on the payment (in rupees) on account of interest and sinking fund. A rate of 1*s.* 6½*d.* *vice* 1*s.* 4½*d.* would release in round numbers some Rs. 52,000 a year, and a rate of 1*s.* 8*d.* some Rs. 84,000. Taking the transactions of 1889 as a basis, we therefore arrive at a sum of Rs. 180,723, with the rupee at 1*s.* 6½*d.*, and a sum of Rs. 210,723 with the rupee at 1*s.* 8*d.*, available annually for the purposes of improving the Harbour.

8. Looking to the revenue returns for the seven years ending with 1889, stated in paragraph 4, and to other considerations bearing on the question, I am of opinion that the revenue of the Harbour Fund is more likely to increase than to diminish in the future ; and my conclusion on the whole matter is that, if it be desired to construct a Northern Breakwater, there will be ample funds available from the revenues of the Harbour Fund to provide for the interest and sinking fund of the necessary loan, and to provide in addition for every other improvement of the Harbour that can possibly be required. The designs and estimated cost of the Northern Breakwater and the jetties for loading and unloading goods, and of other projected improvements, have been varied from time to time : the latest information on the subject is of course forthcoming in your office.

9. I do not lose sight of the fact that a large expenditure is at present being incurred from the fund on deepening the Harbour, and that the completion of this work will demand a considerable sum—more considerable indeed, in my opinion, than is generally anticipated. But I assume as a matter of course that, if it be decided to construct a Northern Breakwater and jetties, and generally, *mutatis mutandis*, to make the Harbour what Sir J. Coode and others would desire it to be, the cost of deepening the Harbour will not continue to be defrayed from the current revenue of the fund, but will be provided for by loan ; and that the annual charge on the fund will consist solely of payments on account of the interest and sinking fund* on all loans for Harbour purposes, and of payments on account of the maintenance and service of the port, including whatever dredging may be required, *not* for deepening the Harbour, but for *maintaining* it at whatever depth may be ultimately decided.

10. The Chamber of Commerce in 1886, when advocating the construction of a Northern Breakwater, indicated certain sources from which additional harbour revenue might, if necessary, be derived ; but in the view which I have taken in this letter, and especially in the last paragraph, no such additional revenue is required, now that the levy of "Single Warehouse Rent" has been established.

11. His Excellency favours, as I am aware, the construction of the Northern Arm and other Harbour improvements, if funds are available ; and I beg leave to take this opportunity of stating that the moment it was clear that by the establishment of the levy of "Single Warehouse Rent," which was imposed at my instance with the concurrence of the Chamber of Commerce, the Harbour Fund was placed in a financial position which precluded all reasonable apprehension of further demands being made for Harbour improvements on the General Revenue, I advised the late Governor (in opposition to the advice which I had always up to then given him) that, subject to one condition, the work should be undertaken. Sir A. Gordon had previously consistently (and in my humble

* Except of course the sinking fund for the loans amounting to £460,000 raised under Ordinances 1 of 1876, 1 of 1881, and 3 of 1885, which is paid, and will continue to be paid by Government.

opinion very properly) opposed the undertaking, on the ground that the Harbour being, though admittedly improvable, already a very commodious Harbour, and the Government having largely contributed thereto by giving up to the Harbour Fund the Port Dues which before the construction of the Breakwater had gone to General Revenue, and by undertaking the annual payment of £4,600 on account of the sinking fund for the loans of £460,000 (mentioned in foot-note to paragraph 9), the General Revenue should not, in view of the many pressing calls on its resources, be allowed to run any risk of further liability by reason of the construction of additional works in connection with the Harbour. But when it was evident that this risk was removed by the "Single Warehouse Rent" bringing in much more than had been anticipated, he saw no objection to such construction, subject to the condition to which I have referred; and if time had permitted he would have taken steps in that behalf.

12. The condition to which I have referred is that it should be authoritatively ascertained that the construction of a Northern Arm will not prejudice the health of the port and the town. This is not a question that can be settled off-hand; and as His Excellency must necessarily be anxious that, if it be decided to construct a Northern Breakwater and the jetties and other improvements that depend thereon, they should be completed during his administration, I would beg leave to suggest that steps be at once taken to determine the indispensable preliminary of the sanitary aspect of the question.

I have, &c.,
G. T. M. O'BRIEN,
Auditor-General.

No. 3.

The Right Hon. Lord KNUTSFORD, G.C.M.G., to Governor Sir A. E. HAVELOCK, K.C.M.G.

Ceylon.—No. 52.

Downing street,
10th February, 1891.

SIR,—IN reply to your despatch No. 499 of 14th December last I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of a letter which I have caused to be addressed to the Crown Agents, asking for a report from Sir J. Coode on the proposed Graving Dock and Northern Arm at Colombo.

I request you to inform me whether the reference, in the 2nd paragraph of the enclosure to your despatch under acknowledgment, to the single warehouse rent is correct in stating that it is levied on *exports and imports* warehoused for periods not less than three days, since according to the Blue Book *exports* are still exempt from any rent for the first three days.

I have, &c.,
KNUTSFORD.

Enclosure in No. 3.

The COLONIAL OFFICE to the CROWN AGENTS for the Colonies.

Downing street,
10th February, 1891.

GENTLEMEN,—I AM directed by Lord Knutsford to transmit to you copies of correspondence as noted in the margin* in regard to the proposed construction of a Graving Dock and a Northern Breakwater in the Harbour of Colombo, and to request you to ask Sir J. Coode to furnish a report upon the scheme, together with an estimate of the total cost.

Sir J. Coode's attention should be specially drawn to the sanitary question referred to in the 4th paragraph of Sir A. Havelock's despatch of 14th December last. He of course will be able to give an authoritative opinion as to the extent to which the proposed works will affect the circulation of water and consequently of sewage within the Harbour.

When his report is received Lord Knutsford will probably desire to obtain a further opinion from another engineer on the purely sanitary question of the disposal of the sewage now discharged into the Harbour, as proposed by the Governor.

I am, &c.,
J. BRAMSTON.

No. 4.

Governor Sir A. E. HAVELOCK, K.C.M.G., to the Right Hon. Lord KNUTSFORD, G.C.M.G.

Miscellaneous.—No. 93.

Queen's Cottage, Nuwara Eliya,
Ceylon, 12th March, 1891.

MY LORD,—IN reply to the inquiry contained in the 2nd paragraph of Your Lordship's despatch No. 52 of the 10th ultimo, I have the honour to state that single warehouse rent is charged on imports only, in terms of the notification of 2nd December, 1887, a copy of which is enclosed.

2. The Blue Book therefore is correct, and the statement contained in paragraph 2 of Mr. O'Brien's letter, which formed the enclosure to my despatch No. 499 of 14th December last, is incorrect.

I have, &c.,
A. E. HAVELOCK.

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* Sir A. Gordon, No. 126 of 21st April, 1890; Admiralty, 4th October, 1890; to Governor, No. 281 of 15th October, 1890; Sir A. Havelock, No. 499 of 14th December, 1890.

No. 5.

The Right Hon. Lord KNUTSFORD, G.C.M.G., to Governor Sir A. E. HAVELOCK, K.C.M.G.

Ceylon.—No. 250.

Downing street,
20th August, 1891.

SIR,—IN reply to your despatch No. 224 of the 5th of June last, I have the honour to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a report by Sir John Coode on the questions of the construction of a Northern Breakwater and of a Graving Dock at Colombo.

2. You will observe that Sir John Coode proposes to adopt for the Northern Breakwater the same class of work as that which has proved so completely successful in the existing Breakwater, and he expresses a very decided opinion that a rubble mound, such as the local Committee suggests, would be neither a permanent nor a satisfactory protective work, and would cost more than the structure he recommends. On such purely technical questions his opinion will probably be accepted as conclusive.

3. The cost of the North-West Breakwater, as now designed, is estimated by Sir John Coode at £307,000, being £90,490 more than the estimate of the work proposed in former designs. Against this increase is to be set a gain of nearly 20 per cent. in the protected acreage, and the material convenience of being able to allot a separate anchorage to the ships of the Navy, away from the portion of the Harbour devoted to the purposes of trade.

4. If it should be necessary to raise by loan the funds required for this work, the Crown Agents would endeavour to make the issue identical with the 3 per cent. Inscribed Stock issued by them last year, but in dealing with the question of the sufficiency of the Harbour revenues to meet, in future years, the charges of the debt to be incurred in the construction of the works now under consideration, it will be prudent not to assume that the Colony will be able to borrow at a rate of interest lower than 3½ per cent. Taking this rate of interest the available annual income of Rs. 200,000, as estimated in the 5th paragraph of your despatch No. 499 of 14th December last, would only suffice to cover interest and sinking fund on a loan of about Rs. 4,450,000 (instead of Rs. 5,000,000, the amount named by you), but that sum, at the present rate of exchange, would more than cover the cost of the North-West Breakwater as now estimated by Sir John Coode.

5. In previous despatches from my predecessors—for instance, in Lord Stanley's despatch No. 151 of 28th October, 1885—reasons were given for thinking that the probable growth of the revenues of the Port of Colombo had been altogether under-estimated, and experience has now shown that those views were sound. I am disposed to think that there are now no grounds for anticipating that the construction of this additional breakwater would entail any burden on the revenues of the Colony.

6. As regards the important question which has been raised as to the possible effect of the construction of the proposed new breakwater on the sanitary condition of the Harbour, I understand Sir J. Coode's report to mean that, provided the sewerage of Colombo is dealt with in such a way as to limit the pollution of the Harbour to that unavoidably arising from the presence of numerous vessels, then the provision which his scheme makes for maintaining the free circulation of the water within the Harbour may be relied upon to preserve a satisfactory sanitary condition. How the town sewerage is to be dealt with so as to divert it from the Harbour, is the question which would be referred to the specialist, whose report you desire to secure, subject of course to Sir J. Coode's advice as to the effect which the position of any proposed outfalls may be expected to have on the condition of the Harbour. For the purpose of this sanitary investigation I have decided, on behalf of the Government of Ceylon, to secure the services of Mr. Osbert Chadwick, C.E., C.M.G. He is at present at Mauritius conducting an inquiry into the sanitation of Port Louis, and he will be communicated with at once, and requested to call at Colombo on his way home in September to collect the data for a report on its sewerage. Before sending in that report he would have abundant opportunities for conferring with Sir John Coode.

7. With regard to the proposed Graving Dock, you will observe that in Sir John Coode's opinion the site at Uplands, which has been selected by the local Committee for the Graving Dock, would probably make it necessary to construct works to shelter the dock entrance which might interfere with the circulation of the water within the Harbour, and he recommends that the selection of the site for the dock be deferred until the completion of the new Breakwater enables the question to be approached with more confidence. In view of this recommendation and of the uncertainty as to whether the dock is to be made available for Naval purposes—a consideration which largely affects the cost—and, if so, as to the extent to which the Admiralty will contribute towards that cost, it appears to be premature to consider the prospect of such a work proving to be remunerative. If hereafter it should appear that there is such a prospect, it will be better for the Colonial Government to undertake the construction of the dock rather than have recourse to the doubtful expedient of private enterprise supported by the public credit.

8. Before deciding the question of the construction of the proposed North-West Breakwater I will await the receipt of your observations on the enclosed report, especially on the financial aspects of the scheme, and also the result of Mr. Chadwick's sanitary investigations.

I have, &c.,
KNUTSFORD.

Enclosure in No. 5.

Sir JOHN COODE to CROWN AGENTS for the Colonies.

9, Victoria street, S.W.,
17th July, 1891.

GENTLEMEN,—ACTING upon the instructions conveyed in your letter of 18th February, covering the despatches and papers enumerated in the margin* hereof, I have considered, with the care

* Governor Gordon to Colonial Office, No. 126 of April 21, 1890, with reports of Committee on site for Graving Dock; Admiralty to Colonial Office, October 4, 1890; Colonial Office to Governor Havelock, No. 281 of October 15, 1890; Governor Havelock to Colonial Office, No. 499 of December 14, 1890, with report of Auditor-General to Colonial Secretary, November 22, 1890; Colonial Office to Crown Agents, February 10, 1891.

and deliberation which their importance demands, the questions therein referred to me, viz., the construction of a Northern Breakwater and of a Graving Dock at Colombo, and have now the honour to submit my report thereon.

2. The necessity for the provision of shelter to the northward has been so frequently under consideration during the last fourteen years, and so many designs and estimates have from time to time been prepared in connection therewith, that I deemed it expedient, before entering in detail upon the new investigation, to arrange for the tabulation of these several designs, including the mode of construction proposed, estimates, &c. This preliminary work occupied some weeks, so that it was only at a comparatively recent date that the documents were sufficiently advanced, including trial sketches, &c., to admit of final consideration previous to putting forward the following views and recommendations.

3. *Necessity for a Northern Breakwater.*—In his despatch of 14th December, 1890, Sir A. E. Havelock points out the importance to the Colony of making the Port of Colombo as convenient as possible, and in view of the continued increase in the tonnage of the shipping using the port he is convinced of the expediency of constructing a Northern Arm, and is disposed to regard favourably a scheme for providing Dry Dock accommodation. His Excellency also expresses the view that the northern work should be carried out whether the Graving Dock be or be not constructed, seeing that this arm would improve the existing anchorage space and add to its area, and would moreover provide shelter to any jetties which may be undertaken hereafter.

4. Having noted and considered for so many years past the circumstances connected with the trade of Colombo, I may be permitted to state that I entirely concur in the opinion above expressed, feeling assured, as I do, that the provision of shelter to the northward to the fullest extent possible, without prejudice to the sanitary condition of the port and town, should take precedence of any other work of improvement.

Expansion of Trade.—There can be no question as to the unexpectedly rapid increase in the tonnage of vessels frequenting Colombo. The Committee appointed to consider a site for a Graving Dock, in their report of January, 1890, refer to this question, and point out that whereas in 1886 the annual future rate of increase was *estimated* at 23,000 tons, they find that the *actual* annual average increase in the five years, from 1884 to 1888 inclusive, amounted to 166,036 tons, putting aside the exceptional increase in 1883 of 646,274 tons, attributable to the removal of the mail steamers from Galle to Colombo in that year.

5. Again, Mr. O'Brien, in his report to the Colonial Secretary of November, 1890, gives the Harbour revenue from dues, pilotage fees, rents, &c., for the year 1883 as Rs. 413,289 and for 1889 as Rs. 695,753, being an increase in the interval of nearly 60 per cent.

6. I have alluded to the above figures in order to show that nothing short of the *full* utilisation of the site available for *harbour* accommodation will meet the *present* conditions of the case, having regard to the enormous development which has arisen since the North Arm project was last under consideration in 1881.

7. *Accompanying Drawing.*—This report is accompanied by a drawing, whereon the works already completed are shown by brown colour, whilst those I now put forward for execution are indicated by red tint and red crossed lines respectively. The works necessary to comply with the report of the Graving Dock Committee, and which will be referred to in detail hereafter, are shown in green colour and green crossed lines.

8. *North-West Breakwater.*—Upon referring to the plan it will be seen that I propose to construct an isolated breakwater, 2,500 ft. in length, commencing at a point 800 ft. from the head of the existing Breakwater, and extending therefrom in a straight line to the north-east, the termination of the work being about 1,700 ft. from the low-water line at Mutwal.

9. I propose to construct the breakwater in the following manner. Its base would consist of rubble stone obtained from Mahara, deposited from hopper barges, as for the mound of the existing work. The superstructure would be formed of concrete blocks arranged with sloping bond, as in the Breakwater already executed, but its width would be 4 ft. less, viz., 30 ft. at the top.

10. The rubble mound would be commenced at the south-west end, the depositing being continued towards Mutwal. On the completion of a sufficient length, and its proper consolidation, the superstructure would be commenced by sinking a caisson similar to that encircling the head of the South-West Breakwater, advantage being taken of the experience obtained during the placing in position of that caisson to stiffen the iron work and to effect certain other improvements therein.

11. Having filled the said caisson with concrete *en masse*, a specially arranged *radiating* Titan crane would be erected thereon, adapted for lifting the concrete blocks out of barges and placing them in position in the superstructure over the rubble base.

12. Simultaneously with the erection of this Titan, a jetty would be formed on the line indicated, which work will be required, not only for convenience of execution and for the landing of workmen, materials, &c., but will also be of service, after completion, in approaching the lighthouse to be eventually erected on this head.

13. I have adopted the above mode of procedure as affording the following advantages during construction, viz.: first, the structure being in a straight line, its execution would be greatly facilitated, especially with regard to the deposit of rubble; second, a good working base would always be available on the caisson head at the south-western end of the Breakwater, and a secure mooring place provided for the Titan during the south-west monsoon; third, and more particularly, the "scar," or working end of the Breakwater, would be sheltered during construction, a point of the utmost moment as affecting facility of execution and consequent economy of working.

14. The concrete blocks, prepared at Galle Buck as on the former occasion, would be loaded into barges lying alongside the Depôt Wharf, by means of the existing Titan, and be conveyed from thence to the site of the new structure.

15. There would be no parapet on the proposed Breakwater, except the ends. Its surface would, however, be capped with concrete *en masse* and finished in almost identically the same character as the top of the present Breakwater, the width over all being 4 ft. less, as previously explained.

16. With regard to the entrance between the Breakwater heads, it will be observed that its aspect corresponds with that previously proposed, and the width is also the same, viz., 800 ft.,

this aspect and width having met with general approval when the matter was under consideration in 1881.

17. A lighthouse would be provided on the head at each end of the new Breakwater sufficient for the proper protection of the apparatus, &c. No accommodation for the *residence* of lightkeepers would however be provided, as the facility with which the proposed towers could be reached would render such unnecessary. If, however, it should be preferred, as the work advances, that more extensive towers be provided, arrangements could of course be made accordingly.

18. With regard to the character of construction of the North-West Breakwater, the Graving Dock Committee suggest in the report to which reference has previously been made, that my opinion should be asked whether an arm of undressed stone or a rubble mound "would not be sufficient for all practical purposes, having in view the fact that the direction of the arm would be end on to the south-west monsoon sea, and that consequently the broad side of the arm would not be exposed to the full shock of that sea, although it would be to the north-east monsoon wave, which, however, has less volume than the south-west wave." The Committee add that "possibly the extreme western end of the Breakwater might be constructed of concrete blocks and adapted so as to have a light placed on it; the length of the arm to be determined as the work progressed, and as the extent of the protection necessary to be provided was ascertained."

19. Had it been possible to construct the proposed Breakwater in a satisfactory manner with rubble stones, as suggested by the Committee, no doubt this mode of procedure would have afforded substantial advantages as to simplicity of execution, non-necessity for special plant, and in the more extensive employment of convict labour. The point, however, is a purely technical one, and an extensive experience on this identical question enables me to state very emphatically, and without the slightest hesitation, looking at the precise information which I *now* have as to force and direction of waves at Colombo, that neither a permanent nor a satisfactory protective work could be formed by adopting a rubble mound section throughout.

20. A practically end on sea is very destructive to rubble slopes in consequence of the smaller material being driven forward by the oblique angle at which the waves impinge thereon, just as along the south coast of England the prevailing south-west winds and seas produce an easterly travel of beach. Consequently a work so constructed, looking at the direction and force of the sea during the south-west monsoon, would require frequent renewal under ordinary conditions, with exceptional additions of rubble to the slopes following upon abnormally heavy gales. Associated therewith there would be an accretion of detritus at the north-east end, which might in course of time result in the creation of a dangerous shoal.

21. Moreover, the cost of a rubble mound would be in excess of that of a structure of the character I have recommended, which latter, when fully completed, would require practically no maintenance. The footings along the seaward face would be protected by an apron formed of concrete in bags, and the superstructure, being bonded and joggled as in the old work, would, for all practical purposes, be monolithic, and proof against the disturbing influences of the heaviest gales. The section has been proportioned so as to afford sufficient strength only to meet the conditions, the contemplated arrangements and mode of procedure admitting of its convenient execution, notwithstanding the isolated position of the work.

22. If further evidence were required as to the desirability of proceeding on the lines recommended, I need only point to the existing Breakwater, the section of which I could not improve upon, had a work to be designed in lieu of it, with my prolonged, and now intimate, experience of the locality.

23. With regard to the source of supply of the rubble required to form the base of the work: seeing that this rubble must be barged into position, and that the barges could not be loaded at Mutwal in the absence of shelter there, I am of opinion that the most economical course will be to procure the material from Mahara and to load it into barges lying alongside the Depôt Wharf, as was done in the case of the existing Breakwater.

24. *Estimate.*—I estimate the cost of the proposed Breakwater at £307,000, of which about £64,000 would be expended in England in the purchase of cement, special plant, advances to workmen, &c.

25. The foregoing sum includes contingencies, local supervision, and engineering charges, and has been based on the *actual* cost of the existing work, with such additions thereto as are reasonable, having regard to the isolated position of the contemplated structure.

26. *Sum available for Works.*—In the fifth paragraph of his despatch of 14th December, 1890, Sir A. E. Havelock remarks that, on the whole, he is "satisfied we may reasonably reckon on an available annual income of not less than Rs. 200,000. This sum would be sufficient to cover interest and sinking fund of a loan of about five millions of rupees. I believe about half that amount is the rough estimate of the cost of the construction of a Northern Breakwater. If therefore the construction of a Graving Dock were, as has been proposed, left to private enterprise, there would seem to be ample means for meeting any liability that might be incurred in completing the improvements of the Harbour, and that without making any demand on the General Revenue."

27. From the foregoing expression of views on the part of His Excellency there would appear to be ample funds for the proposed Northern Breakwater, as now designed, to take *full* advantage of the entire area of the site available. The less extensive and consequently less costly work to which he refers, and which was estimated at £216,510, although believed to enclose an area of sufficient extent judging from the probable requirements in 1881, when the project in question was put forward, has *now* been shown to be inadequate, having regard to the unlooked-for development in the number of vessels frequenting the port which has occurred in the interval.

28. Upon referring to the accompanying plan it will be observed that under the new design the sheltered area of the Harbour would be increased from 502 acres, as proposed in 1881, to 600 acres, being a gain of nearly 20 per cent. This addition cannot fail to prove highly advantageous to the port, and would afford, under the lee of the new arm, admirable mooring space, having a depth of over five fathoms at low-water, for ships of Her Majesty's Navy awaiting from the area continuously required for the accommodation of mail and other mercantile steamers, thereby increasing the space available for these numerous and very fine vessels, and enabling the site for harbourage purposes to be utilised to the fullest practicable extent.

29. *Effect of the proposed Breakwater on the Sanitary Condition of the Harbour.*—With regard to the effect of the proposed arm on the sanitary condition of the Harbour, I have given this matter special attention, as requested, and am in a position to express a decided opinion that upon the completion of the proposed arm there will be sufficient circulation within the Harbour area, consequent upon wave and tidal action through the entrance and through the water space between the north-east end of the work and Mutwal point, to prevent stagnation or any insanitary effect upon the town or the port.

30. In 1880, when a similar question was raised, I recommended that whether the North Arm then proposed be carried out or not, it was desirable that the existing outfall drains should be intercepted and led away so as to discharge beyond the limits of the Harbour, and also that steps should be taken to prevent the pollution of that portion of the shore which would be protected by the proposed works.

31. Whether any action has been taken since my report of 1880 with regard to the provision of intercepting sewers and the conveyance of contaminating matter beyond the limits of the Harbour, I am unable to say. At all events, I entirely concur in the course indicated in Mr. Bramston's letter of 10th February, viz., that Lord Knutsford will probably desire to obtain an opinion from another engineer on the purely sanitary question as to the disposal of the sewage now discharged into the Harbour, upon which point it is in every sense expedient that the advice of an expert in such matters should be sought.

32. I need not say that I shall be pleased to afford the engineer selected for this duty every information with regard to the Harbour, although I am of opinion that sufficient particulars are not available in this country to enable a satisfactory opinion to be expressed on this drainage question, nor is it probable that a scheme could be formulated in the absence of special data, and possibly not without a special examination of the locality.

33. The making of such an examination need not, however, delay the commencement of the proposed Northern Arm, as the questions with regard to its effect on tidal circulation and on the agitation within the protected area due to waves passing through the entrance and at its northern end are matters strictly within my own province as Engineer to the Harbour, and as to which I am pleased to be able to express the favourable opinion herein given, which corresponds with the views thereon put forward in my previous reports on the subject.

34. In this connection I would draw attention to the proposed reclamation along the eastern margin of the Harbour, the rubble embankment forming the outer face of which would promote circulation to a material extent, and carry on such wave agitation as may be admitted through the openings towards the southern end of the Harbour.

35. It should be understood that the opinion expressed above has reference to the sheltering effect of the arm *now* proposed, and not to the further quiescence which would be produced by the works indicated in green on the accompanying plan, to which attention will be presently directed.

36. *Re the proposed Graving Dock.*—With regard to the site for a Graving Dock, the Committee unanimously recommended Uplands, Mutwal Point, as most suitable, taking into consideration the present and future interests of the town and trade at Colombo. The Lotus Pond site, from an engineering and constructive point of view, possessed certain favourable features. The Committee, however, from local considerations, and more particularly from a desire not to appropriate that site for a Graving Dock, seeing that portions of it may possibly be required for a Central Railway Station, have expressed a decided preference for Uplands.

37. I have indicated by green colour on the accompanying plan a Graving Dock at the Uplands site. It would be 600 ft. long on the floor, or 100 ft. longer than formerly proposed. Associated with it, there would also be an entrance channel, a guide or warping jetty, caisson berth, and other collateral works necessary for the safe and convenient ingress and egress of vessels to and from the dock.

38. In the absence of a proper survey, sections, &c., it is not of course practicable to prepare an exact design or estimate. I may, however, state that the approximate cost of the dock, guide jetty, entrance channel, and the works in connection with the undertaking would be about £150,000, assuming that the dock is adopted for the reception of the largest class of mail steamers. If accommodation is required for docking ships of Her Majesty's Navy, a considerable addition must be made to the foregoing estimate, having regard to the increased depth that would then be required over the sill, and to the greater width of entrance and of dock that would be necessary.

39. Although the construction of a dock at Uplands may be perfectly feasible from an engineering point of view, and, as the Committee point out, the property could be acquired for a moderate sum, the fact should be kept prominently in view that to work such a dock it would not improbably be necessary to provide further shelter of the character indicated by the North-East Breakwater, coloured green on the plan; and if such a work were required to afford shelter to the approach of the dock, then I am of opinion there would be strong grounds to apprehend that ill-effects might arise as to the sanitary condition of the port and town, due to the increased quiescence and consequent reduction in the circulation which would be brought about thereby.

40. The mode of procedure to adopt would therefore appear to be, first, to construct the proposed North-West Breakwater. If, on its completion, it should be shown that additional shelter will not be required, then the dock at Uplands may be undertaken with confidence. If, on the other hand, it is proved that the site is too exposed, then, instead of providing further sea protection of the character contemplated by the North-East Breakwater, coloured green, it would certainly be preferable to adopt a site intermediate between Uplands and Kochchikade, to which latter the Committee have objected.

41. The point I wish more particularly to dwell upon is the importance, on sanitary grounds, of keeping open the entire water space between Mutwal and the end of the proposed North-West Arm. I am of opinion that no one can state with certainty now if a good useful dock could be formed so close to Mutwal as is the Uplands site, in the absence of further shelter from the north-west.

42. *Financial position of Graving Dock Question.*—When the time arrives for fixing the site for the proposed Graving Dock at Colombo, there is good reason to believe that the work may be entered upon without entailing any, or, if any, a very slight burden on the revenue of the Colony.

43. In support of this view I may mention that in the case of a Dry Dock which I constructed for the Table Bay Harbour Board some years since, the net revenue from Dock Dues for the past seven years has averaged 2·88 per cent. on the gross cost, after deducting working expenses, repairs, and renewals.

44. Inasmuch as the actual cost of the dock, &c., at Table Bay was practically the same as the estimated expense of the dock, approach channel, and guide pier at Colombo, and bearing in mind that the tonnage of the shipping frequenting Colombo is nearly double that calling at Table Bay, it may be reasonably assumed that the revenue from a Dry Dock at Colombo should be fairly remunerative, even if the Admiralty subsidy only equals the additional expenditure necessary for increasing the size of the dock, to adopt it for Naval purposes, over and above what would be required for vessels of the Mercantile marine.

45. It should not be overlooked that, in addition to the revenue derived directly from such a Dry Dock, there is always the indirect advantage of attracting vessels to the port when needing to be docked, and in such cases there is also a demand for labour, &c., to a greater or less extent according to circumstances.

46. At Table Bay the tonnage is increasing, and will still further increase in view of the extensive Harbour improvements now being carried out at that port, so that the revenue from the Graving Dock there may be expected to show more satisfactory financial results in the immediate future.

47. *Dredging.*—In my report of December, 1887, I recommended an extension of the dredged area within the Harbour, and also the deepening of that area to afford 28 ft. at low-water, instead of 26 ft. as at that time existed. The estimated cost of the addition to the area was £7,600 and of the increased deepening £10,600, or together £17,600, exclusive of a further extension of the area suggested by the Master Attendant, and which I estimated would cost £6,000 if carried out.

48. Mr. O'Brien, in his report to the Colonial Secretary, stated that the cost of deepening the Harbour should not continue to be defrayed from current revenue, but should be provided for by loan, and that the annual charge on the Harbour Fund, *i.e.* the revenue, on account of the dredging should be for maintenance only. This course appears to be perfectly reasonable, and in accord with the usual practice in such cases.

49. *Reclamation.*—I have indicated, by crossed red lines on the drawing, the extent of a proposed reclamation along the eastern margin of the Harbour; I have also alluded to the beneficial effect of the sea face of this reclamation in promoting circulation.

50. It is not proposed to include in the estimate any sum on account of this work, as it would be carried on upon the same system as that hitherto pursued, viz., that the reclamation would consist of dredgings deposited from time to time as they may be available within a rubble embankment.

51. It is not improbable that some special arrangements will have to be made along a portion of the face of this reclamation for the beaching of fishing craft. With reference to this matter the data available are not sufficient to enable me to make a definite proposal now.

52. *Commencement of Works.*—If it is desired to proceed with the North-West Arm on the lines hereinbefore recommended, a commencement might be made during the next north-east monsoon at the end of the present year, provided an early decision is arrived at to carry out the works. Should this be deemed impracticable, there will be no alternative but to postpone commencement for another year, which would be a subject for regret under the circumstances.

53. I return the enclosures at hand with your letter as hereinbefore enumerated.

I have, &c.,
JOHN COODE.

No. 6.

Governor Sir A. E. HAVELOCK, K.C.M.G., to the Right Hon. Lord KNUTSFORD, G.C.M.G.

Financial.—No. 446.

Queen's House, Colombo,
Ceylon, 22nd November, 1891.

MY LORD,—WITH reference to the last paragraph of Your Lordship's despatch No. 250 of the 20th August last, I have the honour to report as follows on the financial aspect of the proposal to undertake the construction of a North-West Breakwater at the present time.

2. I have obtained from the two Financial Officers of the Government a report on the subject, copy of which I now enclose.

3. I ought to point out that there is no "Harbour Fund" separate from the general income and expenditure of the Colony. When such a fund is mentioned it must be understood that such items in the general income and expenditure of Ceylon as may be regarded as peculiar to the Colombo Harbour have been extracted from the general account and calculated apart for the purpose of showing the revenue and expenditure of the Harbour. It follows, therefore, that if the present system remained unchanged, whatever additional sum might in future be expended on the Harbour would form an addition to the ordinary expenditure of the Island, while any reduction in the sum spent on the Harbour would equally diminish the general expenditure of the Island, the receipts on account of this Harbour account now merging in the general revenue and ways and means.

4. For the purposes of this despatch I shall assume that money will be borrowed for the following objects:—

(i.) The construction of a North-West Breakwater.
(ii.) For the future construction of the Foreshore reclamation.
(iii.) For all dredging necessary to make the Harbour of the full depth contemplated by the Consulting Engineer.

This will cause the omission from the expenditure side of the Colonial accounts of the sums which now appear for the second and third objects, and instead there will appear whatever sums will be required to pay interest and sinking fund on the loan contemplated for the three objects above mentioned.

5. Turning now to the report of the Financial Officers, I consider that they have taken a very moderate view of the increase which may be expected in the revenue arising from the Harbour in the near future, and that they might have assumed, with due regard to prudence, that the augmentation of fifty per cent. calculated in paragraph 6 of their report would be attained in eight or ten instead of fourteen years. My reasons are that an increase of fifty per cent. has been attained in the last *eight* years, while the rate of increase as I write is even more rapid, for the Colonial Secretary's calculations for the current and next year are those stated in the margin,* and these, compared with the figures of 1888, when the present arrangement began, argue a far more rapid rate of increase than the Financial Officers have allowed themselves to anticipate.

6. For the reasons stated in paragraph 4 of this despatch, the expenditure contemplated in paragraph 10 of the Financial Officers' report must be reduced for the present year to Rs. 108,000† with a future increase at the same rate as that calculated for the growing items of the revenue, viz., of fifty per cent. in eight or ten years. With regard to the statement that the expenses have grown four-fold since 1886, it should be borne in mind that the present heavy charges for dredging and for services of Customs, Police, and Hospital ship were not included in the former years.

7. Taking Sir J. Coode's estimate of £307,000 for the new Breakwater, and of £23,600 for dredging, a further sum will be required for the reclamation work, and possibly, within the next seven years, for deeper dredging, as Colombo must keep pace in this respect with the Suez Canal. I assume, therefore, subject to correction from the Consulting Engineer, that we should borrow at least £360,000, irrespective of what may be required for the improvement of the sewage system and for a possible Graving Dock. The interest on £360,000 at 1s. 4*d*. the rupee, calculated at 3½ per cent., would be Rs. 189,000 a year, and after five years a sinking fund of Rs. 54,000 would be payable annually in addition.

8. We start, therefore, with a surplus calculated for 1890 at Rs. 224,357, and for 1892 we should have an estimated surplus of Rs. 135,550 after paying interest on the new debt.‡

In 1897, when the sinking fund will become due on the new debt, that charge will be a comparatively small set-off against the increase of Harbour Revenue which may confidently be expected by that time. In 1911 the debt to the Public Works Loan Commissioners will be liquidated, and a sum of Rs. 196,000 a year will then be saved to the Colony.

9. I am confident, therefore, that we can incur all the charges incidental to a new loan for the proposed completion of the Colombo Harbour, without any strain on the resources of the Colony.

10. I hope that, with the information now before you, Your Lordship will be in a position to sanction the construction of the North-West Breakwater, and to authorise me to introduce an Ordinance empowering the Government to raise by loan the funds required for the carrying out of the work. I believe Mr. Chadwick will be able to give an assurance that the construction of the North-West Breakwater will not jeopardise the health of the Town and Harbour of Colombo.

I have, &c.,

A. E. HAVELOCK.

Enclosure in No. 6.

Report of the FINANCIAL OFFICERS.

WE have the honour to annex to this report statistics for the years 1883–90, inclusive, of the Harbour Revenue, the Harbour Expenditure, and the Tonnage inwards and outwards at Colombo.

2. The revenue from Harbour Dues for the period under review shows a slight increase during the first four years, and a more decided increase during the last four; so that the revenue last year was over fifty per cent. greater than that of 1883.

3. To forecast the revenue of the future is an exceedingly difficult task. On the whole, it seems likely that the revenue will continue to increase, and that the revenue of last year (1890) will, under certain heads, be augmented by fifty per cent. at some indeterminate period, not less than five and not more than twenty years hence.

4. The heads of revenue to which we allude are, Harbour Dues, Pilotage, and Single Warehouse Rent.

5. The other heads, viz., Sundries and Reclamation Rents, are not included in the augmentation, because we have no grounds for believing that Sundries will be augmented, and because, though Reclamation Rents are capable of being largely increased, we are not aware that it is the policy of the Government to increase them.

	1888 (Actual) Rs.	1891 (Revised) Rs.	1892 (Estimate) Rs.
* Harbour Dues	498,106 ...	630,552 ...	670,000
Pilotage	36,321 ...	45,760 ..	54,550
Reclamation Ground ...	5,429 ...	7,633 ...	9,000
Sundries	4,277 ...	2,096 ...	3,000
Single Warehouse Rent ...	127,451 ...	147,216 ...	172,000
Total ...	671,585 ...	833,257 ...	908,550

† For details see Financial Officers' Report, Appendix headed "Expenditure," Note (*b*).

‡ Arrived at thus—

	Expenditure estimated. Rs.
For Maintenance	108,000
For old debt	476,000
For new debt	189,000
	773,000
Revenue, estimated ...	908,550
Surplus	135,550

6. Assuming the rather prudent assumption, that the augmentation of fifty per cent. will be attained in *fourteen years*, we shall have in 1905 a revenue of—

	Rs.
Harbour Dues	856,200
Pilotage	64,500
Reclamation Rents	9,000
Sundries	2,000
Single Warehouse Rent	171,600
Total ...	1,103,300

The fixed expenditure for the same period may be estimated as follows :—

	Rs.
Principal to Public Works Commissioners	90,000
Interest to Public Works Commissioners	106,000
Interest on Debenture Loan	280.000
Sinking Fund on Debenture Loan	67,000
Total ...	543,000

There remain to be added all charges for working and maintaining the port.

7. The inclusion in this account of the first item, and possibly of the last also, has been challenged in despatches, but no conclusive decision on the point has yet been published.

8. As these items are stated separately, it is open to any one to exclude them in his discretion.

9. The charges for working and maintaining the port depend on various matters which render calculation most difficult.

10. These charges have grown at an exceedingly rapid rate, the present cost being seven times that of 1883, and more than four times that of 1886. The expenditure continues to increase largely. A new dredger is being procured at a great expense, which will necessitate additional expenditure for working in future years; the old dredger is being repaired, which will be a costly work, and when again fit for service will expend more money; and it is to be feared that to keep these vessels in working order in a harbour which is so trying for ships' bottoms, further expenditure will be necessary for docking them or for placing them on a slip.

The reclamation work will cost in the near future quite as much money as it does at present, if not more—possibly a great deal more.

11. For reasons given above it would not be prudent to estimate the average expenditure under this head in the near future at less than Rs. 400,000 a year. This will make an expenditure on the whole of Rs. 943,000 a year.

12. At this rate the revenue and expenditure of the Harbour would equalise one another between six and seven years hence: it is to be hoped that by that time the reclamation work will have been completed, with the result of a very considerable saving of expenditure.

By the year 1905 the surplus (irrespective of savings from the anticipated completion of the reclamation work) ought to be about Rs. 160,000 a year, and in the month of February, 1911, the debt to the Public Works Loan Commissioners will be liquidated, thus saving a sum of Rs. 196,000 a year on the foregoing estimate.

13. If Mr. O'Brien's hypothesis, viz., that the cost of improvements, for example, of deepening the Harbour by dredging, of carrying on the reclamation, &c., is to be defrayed by loan (*i.e.* Rs. 67,000 a year as estimated above)—that the sinking fund on loans amounting to £460,000 be excluded from the Harbour account, be adopted—and further, if we assume that for the present and the immediate future no dredging will be required for *maintaining* the Harbour at the depth to which it has already been dredged—the Harbour account for the last year would be—revenue Rs. 762,711, expenditure Rs. 538,352, surplus Rs. 224,357; while for 1905 the surplus would approximate to Rs. 466,233, allowing an increase of fifty per cent. as maintenance charges.

14. From these figures a deduction must of course be made for charges attendant on the loan contemplated by Mr. O'Brien.

15. The data before us apply solely to the proposed North Arm, and do not enable us to calculate the entire sum for which a loan would be required.

J. A SWETTENHAM,
Auditor-General.

October 31, 1891.

F. R. SAUNDERS,
Treasurer.

Sub-Enclosure No. 1.—Revenue.

Year.	Harbour Dues.	Pilotage.	Rent of Reclamation Ground.	Sale of Sand and Sundries.	Single Warehouse Rent.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1883	378,702 73	27,572 0	5,376 45	1,638 25	—	413,289 43
1884	375,135 97	28,475 0	3,682 54	364 50	—	407,658 1
1885	397,715 52	30,035 0	6,468 99	1,200 99	—	435,420 50
1886	396,113 19	31,408 0	4,275 84	4,431 1	—	436,228 4
1887	439,361 77	45,987 50	6,058 82	4,611 25 16,710 0*	—	512,729 34
1888	498,106 50	36,321 0	5,429 23	4,277 0	127,451 23	671,584 96
1889	521,163 9	39,677 0	8,336 76	1,854 75	124,722 10	695,753 70
1890	570,793 44	42,977 0	8,995 13	2,635 50	137,310 22	762,711 29
	3,577,092 21	282,452 50	48,623 76	37,723 25	389,483 55	4,335,375 27

* Amount transferred from Overtime Fund.

Sub-Enclosure No. 2.—Expenditure.

Year.	Principal paid on account of Public Works Loan Commissioners.	Interest paid to Public Works Loan Commissioners.	Sinking Fund on Debentures.	Interest on Debenture Loans.	Interest on Cash Advances in the Colony.	Charges incidental to Management, &c., of Port of Colombo.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1883 ...	29,075 26	49,270 15	24,734 86	111,233 90	116,942 45	36,622 8	367,878 70
1884 ...	41,593 96	69,890 20	24,660 4	209,159 29	34,058 77	47,257 88	426,620 14
1885 ...	86,911 84	84,147 37	39,068 84	218,892 63	23,979 22	55,542 83	508,542 73
1886 ...	75,126 8	106,065 56	64,362 47	271,151 19	—	56,974 56	573,679 86
1887 ...	78,994 2	105,083 86	64,546 60	272,601 26	—	109,862 11	631,087 85
1888 ...	85,862 1	107,453 98	67,544 79	284,989 60	—	166,273 51*a*	712,123 89
1889 ...	90,550 24	106,427 2	67,257 74	282,351 77	—	279,688 97	826,275 74
1890 ...	90,963 6	100,220 76	59,753 86	247,036 60	—	266,760 49*b*	764,734 77
	579,076 47	728,558 90	411,929 20	1,897,416 24	174,980 44	1,018,982 43	4,810,943 68

(*a*) Rs. 41,109·12 expended in 1888 on account charges is not included, inasmuch as the amount will appear as an expenditure of 1891.

(*b*) Of this the following are ordinary charges for maintenance, excluding improvements :—

	Rs.
Master Attendant's Department	74,872
	800
Engineer's Department, excluding dredgers, &c.	13,400
Customs Department	6,303
Police do.	7,923
Medical do.	4,080
Total ...	107,378

Sub-Enclosure No. 3.

Tonnage in and out of Colombo Harbour from 1883 to 1890.

	Inwards Tons.	Outwards. Tons.	Both Ways. Tons.
1883	1,407,679 ...	1,368,722 ...	2,776,401
1884	1,431,317 ...	1,463,855 ...	2,895,172
1885	1,476,814 ...	1,441,687 ...	2,918,501
1886	1,615,134 ...	1,653,767 ...	3,268,901
1887	1,723,148 ...	1,733,271 ...	3,456,419
1888	1,811,439 ...	1,795,146 ...	3,606,585
1889	1,991,795 ...	1,991,163 ...	3,982,958
1890	2,080,980 ...	2,078,362 ...	4,159,342

No. 7.

Governor Sir A. E. HAVELOCK, K.C.M.G., to the Right Hon. Lord KNUTSFORD, G.C.M.G.

Miscellaneous.—No. 12. Kandy, 10th January, 1892.

MY LORD,—AS I did not feel sure that Sir John Coode, when preparing his scheme for the North-Western Breakwater for Colombo Harbour, had considered the relation of that Breakwater to the line of fire of the guns mounted at Mutwal battery, I sent to Major-General Massy, the Officer Commanding the Troops, a tracing of the plan of the Harbour, showing the proposed works, which accompanied Your Lordship's despatch No. 250 of the 20th August last, with a request that he would favour me with any observations he might wish to make on the plan in connection with the defences of the Harbour. I enclose a copy of General Massy's reply, from which you will see that it is suggested, in order that the Breakwater may be enfiladed both in front and rear by the guns of Mutwal battery, that the north-east end be thrown back about six hundred feet. General Massy goes on to say that a similar arrangement will be necessary in the case of the proposed North-East Breakwater, and that under any circumstances an opening should be left between the shore and the North-East Breakwater. General Massy has given no reason why such an opening should be left. I am about to ask him to be so good as to state his reason.

I have, &c.,

A. E. HAVELOCK.

Enclosure in No. 7.

His Excellency Major-General MASSY to Governor Sir A. E. HAVELOCK, K.C.M.G.

Royal Engineer's Offices,
Colombo, 5th January, 1892.

SIR,—IN reply to Your Excellency's letter of 17th December, 1891, I have the honour to inform you that the construction of a North-West Breakwater will materially improve the defences of Colombo, provided that it is placed so that it can be enfiladed both in front and rear by the guns of the Mutwal battery.

2. If placed as shown in the tracing forwarded to me by Your Excellency, it will not, however, fulfil those conditions, and I would therefore suggest that the north-east end be thrown back about 600 ft., and am of opinion that the diminution of interior space thus occasioned will be more than compensated by the increased safety from attack.

3. A similar arrangement will be necessary in the event of a North-East Breakwater Arm being at any future time constructed, and under any circumstances an opening should be left between the shore and the North-East Arm.

I have, &c.,
DUNHAM MASSY.

No. 8.

The Right Hon. Lord KNUTSFORD, G.C.M.G., to Governor Sir A. E. HAVELOCK, K.C.M.G.

Ceylon.—No. 82. Downing street, 11th March, 1892.

SIR,—I HAVE had under my consideration your despatch No. 446 of 22nd November last, dealing with the financial aspect of the proposal that the Colonial Government should undertake the construction of a North-West Breakwater for Colombo Harbour.

2. Concurring as I do in your view that this work will be remunerative, I am prepared to give my general approval of its being undertaken by the Government, subject to further consideration of points of detail, and of the exact time at which, consistently with other works, it can best be begun and carried through.

3. I do not, however, think it advisable that the matter should be brought before the Legislative Council at the present time, or at any rate until some decision has been taken on the question which was raised by the General Officer Commanding in the letter enclosed in your despatch No. 12 of 10th January last, as to throwing back the north-east end of the proposed Breakwater so as to allow of its being enfiladed on both sides by the guns of the Mutwal battery.

4. I enclose copy of a letter which I have caused to be addressed to the Crown Agents, requesting them to obtain the opinion of the firm of Messrs. Coode, Son, & Matthews on such technical questions as appear to arise out of General Massy's proposals; and I will address you further as soon as their report has been received.

5. In the meantime, if the Legislature or Chamber of Commerce press for information on the question, you might state that I have expressed myself as being favourable to the execution of the work, but that, as certain questions of a technical and financial character are still under consideration, a final and detailed announcement must be for a while deferred.

6. As to the question of eventually raising a loan for Harbour improvements and for other purposes, I may refer you to my despatch No. 65 of the 26th ultimo. It will probably be necessary for me to revert to the subject hereafter.

I have, &c.,
KNUTSFORD.

Enclosure in No. 8.

The COLONIAL OFFICE to the CROWN AGENTS for the Colonies.

Downing street, 11th March, 1892.

GENTLEMEN,—WITH reference to the letter from this Department of 20th August last, I am directed by Lord Knutsford to transmit to you, for the information of the Consulting Engineers, copy of a further despatch from the Governor of Ceylon regarding the proposed North-West Breakwater at Colombo, together with copy of his Lordship's despatch to the Governor in reply.

I am at the same time to request you to lay before the Consulting Engineers copies of two letters* from the General Officer Commanding in Ceylon, giving the military view of the proposed Harbour improvements, and to invite them to favour his Lordship with their opinion on the two following questions, viz., (1) whether the line of the North-West Breakwater can be so traced that its prolongation should fall on a line pointing between the two 9·2-inch guns of the Mutwal battery (the position of which is shown on the enclosed tracing), without at the same time unduly reducing the Harbour area, having regard to the possible commercial requirements of the future, or affecting its liability to silt, and generally whether there are any engineering objections to such an alteration in the proposed trend of the Breakwater, what difference (if any) would there be in the estimated cost, and what would be the effect (if any) upon the question of the future site of the Graving Dock and the North-East Arm; and (2) whether, if a North-East Arm is afterwards constructed, there would be any serious objection to leaving an opening between it and the shore.

I am, &c.,
E. FAIRFIELD.

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* Governor, No. 446 of 22nd November, 1891; Secretary of State, No. 82 of 11th March, 1892; General Officer Commanding, 5th January, 1892; General Officer Commanding, 24th January, 1892; Tracing.

XXXVI.—1892.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCILS BILL.

REPORT of a SUB-COMMITTEE of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL appointed to report upon the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to remove doubts as to the purposes towards which the rates on real property may be applied by the Municipal Council of Colombo."

Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.

Colombo:

PRINTED BY H. C. COTTLE, ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

To be Purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, Price 5 cents.

1892.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Legislative Council dated November 16, 1892.

Resolved,—That the following gentlemen be appointed a Sub-Committee to report upon the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to remove doubts as to the purposes towards which the rates on real property may be applied by the Municipal Council of Colombo":—

The Hon. C. P. LAYARD, Acting Attorney-General.
The Hon. J. A. SWETTENHAM, C.M.G., Auditor-General.
The Hon. A. DE A. SENEVIRATNA, } Unofficial Members.
The Hon. J. J. GRINLINTON, }

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCILS BILL.

THE Sub-Committee appointed to consider and report on the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to remove doubts as to the purposes towards which the rates on real property may be applied by the Municipal Council of Colombo" have the honour to report as follows :—

Two Members of the Sub-Committee would prefer the adoption of a Bill on the lines of the one subjoined.

The other two Members would prefer the original Bill, which they believe to be sufficient, because, with regard to arrears of assessment tax due for time prior to the passing of Ordinance No. 7 of 1887, section 75 of that Ordinance vests such moneys without any express condition in the Municipal Council, and section 78 makes such moneys payable to the Municipal Fund.

C. P. LAYARD.
J. A. SWETTENHAM.
A. SENEVIRATNE.
J. J. GRINLINTON.

Legislative Council Chamber,
Colombo, November 25, 1892.

Bill referred to.

An Ordinance to remove doubts as to past appropriation of Rates by the Municipal Council of Colombo.

Preamble

WHEREAS doubts have been entertained as to whether the Municipal Council of Colombo has lawfully applied the rate or rates heretofore made, assessed, and levied by them under the provisions of the Ordinance for the time being applicable to the Municipal Council of Colombo, and it is expedient to remove such doubts: Be it therefore enacted by the Governor of Ceylon, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows :—

Past appropriation of rates declared legal.

1 The application in whole or in part by the Municipal Council of Colombo heretofore made of any rate or rates made, assessed, and levied under the Ordinances No. 17 of 1865, No. 16 of 1881, No. 7 of 1886, or No. 7 of 1887, to any purpose or purposes other than those provided by the said Ordinances or any of them, is hereby declared to have been in all respects and for all purposes legal and valid.

Original Bill.

An Ordinance to remove doubts as to the purposes towards which the Rates on Real Property may be applied by the Municipal Council of Colombo.

Preamble.

WHEREAS doubts have been entertained as to whether the Municipal Council of Colombo may lawfully apply towards the general purposes of the Colombo Municipality any part of the rate or rates made, assessed, and levied by them under the provisions of section 127 of "The Municipal Councils Ordinance, 1887," and it is expedient to remove such doubts : Be it therefore enacted by the Governor of Ceylon, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows :—

Rates on real property may be applied by the Municipal Council of Colombo towards the general purposes of the Municipality.

1 When in the aggregate any rate or rates heretofore levied or which may hereafter be levied under the provisions of section 127 of "The Municipal Councils Ordinance, 1887," shall have exceeded or shall exceed in any year or years the sum necessary for the purpose or purposes in the said section specified, for which such rate or rates shall have been or may hereafter be made and assessed, it shall be lawful for the Municipal Council of Colombo to apply such excess towards the general purposes of the Colombo Municipality.

XXXVII.—1892.

SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY BILL, 1892.

REPORT of a SUB-COMMITTEE of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL appointed to report upon the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for making provision for the Supplementary Contingent Charges for the year 1892."

Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.

Colombo:

PRINTED BY H. C. COTTLE, ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

To be Purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO. Price 5 cents.

1892.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Legislative Council dated November 23, 1892.

Resolved,—That the following gentlemen be appointed a Sub-Committee to report upon the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for making provision for the Supplementary Contingent Charges for the year 1892":—

H. E. Sir E. NOEL WALKER, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor.
The Hon. J. A. SWETTENHAM, C.M.G., Auditor-General.
The Hon. G. S. WILLIAMS, Acting Treasurer.
The Hon. R. REID, Acting Principal Collector of Customs.
The Hon. P. RÁMANÁTHAN, C.M.G.,
The Hon. A. DE A. SENEVIRATNA,
The Hon. J. J. GRINLINTON,
The Hon. L. H. KELLY,
} Unofficial Members.

SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY BILL, 1892.

THE Sub-Committee to whom the Draft Ordinance for making provision for the Supplementary Contingent Charges for the year 1892 was referred, have examined and considered the items of the Schedule. They beg leave to recommend that, subject to the following observations, sanction be given to the expenditure specified in such Schedule, as well as to that for certain services added at the instance of the Colonial Secretary and detailed in the annexed list.

2. With reference to the item of Rs. 1,500 desired for experimental paddy cultivation in the Eastern Province, the Sub-Committee consider that a debtor and creditor account, showing all the sums expended on this cultivation, and the source from whence they were obtained, also all sums received by sale of the paddy grown, should be furnished by the officer who was responsible for carrying out the experiment, and an explanation why the profits have fallen so far short of the cost of growing the paddy that it has become necessary to apply to the Legislative Council for a vote for the difference.

3. The Colonial Secretary brought to the notice of the Sub-Committee the insufficiency, which had been represented subsequently to the preparation of the Supplementary Estimates, of the capitation grants to meet the cost of clothing, band, and other regimental expenses of the Volunteers. The deficiency was reported to be Rs. 14,919·04 on the 31st October, and a further sum of Rs. 5,000 was required to meet claims to the end of the year. The Colonial Secretary having submitted whether the deficiency should not be covered by a supplementary vote, the Sub-Committee were of opinion that it had better be dealt with by an advance to be repaid in the next five years, the capitation grants being slightly augmented to enable the regimental fund, with the exercise of economy, to repay the advance.

4. In recommending the addition, at the instance of the Colonial Secretary, of provision of Rs. 5,280 for taking down and re-erecting the Police Barracks at Badulla, in consequence of the building of the new Court-house, the Committee understand that the amount will not be finally paid from Public Funds pending the explanation, which has been called for by Government, of the reasons for this expenditure not having been foreseen and provided for in the estimate for the Court-house.

5. The provision for the repairs of the Adappankulam tank and of the Battulu-oya cross bund should be transferred to the Miscellaneous sub-head of the Public Works vote from that of Irrigation, to which the services do not properly belong.

6. The Sub-Committee would call attention to the large amount of these Supplementary Estimates, which exceed a total of Rs. 1,300,000. While recognising that a large proportion of them is due to the fall in exchange and to other urgent and unavoidable expenditure which could not reasonably have been foreseen when the Estimates for the current year were prepared, the Committee would suggest for the consideration of the Government whether, when practicable, in cases of services over Rs. 5,000 it would not be desirable to revert to the practice under which previous application was made by Message to the Council for their sanction to expenditure before the money was spent.

7. A print of the Draft Ordinance with the alterations recommended is herewith submitted for the convenience of Members.

E. NOEL WALKER.
J. A. SWETTENHAM.
G. S. WILLIAMS.
R. REID.
P. RAMANÁTHAN.
A. SENEVIRATNE.
J. J. GRINLINTON.

Legislative Council Chamber,
Colombo, November 29, 1892.

LIST OF ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS.

PAGE		Increase. Rs. c.		Decrease. Rs. c.
	Treasurer:			
6 ...	Allowance to Mr. Van Langenberg for sleeping at the Treasury, vote to be reduced from Rs. 895 to Rs. 635 ...	—	...	260 0
	Government Agent, Colombo:			
6 ...	For killing cheetahs, bears, and stray dogs	250 0	...	—
	Government Agent, Galle:			
8 ...	Cost of providing additional accommodation on the occasion of the Governor's visit to the Province	500 0	...	—

PAGE.		Increase Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
	Government Agent, Batticaloa :		
9	The anticipated saving on the vote for collecting salt to be omitted	1,000 0	—
9	Conveyance and landing of treasure	269 50	—
9	Experimental paddy cultivation	1,500 0	—
	Government Agent, Anuradhapura :		
10	Charges on account of cholera, vote to be reduced from Rs. 6,800 to Rs. 5,800	—	1,000 0
10	Charges for hospitals for sick immigrants	500 0	—
10	Latrine boxes (re-vote)	140 0	—
10	Cholera charges	220 93	—
	Surveyor General :		
11	Survey of Crown lands (re-vote)	752 0	
	Attorney General :		
13	Half salary of Mr. Fisher, late Crown Counsel, from October 21 to November 3, 1891 (re-vote)	56 85	—
	Police Magistrate Gampola :		
14	Salary of Acting Police Magistrate (re-vote) ...	246 57	—
14	Salary of peon, Nawalapitiya Court (re-vote) ...	45 0	—
14	Transport (re-vote)	100 0	—
	Police Magistrate, Kurunégala :		
14	Salary of Acting Police Magistrate from February 5 to December 31, 1891 (re-vote)	2,714 29	—
	Police Magistrate, Haldummulla		
16	Transport (re-vote)	20 0	—
	Additional Police Magistrate, Ratnapura		
17	Transport (re-vote)	542 84	—
	Fiscal, Badulla :		
19	Witnesses' expenses	175 0	—
	Director of Public Instruction :		
20	Salary of acting assistant teacher of the Bentota Training School (re-vote)	79 35	—
	Treasurer :		
21	Volunteer Regiment	2,980 78	—
21	Expenses of the Cooly Mortality Commission ...	4,300 0	—
	Engineer, Waterworks :		
21	New sluices for Labugama	19,960 0	—
21	Cleaning interior of service reservoir and additions to asphalte lining	2,700 0	—
21	Strengthening bridges on Labugama road	400 0	—
	Postmaster General :		
22	Grant to Agri Horticultural and Industrial Exhibition at Dalugama (re-vote)	100 0	—
	Railway Department :		
23	Personal emoluments to be reduced from Rs. 16,395·85 to Rs. 15,715·85	—	200 0
23	Other charges to be increased from Rs. 151,565·72 to Rs. 170,590·72	19,025 0	—
	Director of Public Works :		
24	Taking down and rebuilding the police barracks in Badulla	5,280 0	
	Additional span to a bridge on the 44th mile, Ratnapura road	4,413 0	—
	Improvements to the Dambulla-oya well	80 0	—
	Nachikuda canal in Trincomalee Harbour, Eastern Province	193 0	—
		68,541 11	1,460 0
	Deduct decrease ...	1,460 0	—
		67,084 11	

XXXVIII.—1892.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT.

REVISED CODE FOR AIDED SCHOOLS, 1893,

TOGETHER WITH A

NOTIFICATION OF AMENDMENTS.

PREPARED BY

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:

PRINTED BY H. C. COTTLE, ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

To be Purchased at the Government Record Office, Colombo, Price 30 cents.

1892.

CODE FOR AIDED SCHOOLS, 1893.

PRELIMINARY.

1. A sum of money is annually voted for grants-in-aid.

2. These grants are administered by the Department of Public Instruction, hereinafter called the Department.

3. The object of the grant is to *aid* local exertion, under certain conditions : (*a*) to maintain schools ; and (*b*) to train teachers.

4. Aid to maintain schools is given by annual grants to the managers, conditional upon the attendance and proficiency of the scholars, and the state of the schools.

5. No grant is made in respect of any instruction in religious subjects.

6. Officers are employed to verify the fulfilment of the conditions on which grants are made, and to report the results to the Department. For the convenience of managers the instructions of the Department, issued to these officers, will be published annually as an appendix to the rules and regulations for grants-in-aid, hereinafter called the Code.

7. These officers are appointed by Government, and are called inspectors or assistant inspectors.

8. No grant is paid except on a report from one of these officers that the conditions of the grant have been fulfilled.

9. The Department, at the time of agreeing to make grants to schools, informs the managers in what month to look for the inspector's annual visit. This month remains the same from year to year, unless the Department informs the managers of a change. Notice of the day of the inspector's annual visit is given beforehand to the managers.

10. An inspector or assistant inspector may visit any aided school at any other time without notice.

11. No undertaking should be commenced in general reliance upon aid from Government. Grants cannot be claimed for any school, irrespective of the circumstances of the case and the limits of the sum at the disposal of Government. Should a grant be refused the reason for its refusal will be communicated to the applicants.

12. Excepting in towns with special claims, no application will, as a general rule, be entertained for aid to a new school when there already exists a school of the same class within two miles of the new school, without some intervening obstacle, unless the average daily attendance in the new school for one year prior to the date of application for aid exceeds 60 in a boys' or mixed school and 40 in a girls' school. But in any case, however large the attendance, no new school will be aided within a quarter of a mile of an existing school, excepting in towns with special claims as aforesaid.

An Anglo-vernacular school will be considered as of the same class as a vernacular school.

12 *a*. Every application for the registration, change of site, or transfer of management of a school will be notified in the *Government Gazette*.

13. The proprietors of a school must appoint a correspondent with the Department, who will be hereinafter called the manager, and must give notice of any change of correspondent. Teachers cannot act as managers of, or correspondents for, the schools in which they are employed.

13 *a*. Before any grant is made to a school, the Department must be satisfied that the school is not carried on under the management of any person or persons who derive emolument from it.

14. No article in this Code shall be revoked, altered, or amended without the previous sanction of the Governor and Executive Council, and any such revocation, alteration, or amendment shall be published in the *Government Gazette*.

15. The Code shall be printed each year in such a form as to show separately all articles cancelled or modified, and all new articles since the last edition, and shall be laid on the table of the Legislative Council.

16. The schedules annexed to the Code, including the instructions issued to Inspectors, shall have the same effect as the articles of the Code, and shall be subject to the provisions of articles 14 and 15.

CHAPTER I.—ANNUAL GRANTS.

SECTION I.—*Preliminary Conditions.*

17. The managers of aided schools must furnish all returns that may be required by the local Government or by the Department.

18. Managers of private schools unconnected with any recognised society or public body will be required to give substantial security for the maintenance of such schools for a period of not less than three years. A form of bond to be entered into in these cases may be obtained from the Director of Public Instruction.

19. Applications for grants must invariably be made on forms supplied for that purpose by the Department.

19 *a*. Grants are restricted to the following uses :—

(*a*) Salaries of teachers.
(*b*) School furniture and apparatus.
(*c*) Books and stationery supplied gratuitously for the use of teachers.

20. Before any school is registered or placed on the list of aided schools the Department must be satisfied that—

(*a*) Scholars are being instructed in at least two standards set forth in schedules B, D, E.
(*b*) The average daily attendance for three months prior to the application is not less than—

(i.) *In Provincial Towns—i.e., Colombo, Kandy, and Galle.*

Boys' school, 50; Girls' school, 30; Mixed school of boys and girls,' 60.

(ii.) *In Minor Towns.**

Boys' school, 40; Girls' school, 25; Mixed school of boys and girls, 50.

(iii.) *In Villages.*

In a boys' school	30
In a girls' school	20
In a mixed school of boys and girls ...	30

(iv.) *In C Schools (vide infra).*

In a boys' school	15
In a girls' school	10
In a mixed school of boys and girls ...	15

(*c*) The girls in a girls' school or a mixed school are taught plain needlework as part of the ordinary course of instruction, and that the head teacher, if a girls' school is a female.

(*d*) Registers of admission and daily attendance are accurately kept, and that the rules for keeping school registers printed on the first page thereof are carefully carried out, and that the registers are marked every time the school meets, and that adequate time is allowed in the Time Table for marking the registers, and that the returns furnished are trustworthy; and that

(*e*) The school buildings, furniture, and apparatus are sufficient according to the requirements for registration, and in good repair.

(*f*) Before any grant is made to a school, the Department must be satisfied that the requirements appearing in clause 20 (*c*), (*d*), (*e*), and in schedule O in respect of children presented for examination, are satisfied, and that the average attendance for twelve months preceding the examination is not less than the numbers given in clause 20 (*b*).

21. Any school accepted by the Department which ceases to fulfil any of the above conditions, or which fails to earn 50 per cent. of passes at the annual examination, will receive result payments as B schools, and unless satisfactory reasons be furnished to the Department, be removed from the list of aided schools. If the manager wishes to revive at any time a school removed from the list, application must be made in the same form as for a new school, and such application shall have prior consideration to applications for purely new schools, if the disability for which the school was removed has disappeared.

22. Grants are made on the same terms to all practising schools attached to training schools.

SECTION II.—*Registration.*

23. Schools may be registered for grants-in-aid either as vernacular or English schools, and as primary, middle, or high schools; girls' boarding schools may be registered as Anglo-vernacular schools.

Vernacular Schools.

24. Vernacular schools may be registered as primary, middle, or high schools.

Vernacular primary schools are schools in which no scholar is presented for grant above standard V.

Vernacular middle schools are schools in which a scholar or scholars are presented for examination with success in any standard above standard V.

No vernacular primary school will be examined as a middle school unless it has presented one or more successful candidates in standard V. at the last examination.

A vernacular middle school may include a primary school.

Vernacular high schools are schools in which scholars are instructed in classical Sinhalese, Sanskrit, Páli, or Tamil literature. Grants to such schools are only made in exceptional circumstances, and every application for such schools will be considered by the Government on its special merits.

English Schools.

25. English primary schools are schools in which no scholar is presented above standard V.

English middle schools are schools in which a scholar or scholars are presented for examination with success in standards VI., VII., or VIII.

English high schools are schools in which scholars are presented for examination at the Cambridge local examination, or for matriculation at the University of Calcutta or Madras, or in any of the specific subjects of examination enumerated in schedule C, subject to the conditions hereinafter laid down in clause 26.

An English middle school may include a primary school, and a high school may include middle and primary schools.

No English primary school will be examined as a middle school unless it has presented one or more successful candidates in standard V. at the last examination.

26. No school will be registered or continued as an English high school unless the Department is satisfied—

(*a*) That the teaching staff is sufficient in number and quality.

(*b*) That the managers are in a position to guarantee the stability of the school.

27. Middle and primary schools may be registered as A, B, or C schools.

A Schools.

(*a*) Before a middle or primary school is registered as an A school, the Department must be satisfied that the school buildings are expressly adapted for school purposes; that they afford sufficient accommodation, and are kept in good repair.

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* NOTE.—The places to be considered as minor towns for the purposes of this Code are as follows:—

Western Province.	*Within.*	*Eastern Province.*	*Within.*
Kalutara ...	Local Board limits.	Batticaloa ...	Local Board limits.
Negombo ...	do.	Trincomalee ...	do.
Southern Province.		*Northern Province.*	
Mátara ...	Local Board limits.	Jaffna ...	A radius of 1½ mile from the Fort.

(*b*) That the school is not surrounded by other buildings to such an extent as to exclude light and air, and that particular regard is paid to health and cleanliness both in the persons of the pupils and in the arrangement and condition of the school premises.

(*c*) That the supply of school materials, maps, and other appliances for teaching, desks, black-boards, and other furniture, books, writing materials, &c., are in sufficient quantity and in good order.

(*d*) That the regular work of the school is conducted in an orderly and disciplined manner, and in accordance with a satisfactory time table.

B Schools.

28. Upon the report of the inspector that an A school does not fulfil these conditions, notice shall be given on form to the manager, and if at the next annual examination the requirements of the Code are not satisfied, the result payments will be made on a lower scale, the value of a pass in any standard or subject being Re. 1. The school will then be classed as a B school.

29. New schools may be accepted provisionally as B schools until the manager has time to complete new buildings and provide suitable furniture, but no school shall be allowed to remain on the B list for more than one year. After that time, if the Department is not satisfied, it will be removed.

Examination.

30. Managers of schools may claim after the annual examination—

(*a*) For every scholar presented in standards I. to VIII. a sum calculated on passes achieved according to schedules F, G.

(*b*) No grant will be allowed for any scholar who shall have received less than nine months' instruction during the twelve months immediately preceding the examination, in the school in which such scholar is examined, or in a school under the same management, and who shall have made not less than 100 attendances, except in C schools and night schools.

NOTE.—In reckoning nine months' instruction, the month fixed for the examination may be included. The month of admission is not to be included unless the scholar is admitted on the first school day of the month.

(*c*) At a first examination, scholars may be grouped in any standard fixed by the manager, but scholars may not be presented a second time for examination under the same standard unless they fail to pass in more than one of the first three heads. If they fail to pass in more than one of the first three heads they will be considered to have failed altogether, and no result payment can be claimed for them.

(*d*) No grant will be allowed for any scholar over twenty years of age on the day of examination, excepting in C schools and night schools.

(*e*) No grant will be made for any scholar in standard I. who is over twelve years of age, excepting in C schools and night schools.

(*f*) No scholar shall be eligible for examination unless such scholar shall have been protected from smallpox by having previously had that disease or by vaccination.

(*g*) Schools in which the scholars presented fail to earn 20 per cent. of passes in any one of the subjects *Reading*, or *Writing*, or *Arithmetic*, will receive result payments as B schools, excepting in the case of C schools and night schools.

(*h*) False personation or falsification of the register will involve forfeiture of half the grant for the year, and in the case of certificated teachers the certificate will be suspended.

(*i*) Due notice having been given of the date of examination of any school, if the inspector finds that the school is not ready on the day of his visit, the expenses of the inspector's second visit will be deducted from the grant earned by the school; but the Department does not bind itself to hold a deferred examination.

(*k*) No grant can be claimed for any girl taught in a school registered as a boys' school, or for any boy over ten years of age taught in a school registered as a girls' school. No school will be examined as a mixed (boys' and girls') school unless registered as such.

(*l*) The grants will be paid, if possible, within three months of the day of examination.

C Schools.

31. Schools in outlying, sparsely-populated, and neglected districts, unable to fulfil the conditions attached to A schools, may be registered as C schools under the following regulations :—

(*a*) All scholars in C schools and night schools who shall have received not less than three months' instruction, and shall have made not less than 25 attendances, will receive the same grant on examination as scholars in A schools, this grant being doubled for the passes of those scholars presented for examination who shall have received nine months' instruction and shall have made not less than 100 attendances.

(*b*) An average daily attendance for three months of fifteen boys or ten girls, or fifteen boys and girls in a mixed school, will be accepted as sufficient in application for registration as C schools.

(*c*) Certificated or licensed teachers will not be required in C and night schools.

(*d*) In all other respects the regulations applying to A schools will apply to C schools.

Industrial Schools.

32. Applications for grants-in-aid to industrial schools will be entertained on the following conditions :—

(*a*) That the school shall have been in operation at least three months prior to the date of application.

(*b*) The school shall teach at least two trades, to be approved by the Department.

(*c*) The workshops must be sufficiently provided with appliances for elementary instruction in the trades to which the school is devoted.

33. The managers of an industrial school registered by the Department may claim for each pupil above the age of 6 and below 26 certified to have been in regular attendance for nine months since the previous annual inspection of the school, and to have received instruction in the workshop for not less than three hours daily, on not less than 100 days, a grant of ten rupees in addition to the general grants; provided the Inspector shall be satisfied with the efficiency of the instruction given in the trade in which each such pupil is presented for examination.

Form of Certificate.

I, *A. B.*, manager of the registered industrial school ———, certify that every pupil on this list has regularly attended this school for nine months since the date of the last annual inspection, and has received instruction in the trade specified opposite to his or her name for three hours daily on not less than 100 days.

Name.	Age.	Trade.	Number of Attendances.

Boys' Boarding Industrial Schools which are not in the receipt of a Special Grant.

33 *a*. In boys' boarding industrial schools which are not in the receipt of a special grant, the value of a pass will be twice the value of a corresponding "pass" in day schools. When the day boys do not amount to one-fourth of the number of boarders, their passes will be computed at the same rate as boarders. When the number of day boys is in excess of one-fourth of the number of boarders their passes will be computed as for scholars in day schools.

Girls' Day Schools.

34. In girls' day schools and mixed schools an allowance will be made for needlework. (Schedules F, G, H.)

Each girl shall be required to produce a specimen of needlework done in the presence of the inspector, according to the following scale of Standards :—

STANDARD I.

Neat hemming.

STANDARD II.

Hemming, sewing, and felling so as to be able to make a bag ; also patch-work.

STANDARD III.

The former stitches and back-stitching, to be able to make pillow-cases ; also marking

STANDARD IV.

As before, and to put in a neat gusset so as to make their own jackets.

STANDARD V.

Stitches as before, also button holes and darning, and to be able to cut out a jacket.

STANDARD VI.

As in the previous standards; also to be able to cut out and make under-jackets. Knitting *may be taught in this Standard.*

STANDARD VII.

As before ; also to be able to put in a neat patch and to make a little child's frock, pinafore, or shirt ; knitting.

STANDARD VIII.

As before, and to cut out and make a plain shirt with yoke back and gathered sleeves put into wristbands ; knitting.

GIRLS' BOARDING SCHOOLS.

35. In girls' vernacular and Anglo-vernacular boarding schools the value of a "pass" will be twice the value of a corresponding "pass" in day schools. (Schedule H, Note.)

36. When the day girls do not amount to more than one-fourth of the number of boarders, their passes will be computed at the same rate as boarders. When the number of day girls is in excess of one-fourth of the number of boarders, their passes will be calculated as for scholars in day schools. Applications for grants in favour of girls' vernacular boarding schools will be entertained without reference to the limitations prescribed in section 1, ¶ 20.

37. In girls' boarding schools the course of instruction may be either purely vernacular according to schedule E, or Anglo-vernacular in terms of schedule D.

CHAPTER II.

SECTION I.

Teachers.

38 No new boys' or mixed school will hereafter be accepted as a grant-in-aid vernacular A school unless the principal teacher holds a certificate or license from the Department ; provided that in the case of vernacular schools desired to be established in backward districts special circumstances may be submitted to the Department.

39. The certificates issued will be of three classes.

40. A third-class certificate will entitle the teacher to hold the appointment of principal teacher in a primary school.

41. A second-class certificate will entitle the teacher to hold the appointment of principal teacher in a middle school.

42. A first-class certificate will be given to trained teachers who hold second-class certificates only after five years' satisfactory service* either in the same school or in different schools under the same management : it will entitle the holder to an annual payment from Government in augmentation of salary upon the following conditions :—

(1) That the teacher shall have passed through the full course of a Government or aided training school, and shall have passed the several examinations prescribed for such training schools.

(2) That the Inspector's report of the teacher's work for the year be a favourable one.

* No year in which the teacher shall have obtained less than 60 per cent. of passes will be counted as satisfactory.

NOTE.—The payment from Government shall be in the form of a result payment. In schools where not less than 100 children are presented for examination, with a percentage of passes of not less than 80, the head teacher shall receive a payment of 15 per cent. on the amount of grant earned by the school. In schools where the presentations for examination are not less than 50, with a percentage of passes of not less than 80, the head teacher shall receive a payment of 10 per cent. on the amount of grant earned. And in schools where presentations for examination are not less than 30, with a percentage of passes of not less than 80, the head teacher shall receive a payment of 5 per cent. on the grant earned.

43. A certificate of the third class will be issued to every registered pupil teacher who has completed three years' approved service as pupil teacher in conformity with the rules of the Department: it will be issued provisionally, and confirmed after two years' satisfactory probation, either as principal teacher of a primary school or as assistant teacher of a middle school, on the certificate of the manager.

44. Provisional third-class certificates will be confirmed also after one year's training in an aided training school, provided that the holder shall have satisfied the examiners in the first year's examination.

45. A certificate of the second class will be issued to all students of a training school inspected by the Department who have completed two years' residence and passed the final examination to the satisfaction of the examiners appointed by the Department.

46. A certificate of the second class will also be issued to any holder of a third-class certificate after three years' continuous service in the same school or in different schools under the same management, on the recommendation of the manager; provided that the candidate has passed the final examination required of the students of training schools. It will be issued provisionally and confirmed after one year's satisfactory probation as teacher of a middle school, certified by the manager and the Department.

47. It shall be in the power of the Director to issue certificates of the second or third class to any teacher who holds a certificate of competency from any recognised normal school or training establishment in Europe, or in any part of the British Empire or in America.

48. Licenses will be issued to teachers in grant-in-aid schools on the following conditions:—

A.—Licenses will be of two classes. Licenses of the second class will entitle the holder to hold an appointment as head teacher in a primary vernacular school. They will be issued to candidates who passed a satisfactory examination in the following subjects:—

Reading.—Good fluent reading, with comprehension, of a vernacular newspaper, public notice school manual, or other book or document printed in correct modern Tamil or Sinhalese.

Writing.—To write a specimen of the penmanship used in setting copies of text-hand and small-hand; dictation.

Arithmetic.—As for standard VI. of vernacular schools, with vulgar fractions.

Geography.—Ceylon and Asia.

School Management.—Teaching a standard not higher than standard IV. in the presence of the examiner. Method of keeping school registers. Examination in the Code for grant-in-aid schools.

B.—Licenses of the first class will entitle the holder to hold an appointment as head master of a middle vernacular school. They will be issued to candidates who passed a satisfactory examination in the following subjects:—

Reading.—Reading with fluency and expression from a classical vernacular book, with grammatical analysis.

Writing.—A short essay or letter; to write a specimen of the penmanship used in setting copies.

Arithmetic.—As for standard VIII.

Grammar.—As for standard VIII.

History.—History of Ceylon.

Geography.—As for standard VIII.

School Management.—(1) To teach a class in the presence of the Inspector; (2) to answer questions, in writing, on the following subjects:—

(*a*) The different modes of organising a school;
(*b*) The keeping of registers; the Code;
(*c*) Notes of lessons; questions of discipline.

Annual examinations for licenses will be held at such centres as shall be found most convenient for candidates.

49. No new principal teacher shall hereafter be appointed to any vernacular boys' or mixed school in receipt of grant unless he holds a certificate or license of the Department. Provided that in the case of schools in backward or remote districts, special circumstances may be submitted to the Department, and the Director may dispense with the required certificate or license.

SECTION II.

Pupil Teachers and Training Schools.

50. In order to enable managers to meet the future requirements of the Code by the systematic training of students for the profession of teaching, grants will be made for (*a*) pupil teachers and (*b*) training schools.

51. Pupil teachers are boys or girls selected by the manager to assist the teacher of a school in maintaining discipline, and instructing the lower classes.

52. In making this selection the manager is required only to observe the following regulations:—

(1) Before pupil teachers are submitted to the Department for registration, application must be made in the form prescribed (schedule II); they must have passed the Vth or a higher standard in reading, writing, arithmetic, and at least one additional subject.

(2) Pupil teachers at the date of registration must be not less than 14 years of age, completed.

53. Pupil teachers will be registered in such schools only as satisfy the following conditions:—

(*a*) The whole school must be favourably reported on by the inspector as regards—

1.—Discipline.	3.—Premises, furniture, apparatus, &c.
2.—Instruction.	4.—Stability.

(*b*) The school must have obtained a grant as a middle school for at least three years preceding the date of application.

(*c*) To entitle a school to one pupil teacher, the average number of pupils examined for a grant during the three preceding years must not be less than forty; for every additional forty in average attendance during the three preceding years a school will be entitled to an additional pupil teacher; but not more than two pupil teachers will be registered for any school during the same year.

54. The course of studies for pupil teachers is laid down in schedules K and L.

55. Every pupil teacher presented for examination must produce a certificate from the manager of his school in the prescribed form (schedule M).

56. No pupil teacher can be presented for his first examination within nine months of the date of registration.

57. The inspecting officer examining the school for a grant will at the same time examine the pupil teacher in the subjects laid down, and will require him or her to give a lesson in his presence to one of the lower classes. If he is satisfied with the candidate's proficiency, he will sign the certificate, upon which the manager may claim a grant.

58. If a candidate fail to satisfy the inspector, he may be presented again at the next annual inspection, in the same subjects of examination, but no result-payment for a candidate who fails can be claimed at the time of failure.

59. Grants will be made for pupil teachers as follows:—

First year's Examination.

English schools, Rs. 50 + grant in full for VIth standard pass.
Vernacular, Rs. 30 + grant in full for VIth standard pass.

Second year.

English schools, Rs. 75 + grant in full for VIIth standard pass.
Vernacular, Rs. 50 + grant in full for VIIth standard pass.

Third year.

English schools, Rs. 100 + grant in full for VIIIth standard pass.
Vernacular, Rs. 75 + grant in full for VIIIth standard pass.

NOTE.—The additional grant for a pass in any standard will not be paid on account of any pupil teacher who has already earned a grant in the same standard.

TRAINING SCHOOLS.

60. Grants-in-aid will be made to vernacular training schools, for male or female teachers, under certain conditions.

61. The Department must be satisfied that—

(*a*) The staff of teachers is sufficient in number and quality;
(*b*) The managers are in a position to guarantee the stability of the school;
(*c*) There is a practising school, in which students may learn the exercise of their profession, either immediately connected with the training school or within easy reach, and under the same management.

GRANTS TO TRAINING SCHOOLS.

62. An examination of candidates for admission to training schools will be annually held in the month of December.

63. The examination will extend to all the subjects required of pupil teachers in the course of their engagement.

64. The candidates are selected and admitted to the examination by the authorities of each school on their own responsibility, subject to no other conditions on the part of the Department than that the candidates—

(*a*) Intend *bonâ fide* to adopt and follow the profession of teacher;
(*b*) Having been pupil teachers, have successfully completed their engagement;
(*c*) Not having been pupil teachers, or not having completed their engagement as pupil teachers, will be more than seventeen years of age on January 1 next following the date of examination. At each examination a certain number of successful candidates, in proportion to the number of vernacular aided schools, will be appointed Queen's scholars.

65. The number of Queen's scholarships to be competed for annually by boys is at present fixed at 5 per cent. on the number of vernacular aided boys' schools.

66. The number of Queen's scholarships to be competed for by girls is fixed at 10 per cent. on the number of vernacular girls' schools.

67. At the end of one year after admission to a training school as a Queen's scholar, an examination will be held in the subjects prescribed in schedule N, and the managers will be entitled to a grant of 100 rupees for every Queen's scholar who passes such examination satisfactorily. Queen's scholars who fail to obtain one-third of the marks in reading, or in writing, or in arithmetic, or in school management, will forfeit their scholarships.

No student in a training school shall be considered to have passed any examination of the school unless such student shall have obtained one third of the marks in reading, or in writing, or in arithmetic, or in school management.

68 At the close of the second year there will be a final examination, and for each successful Queen's scholar the manager will receive the final sum of 150 rupees, making up the total value of the scholarship.

CHAPTER III.

SECTION I.

Superior Instruction.

69. The assistance granted by the Department for the encouragement of superior instruction will be in the form of—

1.—Public examination.
2.—Payments on the results of examinations.
3.—Scholarships and exhibitions.

Public Examinations.

70. The examinations conducted by the Syndicate of the University of Cambridge for local examinations, hereinafter styled the senior and junior local examinations, will be the standard of examination, and will take the place of the local examination hitherto held. No marks obtained for the subject of religious knowledge will be allowed to count in awarding the scholarships, exhibitions, and prizes referred to in this Code.

The scholarships, grants, and book prizes awarded are now thrown open to all candidates, whether coming from Government and grant-in-aid schools or not.

Junior Local Examination.

71. On such day in each year as may be appointed the junior local examination will be held in Colombo, Kandy, Galle, and Jaffna, and in other places if it be required and found expedient.

72. The certificates of the University will only be awarded to students who pass this examination, except in the cases otherwise provided for, in conformity with the regulations of the Cambridge Syndicate as regards age and qualifications. Local certificates and book prizes may be gained by all students under seventeen years of age on the last day of the month appointed for the examination.

73. For every candidate under seventeen years of age on the last day of the month appointed for the examination, who shall pass this examination to the satisfaction of the examiners, the manager of the school at which he has received his education will be entitled to claim for each subject in which the candidate passes a grant of five rupees, whether the candidate has passed previously in the same subject or not.

74. A book prize will be given to every candidate for each subject in which he passes in honors.

75. Three exhibitions will be open to candidates in conformity with the regulations of the Cambridge Syndicate as regards age and qualifications. One of the value of rupees 240 per annum and two each of the value of rupees 120 per annum, tenable for three years either at the Royal College or at any registered high school, will be awarded every year to the three best candidates who shall pass this examination.

75 *a*. Two scholarships each of the value of Rs. 120, tenable for three years at any registered high school, will be awarded to the two girl candidates who shall pass the best junior examination. Such scholarship will be open to candidates who have not completed their seventeenth year on the last day of the month appointed for the examination.

Senior Local Examination.

76. The senior local examination will be held under the same general conditions as the junior examination, on such day as may be appointed in each year. The result payments and book prizes will be open to candidates who have not completed their nineteenth year on the last day of the month appointed for the examination.

77. For every candidate who has not completed his nineteenth year on the last day of the month appointed for the examination, who shall pass this examination to the satisfaction of the examiners, the manager of the school at which he has been educated will be entitled to claim for each subject in which the candidate passes a grant of ten rupees, whether the candidate has passed previously in the same subject or not.

78. A book prize will be given to every candidate for each subject in which he passes in honors.

79. One scholarship of the value of £150, tenable for four years, will be awarded at these examinations in conformity with the regulations of the Cambridge Syndicate as regards age and qualifications to the student who, having been resident in the Island for the five years next before the examination, shall pass the best examination in honors. The successful candidate will have to proceed to one of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin, or to one of the Scotch Universities, or to such other place of education as shall be approved of by the Governor, and will be required to gain such certificates of good conduct and progress as are usually awarded to meritorious students.

79 *a*. One scholarship of the value of Rs. 240, tenable for three years at any registered high school, will be awarded to the senior girl candidate who shall pass the best examination. The scholarship will be open to candidates who have not completed their nineteenth year on the last day of the month appointed for the examination.

Section II.

Specific Subjects of Secular Instruction.

80. If the time table of a school in use throughout the year has provided for one or more specific subjects of secular instruction according to the table in schedule C—

(*a*) A grant may be made for every such scholar presented in standards VI., VII., VIII. who passes a satisfactory examination in not more than two of such subjects besides drawing. The grant for a pass in stage 1 shall be Rs. 2 for each subject; in stage 2, Rs. 4 for each subject; in stage 3, Rs. 6 for each subject.

(*b*) Any scholar who has previously passed in standard VIII. may, if qualified by attendance, be presented in not more than three of such specific subjects besides drawing.

(*c*) No scholar who has failed in the standard of examination can be presented for a pass in specific subjects.

CHAPTER IV.

Vernacular Literature in English Schools.

81. English schools in which systematic instruction is given in a vernacular language and literature will be allowed to present scholars for vernacular passes in standards VI., VII., and VIII. of the subjects appointed for vernacular schools.

82. No scholar who has failed in the English part of the examination can be presented for a pass in vernacular literature, the value of which will be the same as in vernacular schools.

APPENDIX I.

Schedule A.—Schedule of Examination for Primary English Schools on a Vernacular Basis.

	Standard.	In English.				In any Language.	In the Vernacular.	
		Reading.	Writing	Grammar.	Composition.	Arithmetic	Geography.	History.
PRIMARY.	Standard I.	A few sentences from a First Book (at least thirty pages) distinctly and accurately pronounced. Corresponding words in the Sinhalese or Tamil to be known.	To form letters, small and capital, on slate or blackboard.	—	—	Notation to 999: addition orally of numbers whose sum does not exceed twenty, and subtraction of digits.	—	—
	Standard II.	A few sentences from a Second Book slowly and distinctly read. Corresponding words in the Sinhalese or Tamil to be known.	To copy in manuscript characters a line of print on slate or blackboard, and write from dictation a few common words. Copy-writing (single letters and large text) must be shown in this Standard.	—	—	Simple addition and subtraction of numbers containing not more than five figures. Multiplication to 3 times 12.	—	—
	Standard III.	Clear and intelligible reading from a Third Book. To give an oral paraphrase in Sinhalese or Tamil of what has been read.	To write from dictation words and short sentences from the Reading Book, slowly read and then dictated. Copy-writing in large round text must be shown in this Standard.	To the end of Pronouns.	To make a written translation into English of easy sentences from a Sinhalese or Tamil First Reader.	The four simple rules. Miscellaneous questions.	—	—
	Standard IV.	Good and intelligent reading from a Fourth Book. To explain the meaning of words in English as well as in Sinhalese or Tamil, and to give an intelligent paraphrase in the vernacular of what has been read.	To write a connected passage from the Reading Book, slowly read and then dictated. Copy-writing in small round text must be shown in this Standard.	To the end of Verbs.	To make a written translation into English of a passage from a Sinhalese or Tamil Reading Book not above the Second Standard. Such book to be brought by the Inspector.	Use of rupees and cents, bills of parcels, simple problems.	Definitions. Use of Map of Ceylon.	—
	Standard V.	The same from a Fifth Book.	To write about eight lines slowly dictated from the Reading Book. Copy-writing in a running hand must be shown in this Standard.	The foregoing, with Adverbs, &c., and Elementary Syntax.	To make a written translation into English from a Sinhalese or Tamil Reading Book not above the Third Standard, to be brought by the Inspector.	Reduction of common weights and measures, and their application to foregoing rules, and the use of English money.	General description of figure of the Earth. Europe.	Ceylon.

NOTE.—In Grammar, the order of subjects adopted in Mason's Grammar is to be followed.

Schedule A 1.

Schedule of Examination for Middle English Schools. [Primary Classes, *i.e.*, Standards I. to V., as in Schedule A.]

Standard.	Reading. (In English.)	Writing. (In English.)	Arithmetic. (In English.)	Geography. (In English.)	History. (In English.)
Standard VI.	Good and intelligent reading from any book containing selections from good English authors, and parsing, with analysis, of a simple sentence.	To write to dictation from any newspaper or book.	Practice, simple and compound proportion.	General description of the ocean; Europe and Asia.	Outlines of English History from 1066 to 1485.
Standard VII.	Reading with fluency and expression from any newspaper or book brought by the Inspector. Parsing and analysis of a short complex sentence.	Writing from memory the substance of a short story read out twice; spelling, handwriting, and grammar to be considered.	Vulgar and decimal fractions.	General description of the earth's surface; British Empire.	Same, from 1485 to 1688.
Standard VIII.	The same, with recitation of not less than fifty lines of prose or poetry. Meaning and allusions to be known, and if well known to atone for deficiencies of memory Parsing and analysis of prose and poetry.	A short theme or letter; the composition, spelling, grammar, and handwriting to be considered.	Interest and discount, with exercises on all the foregoing rules.	Physical and political geography of the World.	Same, from 1688 to 1815.

Standards of Examination for English High Schools.

	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.
Standard I. ...	A few sentences from a First Book (at least 30 pages) distinctly and accurately pronounced.	To form letters, small and capital, on slate or black-board.	Notation to 999, addition orally of numbers whose sum does no exceed twenty, and subtraction of digits.			
Standard II. ...	A few sentences from a Second Book slowly and distinctly read.	To copy in manuscript characters a line of print on slate or black-board, and write from dictation a few common words. Copy-writing (single letters in large text) must be shown in this standard.	Simple addition and subtraction of numbers containing not more than five figures. Multiplication to 3 times 12.			
Standard III. ...	Clear and intelligible reading from a Third Book.	To write from dictation words and short sentences from the reading book, slowly read and then dictated. Copy-writing in large round text must be shown in this standard.	The four simple rules. Miscellaneous questions.			
Standard IV. ...	Good and intelligent reading from a Fourth Book.	To write a connected passage from the reading book, slowly read and then dictated. Copy-writing in small round text must be shown in this standard.	Use of rupees and cents, bills of parcels, simple problems.	To point out simple subject, object, and predicate in short sentences and to answer questions on nouns.	Definitions. Use of map of Ceylon.	
Standard V. ...	Good and intelligent reading from a Fifth Book, with particular regard to emphasis.	To write about eight lines slowly dictated from the reading book. Copy-writing in a running hand must be shown in this standard.	Reduction of common weights and measures and their application to foregoing rules, and the use of English money.	Same as above, and in addition to point out the simplest extension of subject, predicate, and object in short sentences, and to answer questions on adjectives and pronouns.	General description of figure of the Earth. Europe.	Ceylon.
Standard VI. ...	The same, from any book above a Fifth Book containing selections from good English authors.	To write to dictation from any newspaper or book.	Practice, simple and compound proportion.	Same as above, and in addition to parse and analyse a simple sentence and to answer questions on all the parts of speech.	General description of the ocean. Europe and Asia.	Outline of English History from 1066 to 1485.
Standard VII. ...	Reading with fluency and expression from any newspaper or book brought by the Inspector.	Writing from memory the substance of a short story read out twice: spelling, handwriting, and grammar to be considered.	Vulgar and decimal fractions.	Same as above, and in addition to parse and analyse a short complex sentence, and to answer simple questions on the composition and derivation of words.	General description of the earth's surface. British Empire.	Same, from 1485 to 1688.
Standard VIII. ...	The same, with recitation of not less than one hundred lines of poetry. Meaning and allusions to be known, and if well known to atone for deficiency of memory.	A short theme or letter: the composition, spelling, grammar, and handwriting to be considered.	Interest and discount with exercises on all the foregoing rules.	Same as above, with advanced proficiency. A passage of poetry may be given for parsing and analysis in the standard	Physical and political Geography of the World.	Same, from 1688 to 1815.

1.—Scholars may not be presented a second time for examination under the same standard, unless they fail to pass in more than one of the first three heads. If they fail to pass in more than one of the three first heads they will be considered to have failed altogether, and no result payment can be claimed for them.

2.—Reading may be tested in the ordinary class book, if approved by the Inspector; but the books must be of reasonable length and difficulty and unmarked. Every class ought to have two or three sets of reading books. Managers are requested to send a copy of all reading books used, to the Department, with an intimation of the standard for which they are intended.

3.—Copy-writing is to be done on paper in the presence of the Inspector.

Schedule C.

Stage.	1 Mathematics.	2 Latin.	3 Mechanics.	4 Animal Physiology.	5 Botany.	6 Drawing.	7 Chemistry	Physics. 8 Light and Heat.	Physics. 9. Magnetism, Electricity	10 Sanitation.	11 Agriculture	12 For Girls only Domestic Economy.	13 Book-keeping.	14 Páli.	15 Sanskrit.
First	Algebra: notation, addition, subtraction; Euclid, Book I., propositions 1 to 15 inclusive.	Grammar, to the end of regular verbs.	Elementary knowledge of the different states of matter—solid, liquid, and gaseous,—with illustrations of compressibility, elasticity, and resistance. Measures of space and time. Velocity.	The build of the human body. Names and positions of the internal organs.	Characters of the root, stems, leaves, and parts of the flower, illustrated by specimens of common flowering plants.	Freehand drawing from flat examples.	Elementary and compound matter. Illustrations of combination and decomposition in such bodies as hydrochloric acid, water, oxide of mercury, and rust of iron.	General notions respecting the formation of shadows and the reflection of light, the formation of images by a looking-glass, the three modes in which heat may be conveyed from one place to another, effects of heat, expansion, melting, boiling, and evaporation.	Attraction, repulsion, and polarity as illustrated by the magnet, terrestrial magnetism, and the mariner's compass.	Chapters I. to V., inclusive, of "The Way to Health," published by the Christian Vernacular Educational Society.	Chapters I. to IV. inclusive, of the Departmental Primer.	Chapters I. to IV. of Keely's Domestic Economy, and general questions.	Double entry.	Declensions of nouns; conjugations of verbs; Báláwatára: combinations and nouns (sandhi and náma). Rasawáhini or Dampiyátuwáwa: first ten stories. Translation into Pali of simple sentences containing two or three words.	Combination of letters and declensions of nouns. Translation of words and sentences from a Sanskrit First Book, such as Padamanjariya.
Second	Algebra, to simple equations (inclusive). Euclid, Book I.	Irregular verbs and first rules of Syntax. Knowledge of Delectus or other first Latin reading book. Translation of simple sentences of English (three or four words) into Latin.	Elementary knowledge of force and of the conservation of energy. The parallelogram of forces. General notions of gravitation.	Circulation and respiration, and the broad structure of the organs concerned.	Structure of wood, bark, and pith, cells, and vessels. Food of plants, and manner in which a plant grows. Functions of the root, leaves, and different parts of the flower.	Freehand drawing from models.	Preparation and properties of the common gases, such as oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen, and chlorine. The chemical character and constituents of pure air and pure water, and the nature of the impurities sometimes found in both. The air-food of plants.	Refraction of light, appearance of objects under water, separation of white light into its components by a prism, explanation of the thermometer. The disappearance of heat in the melting of solids and the boiling of liquids.	Attraction of light bodies by rubbed sealing-wax and glass. Experimental proof that there are two forms of electricity—attraction and repulsion. Gold-leaf electroscope.	Chapters I. to IX., inclusive, of the same book.	Chapters I. to VII., inclusive, of the same book.	Chapters I. to VII. of Keely's Domestic Economy, and general questions.	—	Báláwatára: compounds (samása). The nominal derivatives (taddhita). Verbs, nouns, & adjectives; subject and object. Dampiyátuwawa. Part II. Translation of simple sentences into Páli.	Agreement between the subject and the verb and the noun and adjective; compounds. Hitópadésa, Book I. Translation of simple sentences into Sanskrit.
Third	Algebra, to quadratic equations (inclusive). Euclid, Books I. and II. Elements of mensuration.	The Latin Grammar, Cæsar de Bello Gallico, Book I. Somewhat longer sentences to be translated from English into Latin.	Elementary knowledge of the mechanical powers.	The organs and function of alimentation. The properties of muscle and nerve.	The comparison of a fern and a moss with a flowering plant, the formation of different kinds of fruits, the structure of a bean and of a grain of rice, the phenomena of germination.	Perspective. Candidates will be required to show a knowledge of the use of vanishing and measuring points used in horizontal planes, and represent simple solids or objects on the ground plane in any position.	The properties of carbon as found both in inorganic & organic bodies, with elementary knowledge of the constituents of food. Differences between metallic and non-metallic bodies. Combination by weight and volume. The use of symbols and chemical formulæ.	Rudimentary explanation of the camera obscura, burning glass, magnifying glass, microscope, and telescope. Illustration of the difference of the specific heat of bodies. The causes of cloud, rain, and dew.	Construction of electrophorus, electrical machine, & Leyden jar; construction of a common battery; explanation of a thunder-storm. Action of a current on the magnet.	The whole book.	The whole book, with questions from any standard work.	The whole of Keely's Domestic Economy, and general questions.	—	Báláwatára, the whole book. Translation from a moderately difficult Páli book, such as Mahabódhivansa. Translation of more difficult sentences into Páli.	Conjugation of verbs. The nominal and verbal derivatives (taddhita & krudanta). Hitópadésa, Books II. and III. Translation of longer sentences into Sanskrit.

Schedule E.

STANDARDS of Examination for Vernacular Schools.

		Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	History.
PRIMARY.	Standard I.	A few sentences from a First Book distinctly and accurately pronounced.	To form letters on slate or black-board.	Notation up to 999. Addition up to 20, and subtraction of digits.		
	Standard II.	A few sentences from a Second Reading Book slowly and distinctly read	To write to dictation short sentences out of the Reading Book. Copy-writing to be shown, large hand only.	Simple addition and subtraction of numbers of not more than four figures. Multiplication table to 3 times 12.		
	Standard III.	Clear and intelligible reading from a Third Book.	To write a connected passage from the Reading Book containing two or three sentences. Copy-writing to be shown, large hand only.	Multiplication and division, with miscellaneous questions in the four rules.		
	Standard IV.	Good and intelligent reading from a Fourth Book.	Dictation from Reading Book. Round hand copy-writing.	Use of rupees and cents, bills of parcels, simple problems.	Definitions and Ceylon.	
	Standard V.	Good and intelligent reading with questions to show comprehension of sentences read (Fifth Reader).	Dictation from Reading Book. Small hand copy-writing.	Reduction of common weights and measures and their application to foregoing rules.	Same, with outlines of the World.	
MIDDLE.	Standard VI.	Good fluent reading, with explanation from a classical work in prose.	Writing from memory the substance of a short narrative read out twice. Spelling, handwriting, and grammar to be considered.	Simple and compound proportion. Use of English money.	Asia.	
	Standard VII.	The same, with addition of verse.	A short theme or letter.	Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.	Asia and Europe.	Ceylon, outline of principal periods.
	Standard VIII.	Explanation of a passage from a classical work, such as Ummagga játaka.	An essay in composition.	Interest, simple and compound, and discount, with exercises on all the foregoing rules.	The World.	Ceylon.

1.—Reading may be tested in the ordinary class book, if approved by the Inspector; but the books must be of reasonable length and difficulty and unmarked. Every class ought to have two or three sets of reading books. Managers are requested to send a copy of all reading books used, to the Department, with an intimation of the standard for which they are intended.

2.—Copy-writing is to be done on paper in the presence of the Inspector.

3.—In Middle Vernacular schools passes for grammar will be allowed of the same value as other passes, the subjects for Sinhalese schools being:—*Standard VI.*—Warnaritiya, pp. 29—46, or equivalent portions of the Sinhalese Grammar of Rev. S. Coles or Mr. Johannes. *Standard VII.*—Warnarativa, pp. 25—54, or equivalent portions of the Sinhalese Grammars of Rev. S. Coles or Mr. Johannes. *Standard VIII.*—The general application of grammatical rules to classical literature. In Tamil schools an equivalent will be accepted in any approved grammar.

4.—Under the head of "Reading" the following alternative subjects will be accepted:—*Standard VI.*—To read at sight, with comprehension, a passage from a vernacular newspaper, public notice, school manual, or other book or document in correct modern vernacular, selected by the examiners. *Standard VII.*—Good fluent reading at sight, with comprehension, of a fairly-written letter or manuscript in correct modern vernacular. *Standard VIII.*—Reading a letter or document written in ordinary current vernacular handwriting.

Schedule E.

STANDARDS of Examinations for Vernacular School's.

		Reading.*	Writing.*	Arithmetic.*	Geography.*	History.*	English Reading.	English Writing.
PRIMARY.	Standard I.	A few sentences from a First Book distinctly and accurately pronounced.	To form letters on slate or Black-board.	Notation up to 999. Addition up to 20, and subtraction of digits.				
	Standard II.	A few sentences from a Second Book slowly and distinctly read.	To write to dictation short sentences out of the reading book. Copy-writing to be shown, large hand only.	Simple addition and subtraction of numbers of not more than four figures Multiplication table to 3 times 12.				
	Standard III.	Clear and intelligible reading from a Third Book.	To write a connected passage from the reading book, containing two or three sentences. Copy-writing to be shown, large hand only.	Multiplication and division, with miscellaneous questions in the four rules.				
	Standard IV.	Good and intelligent reading from a Fourth Book.	Dictation from reading book Round hand copy-writing.	Use of rupees and cents, bills of parcels, simple problems.	Definitions and Ceylon.			
	Standard V.	Good and intelligent reading with questions to show comprehension of sentences read (Fifth Reader).	Dictation from reading book. Small hand copy-writing.	Reduction of common weights and measures, and their application to foregoing rules.	Same, with outlines of the World.	...	A few sentences from a First Book containing at least 30 pages, distinctly pronounced, and translated into vernacular.	Dictation from reading book —single words.
MIDDLE.	Standard VI.	Good fluent reading with explanation from a classical work in prose.	Writing from memory the substance of a short narrative read out twice. Spelling, handwriting, and grammar to be considered.	Simple and compound proportion. Use of English money.	Asia.	...	A few sentences from a Second Reading book distinctly read and translated into vernacular.	Dictation from reading book short sentences.
	Standard VII.	The same, with addition of verse.	A short theme or letter.	Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.	Asia & Europe	Ceylon outlines of principal periods.	Clear and intelligent reading with translation into vernacular.	To write a translation from any vernacular book approved by the Department.
	Standard VIII.	Explanation of passage from a classical work, such as Ummagga-játaka.	An essay in composition.	Interest, simple and compound, and discount, with exercises on all the foregoing rules.	The World.	Ceylon.	The same, advanced proficiency.	Same, advanced proficiency.

1.—Reading may be tested in the ordinary class book, if approved by the Inspector; but the books must be of reasonable length and difficulty and unmarked. Every class ought to have two or three sets of reading books. Managers are requested to send a copy of all reading books used, to the Department, with an intimation of the standard for which they are intended.

2.—Copy-writing is to be done on paper in the presence of the Inspector.

3.—In Anglo-vernacular schools passes for Vernacular Grammar of the same value as other passes will be allowed, the subjects for Sinhalese schools being :—*Standard VI.*—Warnaritiya, pp. 29—46, or equivalent portions of the Sinhalese Grammars of Rev. S. Coles or Mr. Johannes. *Standard VII.*—Warnaritiya, pp. 25—54. *Standard VIII.*—The general application of grammatical rules to classical literature. In Tamil schools an equivalent will be accepted in any approved grammar.

4.—Under the head of "Reading" the following alternative subjects will be accepted. *Standard VI.*—To read at sight, with comprehension, a passage from a vernacular newspaper, public notice, school manual, or other book or document in correct modern vernacular, selected by the examiners. *Standard VII.*—Good fluent reading at sight, with comprehension, of a fairly-written letter or manuscript in correct modern vernacular. *Standard VIII.*—Reading a letter or document written in ordinary current vernacular handwriting.

* Vernacular.

Schedule F.

VALUE of Passes, English High Schools.

	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	TOTAL.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Standard I. ...	1 50	1 50	1 50	—	—	—	4 50
do. II.	1 50	1 50	1 50	—	—	—	4 50
do. III.	2 0	2 0	2 0	—	—	—	6 0
do. IV. ...	1 0	2 0	2 0	1 0	2 0	—	8 0
do. V. ..	1 0	2 0	2 0	1 0	2 0	2 0	10 0
do. VI. ...	1 25	2 50	2 50	1 25	2 50	2 50	12 50
do. VII. ...	1 25	2 50	2 50	1 25	2 50	2 50	12 50
do. VIII. ..	1 25	2 50	2 50	1 25	2 50	2 50	12 50

In girls' schools a pass in "needlework" is of the same value as a pass in other heads

Schedule G.

VALUE of Passes, Primary English Schools.

	Reading.	Writing.	Grammar.	Composition.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	History.	TOTAL.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Standard I. ...	1 50	1 50	—	-	1 50	—	—	4 50
do. II. ...	1 50	1 50	—	—	1 50	—	—	4 50
do. III. ...	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 0	1 50	—	—	7 0
do. IV. ...	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 0	—	8 50
do. V. ...	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 0	10 0
VALUE of Passes, Middle English Schools.								
Standard VI. ...	2 50	2 50	—	—	2 50	2 50	2 50	12 50
do. VII. ...	2 50	2 50	-	—	2 50	2 50	2 50	12 50
do VIII. ...	2 50	2 50	—	—	2 50	2 50	2 50	12 50

In girls' schools a pass in "work" is of the same value as a pass under other heads.

Schedule H.

VALUE of Passes, Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Grammar	History.	VERNACULAR. Total.	FOR GIRLS' ANGLO-VERNACULAR. English Reading.	English Writing.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Standard I. ...	1 50	1 50	1 50	—	-	—	4 50	—	—	—
do. II. ...	1 50	1 50	1 50	—	—	—	4 50	—	—	—
do. III. ...	2 0	2 0	2 0	—	—	—	6 0	—	—	—
do. IV. .	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	—	—	8 0	—	—	—
do. V. ..	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	—	—	8 0	2 0	2 0	12 0
do. VI. ...	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	-	12 50	2 50	2 50	17 50
do VII. ..	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	15 0	2 50	2 50	20 0
do. VIII. ...	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 50	15 0	2 50	2 50	20 0

In girls' vernacular and Anglo-vernacular boarding schools the value of each pass is double the above sums.
In all girls' schools a pass in "work" will be of the same value as a pass under other heads.
In C schools the value of a pass is the same as the value of a pass in the corresponding standards of A schools

Schedule I.

Form of Certificate from Managers to be forwarded to Director of Public Instruction on registration of Pupil Teachers.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to inform you that I have this day nominated A. B. as pupil teacher in the school, believing to be well qualified for the office in respect of health, character, habits, and parentage.

I further certify that passed the standard in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and at the examination of . school on the day of , 189

I am, &c., M. N.,

Registered this day of , 189 No. Manager.

Director of Public Instruction.

(On the reverse)

PUPIL TEACHER'S CERTIFICATE.

First Examination.

I hereby certify that has satisfied the requirements of the Code.
(Date)

Manager. Inspector.

Second Examination.

I hereby certify that has satisfied the requirements of the Code.
(Date)

Manager. Inspector.

Third Examination.

I hereby certify that has satisfied the requirements of the Code.
(Date)

Manager. Inspector.

Note.—After the third examination this certificate is to be exchanged for a provisional teacher's certificate.

Schedule K.

QUALIFICATIONS and Certificates required of Pupil Teachers in Grant-in-aid English Schools.
The conditions of registration are stated in the Code.

	General Subjects of Examination.	Additional Subjects.	School Management.	Certificates of Manager and Inspector.
First year	All subjects assigned to VIth standard	Elementary composition. Map drawing, Ceylon	To give a reading lesson to any class not higher than IVth standard	According to Form.
Second year	All subjects assigned to VIIth standard	Same; map drawing, Asia	To give a lesson in reading, writing, or arithmetic to any primary class	Same.
Third year ...	All subjects assigned to VIIIth standard	Same; map drawing, World	Increased skill in teaching any primary school in all standards. Written examination on duties of monitors	Same.

Schedule L.

QUALIFICATIONS and Certificates required of Pupil Teachers in Grant-in-aid Vernacular Schools.
The conditions of registration are stated in the Code.

	General Subjects of Examination.	Additional Subjects.	School Management.	Certificates of Manager and Inspector.
First year ...	All subjects assigned to VIth standard	Elementary composition. Map drawing (outlines of Ceylon and principal towns)	To give a reading lesson to any class not higher than IVth standard	According to Form.
Second year ...	All subjects assigned to VIIth standard	Same, more advanced, Ceylon in detail	To give a lesson in reading, writing, and arithmetic to any primary class	Same.
Third year ...	All subjects assigned to VIIIth standard	Same, more advanced, outlines of geography of the World	The same, with a lesson in geography. Written examination on all the duties of monitors	Same.

Schedule M.

School, 189

I hereby certify that has fulfilled the duties required of him with punctuality, diligence, obedience, and intelligence, and that to the best of my knowledge and belief his moral character has been uniformly good.

Manager.

Schedule N.

QUALIFICATIONS and Certificates of Students in Grant-in-Aid Training Schools.

	Certificate.	Reading	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar	Geography.	History.	School Management.
For Admission.	Certificate of Manager.	Reading with fluency and expression from a classical book with grammatical analysis.	An essay in composition	As for VIIIth Standard.	As for Standard VIII	The World.	Ceylon	Duties of monitors.
First year's Examination.	Same.	Same, advanced proficiency.	Same.	Same, more difficult examples	Sangna Pada (gender, declensions, verb), Sandhi, and Visesana Visesya, for Sinhalese schools; Uyerittuppunaryal, Maittuppunaryal, and Uruppunaryal from Kandekeurai or Viriturai, for Tamil schools.	Distribution of land and water on the earth's surface, advanced proficiency in political geography of the World.	Same, with outlines of the great events of the history of the World.	To give lessons in reading, writing, or arithmetic to any standard below the sixth. Written papers on school management.
Second year's Examination.	Same.	Same.	Same	Same.	Same as above, with Kriyakaraka Pada, Sambandaya, Ukta nuakta, Kitaka, Taddhita, Samasa, and Prakrite for Sinhalese schools. Same as for first year, with Payeriyal, Vinariyal, Idaiyal, and Uriyiyal for Tamil schools.	Advanced proficiency in physical and political geography of the World.	Same, advanced proficiency.	To give a lesson in any subject to any Standard Written papers on school management.

Schedule O.

The names of the children to be examined in each standard must be entered upon a form prepared for the purpose, termed a Report Slip; each Report Slip bearing the following declaration and particulars to be signed by the manager of the school, and handed to the Inspector previously to the examination :—

I hereby certify and declare that all the children whose names are herein entered to be examined for a grant have received not less than nine months' actual instruction in this school during the twelve months immediately preceding the date thereof; and that the conditions laid down with respect to the standard in which they are now offered for examination have been strictly complied with, and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, no one of them has passed the examination in this or in a higher standard, in this or in any other school.

I further certify that they have all been vaccinated, or are protected from smallpox by having had that disease.

Number on List :

Average attendance for twelve months preceding the examination :

A. B., Manager.

SPECIMEN REPORT SLIP.

Admission number	Number.	Name.	Age last birthday.	Date of admission to school.	Number of attendances since last examination.	Under what standard last examined.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Grammar.	History.	Needlework.
				D. M. Y.									

Schedule P.

ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

Complete High School.

- High School ... Senior Local Examination; Junior Local Examination; Examination in specific subjects, Schedule C
- Middle School .. VIII. Standard; VII. do.; VI. do.
- Primary School ... V. do.; IV. do.; III. do.; II. do.; I. do.

VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

- High School ... Classical Sinhalese or Tamil Literature

Complete Middle School.

- Middle School ... VIII. Standard; VII. do.; VI. do.
- Primary School ... V. do.; IV. do.; III. do.; II. do.; I. do.

NOTE.

The following are the amended rules for keeping registers referred to in clause 20 (*d*). The Registers of Admission and Attendance must always be kept in the school during school hours :—

ATTENDANCE REGISTER.

The names of scholars must be entered in the Register of Daily Attendance according to their Standards each month, preserving as far as possible the same order throughout the year; and the attendance of each scholar must be marked at every meeting of the school.

The attendance required to fulfil the conditions of the Code must be one of not less than three hours, excepting in night schools, where one and a half hour will suffice

In schools which have two sessions, morning and evening, two half attendances of 1½ hour each shall constitute a full attendance. The Registers shall be marked (*i.e.*, the marks indicating presence or absence must be filled up as given below) not less than *three hours* in schools which have one session before the close of the school, or not less than *one and half hour* before the close of each session in schools which have two daily sessions. The exact period of *three hours*, or *two exact periods of one and a half hour* each, as the case may be, *after the marking of the Register, shall be the attendance required by Government*, and the attendance of any scholar who leaves the school during this period shall then and there be cancelled by drawing a mark of erasure across the mark of presence, thus, ×.

The hour or hours for marking the Register, and the subsequent period of three hours (or period of one and a half hour) for Government attendance, *must be noted in the School Time Table, and the Time Table must, during school hours, be hung in a conspicuous part of the school.*

Registers must be marked in ink only, with no erasures or blanks; any error must be corrected in the column of "Remarks." Presence must be marked with a long stroke, thus, /, and absence with a cypher, thus, 0.

The number of attendances made by each Class or Standard must be entered at the foot of the column before the Teacher leaves the school, and the grand total must be entered at the same time.

On the occasion of a holiday, a line should be drawn down the whole length of the column for the day.

At the end of each month the Summary (which will be found at the end of this Book) must be filled up, showing (1) the number of school-days during the month (or number of sessions in schools holding two daily sessions); (2) the total number of attendances; (3) the average attendance for the month.

ADMISSION REGISTER.

When a scholar is admitted, his name must be at once entered in the Admission Register, and the necessary information entered in each column as soon as possible.

Should any doubt arise with reference to the Standard in which a child admitted from another school was last examined, the Inspector should be informed.

When a child has been absent for four months, his name shall be struck off the roll, and an entry at once made in the Register in the column headed "Date of Withdrawal." If this is regularly done, the number of children in attendance according to the Admission Register will tally with the number given in the Daily Attendance Register. If a scholar whose name has been struck off the Register is re-admitted, his original number should again be assigned to him.

☞ The attention of School Managers and Teachers is particularly invited to these rules, as they are a primary condition of a school receiving grant under section 20 (*d*) of the Code.

APPENDIX II.

INSTRUCTIONS TO INSPECTORS, AS PUBLISHED IN THE *CEYLON GOVERNMENT GAZETTE* OF NOVEMBER 7 AND 14, 1884.

Circular to Inspectors.—No. 13.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to inform you that, being much impressed with the bad English taught in certain English schools under native teachers, I addressed the Government on the subject, proposing that no English school should, after a certain period, be accepted for a grant-in-aid unless the principal teacher held a certificate of competency to teach English.

2. The Government, however, has decided that until the consent of the managers of schools to the compulsory employment of certificated teachers has been more clearly ascertained, it is desirable not to enforce a system of certificates, and that the present system of judging only by results should be maintained; but it is added: "The examination of the schools should be carefully conducted, and the standards prescribed strictly enforced, and if the result be, as may be anticipated, to diminish the grants earned, the managers will then doubtless consult their own interest by employing a better class of teachers than they generally do at present."

3. It is therefore to be understood by you that, in the *viva voce* portions of examinations of English schools, you will adhere strictly to the standards laid down, and that a weak English school in a small town or village is not to be any more leniently examined than an efficient high school in a central town.

4. As regards paper work, in standards above the 5th, the examination should be conducted as far as possible on paper, and, in order to secure uniformity of examination throughout the Island, complete sets of questions will be prepared in this office, and transmitted to you every month.

5. You will therefore be good enough to send in to me at once a special list showing the dates of examination of each of the grant-in-aid English schools in your district during next year, so that the papers above referred to may be prepared by me in time.

I am, &c.,

H. W. GREEN,
Director.

Circular to Inspectors.—No. 14.

SIR,—A CASE has been brought to my notice where some boys who had previously been examined in the 1st and 2nd standards of Arithmetic and Geography in a vernacular school were again presented in the same subjects and in the same standards in the English school.

2. It is against the whole spirit of clause 31*c* of the Revised Code that a child should earn a grant twice in the same standard and in the same subject.

3. In the case in point it was urged that these subjects being taught in different languages were different subjects, but Arithmetic and Geography are the same subjects in whatever language taught, and no marks are awarded for proficiency in the language in these subjects, but correctly worked Arithmetic and correct answers to Geographical questions are all that is required. The knowledge of a language is tested and marked for under other heads.

4. You will therefore be so good as to see that no child is examined twice in the subjects of Arithmetic and Geography in the same standards by reason of a transfer from a vernacular to an English school, or from an English to a vernacular school.

I am, &c.,

H. W. GREEN,
Director.

NOTIFICATION OF AMENDMENTS.

The following Amended Articles for the Revised Code for 1893 were published for general information in the *Government Gazette* of December 9, 1892, and are incorporated in the Code:—

CODE FOR 1892.	AMENDMENTS SANCTIONED FOR 1893.
12. [As a general rule, no application will] be entertained for aid to a new school when there already exists a school of the same class within two miles of the site of the new school, without some intervening obstacle, unless the average daily attendance ∧ for one year prior to the date of application [exceeds 60 in boys' and mixed and 40 in girls' schools.]	*Omit* and *insert* "Excepting in towns with special claims, no application will, as a general rule,"
	Insert "in the new school"
	Omit and *insert* "for aid exceeds 60 in a boys' or mixed school and 40 in a girls' school. But in any case, however large the attendance, no new school will be aided within quarter of a mile of an existing school, excepting in towns with special claims as aforesaid."
[20 (*a*) *In Towns.*]	*Omit* and *insert* "20 (i.) *In Provincial Towns—i.e., Colombo, Kandy, and Galle.*
Boys' school, 50; Girls' school, 30; Mixed school of boys and girls, 60. ∧	*Insert:* (ii.) *In Minor Towns.** Boys' school, 40; Girls' school, 25; Mixed school of boys and girls, 50.
[(*b*)] *In Villages.*	*Omit* and *insert* "(iii.)"
In a boys' school 30	
In a girls' school 20	
In a mixed school of boys and girls ... 30	
[(*c*)] *In C Schools* (*vide infra*).	*Omit* and *insert* "(iv.)"
In a boys' school ... 15	
In a girls' school 10	
In a mixed school of boys and girls ... 15	
* NOTE.—The places to be considered as ∧ towns for the purposes of this Code are as follows:—	*Insert* "minor"
Western Province. — *Within.*	
[Colombo ... Municipal limits.]	*Omit*
Kalutara ... [Police limits.]	*Omit* and *insert* "Local Board limits"
Negombo ... [do.]	*Omit* and *insert* "Local Board limits"
Southern Province.	
[Galle ... Municipal limits]	*Omit*
Mátara ... [Police limits]	*Omit* and *insert* "Local Board limits"
[*Central Province.*	*Omit*
Kandy ... Municipal limits]	
Eastern Province.	
Batticaloa ... [Police limits]	*Omit* and *insert* "Local Board limits"
Trincomalee ... [do.]	*Omit* and *insert* "Local Board limits"
Northern Province.	
Jaffna ... A radius of 1½ mile from the Fort	
20. (*e*) The girls in a girls' school ∧ are taught plain needlework as part of the ordinary course of instruction, and that the head teacher ∧ is a female.	*Insert* "or a mixed school"
	Insert "if a girls' school,"
30. (*b*) No grant will be allowed for any scholar who shall have received less than nine months' instruction during the twelve months immediately preceding the examination, in the school in which [he] is examined, or in a school under the same management, and who shall have made less than 100 attendances, except in C and night schools.	*Omit* and *insert* "such scholar"
(*f*) No scholar shall be eligible for examination unless [he] shall have been protected from smallpox by having previously had that disease or by vaccination.	*Insert* "such scholar"
31. (*a*) All scholars in C schools and night schools who shall have received not less than three months' instruction, and shall have made not less than 25 attendances, will receive the same grant [as A schools, and a capitation grant of one rupee per head for each scholar] who shall have received nine months' instruction and shall have made not less than 100 attendances.	*Omit* and *insert* "on examination as scholars in A schools, this grant being doubled for the passes of those scholars presented for examination"
32. (*a*) [The school shall teach a trade or trades to be approved by the Department.]	*Omit* and *insert* "That the school shall have been in operation at least three months prior to the date of application."
(*b*) [The workshops must be sufficiently provided with appliances for elementary instruction in the trade or trades to which the school is devoted.]	*Omit* and *insert* "(*b*) The school shall teach at least two trades to be approved by the Department."
(*c*) [The master or mistress of each workshop must be qualified to teach his or her trade.]	*Omit* and *insert* "(*c*) The workshop must be sufficiently provided with appliances for elementary instruction in the trades to which the school is devoted."

Code for 1892.	Amendments sanctioned for 1893.
33. The manager of an industrial school registered by the Department may claim, [in addition to the general grants,] for each pupil above the age of 6 and below 26 certified to have been in regular attendance for nine months since the previous annual inspection of the school, and to have received instruction in the workshop for not less than three hours daily, on not less than 100 days, a grant of ten rupees. ∧	*Omit*
	Insert "in addition to the general grants. Provided the Inspector shall be satisfied with the efficiency of the instruction given in the trade in which each such pupil is presented for examination."
33. *a.* In boys' boarding industrial schools which are not in the receipt of a special grant, the value of a pass will be twice the value of a ∧ pass in day schools. When the day boys do not amount to one-fourth of the number of boarders, their passes will be computed at the same rate as boarders. When the number of day boys is in excess of one-fourth of the number of boarders, their passes will be computed as for scholars in day schools.	*Insert* "corresponding"
34. In girls' day schools ∧ an allowance will be made for needlework. (Schedules F, G, ∧)	*Insert* "and mixed schools"
Clause 48:	*Insert* "H."
B.—Licenses of the first class will entitle the holder to hold an appointment as head master of a middle vernacular school. They will be issued to candidates who passed a satisfactory examination in the following subjects:—	
Reading.—Reading with fluency and expression from a classical vernacular book, with grammatical analysis.	
Writing.—A short essay or letter; to write a specimen of the penmanship used in setting copies.	
Arithmetic.—As for standard VIII.	
∧	
History.—History of Ceylon.	
Geography.—As for standard VIII.	
School Management.—(1) To teach a class in the presence of the Inspector, (2) to answer questions in writing on the following subjects:—	
(*a*) The different modes of organising a school;	
(*b*) The keeping of registers, the Code;	
(*c*) Notes of lessons, questions of discipline.	
	Insert "*Grammar.*—As for standard VIII."
49. No new principal teacher shall hereafter be appointed to any vernacular boys' or mixed school in receipt of grant unless he holds a certificate or license of the Department. Provided that in the case of schools in backward or remote districts, special circumstances may be submitted to the Department. ∧	
[Provided always that in the case of schools in backward or remote districts, special circumstances may be submitted, and the Director may dispense with the required certificate or license.]	*Insert* "and the Director may dispense with the required certificate or license."
	Omit.
67. At the end of one year after admission to a training school as a Queen's scholar, an examination will be held in the subjects prescribed in schedule N, and the managers will be entitled to a grant of 100 rupees for every Queen's scholar who passes such examination satisfactorily. Queen's scholars who fail to obtain one-third of the marks in reading, or in writing, or in arithmetic, [will forfeit their scholarships.]	*Omit* and *insert* "or in school management, will forfeit their scholarship. No students in a training school shall be considered to have passed any examination of the school unless such student shall have obtained one-third of the marks in reading, or in writing, or in arithmetic, or in school management."
80. No scholar who has failed in the [English part of the standard] examination can be presented for a pass in specific subjects.	*Omit* and *insert* "standard of"
Appendix I. Schedule B.	
Reading.	
Standard IV.—Good and intelligent reading from a Fourth Book. [To point out nouns, verbs, and adjectives in passage read.]	*Omit*
Standard V.—Good and intelligent reading from a Fifth Book with particular regard to emphasis. [Parsing a simple sentence.]	*Omit*
Standard VI.—The same, from any book [containing selections from good English authors. Parsing, with analysis of a simple sentence.]	*Omit* and *insert* "above a Fifth Book containing selections from good English authors."
Standard VII.—Reading with fluency and expression from any newspaper or book brought by the Inspector. [Parsing and analysis of a short complex sentence.]	*Omit*

CODE FOR 1892.

Standard VIII.—The same, with recitation of not less than [fifty lines of prose or] poetry. Meaning and allusions to be known, and if well known to atone for deficiency of memory. [Parsing and analysis of prose or poetry.]

AMENDMENTS SANCTIONED FOR 1893.

Omit and *insert* "100 lines of"

Omit

Insert the following new column between the columns headed "Arithmetic" and "Geography":—

Grammar.

Standard IV.—To point out simple subject, object, and predicate in short sentences, and to answer questions on nouns.

Standard V.—Same as above, and in addition to point out the simplest extension of subject, predicate, and object in short sentences, and to answer questions on adjectives and pronouns.

Standard VI.—Same as above, and in addition to parse and analyse a simple sentence, and to answer questions on all the parts of speech.

Standard VII.—Same as above, and in addition to parse and analyse a short complex sentence, and to answer simple questions on the composition and derivation of words.

Standard VIII.—Same as above, with advanced proficiency. A passage of poetry may be given for parsing and analysis in the standard.

SCHEDULE F.

In lieu of column headed "Reading" insert the following column:—

			Reading.	
			Rs.	c.
Standard	I.	...	1	50
do.	II.	...	1	50
do.	III.	...	2	0
do.	IV.	...	1	0
do.	V.	...	1	0
do.	VI.	...	1	25
do	VII.	...	1	25
do.	VIII.	...	1	25

Add the following new column between the columns "Arithmetic" and "Geography":—

			Grammar.	
			Rs.	c.
Standard	I.	...	—	
do.	II.	...	—	
do.	III.	...	—	
do.	IV.	...	1	0
do.	V.	...	1	0
do.	VI.	...	1	25
do.	VII.	...	1	25
do.	VIII.	...	1	25

SCHEDULE N.

Insert the following new column between the columns "Arithmetic" and "Geography":—

Grammar.

For Admission.—As for standard VIII.

For First Year's Examination.—Sangña Pada (gender, declensions, verb), Sandhi, and Visesana Visesya, for Sinhalese schools; Uyerittuppunaryal, Maittuppunaryal, and Urupupunaryal, from Kandekeurai or Viriturai, for Tamil Schools.

For Second year's Examination.—Same as above, with Kriyakaraka Pada Sambandhaya, Uktánukta, Kitaka Taddhita Samása, and Prakriti, for Sinhalese Schools. Same as for first year, with Payeriyal, Vinariyal, Idaiyal, and Uriyiyal, for Tamil schools.

In lieu of column headed "School Management" *insert* the following:—

For Admission.—Duties of monitors.

For First year's Examination.—To give lessons in reading, writing, or arithmetic to any standard below the Sixth. Written papers on school management.

For Second year's Examination.—To give a lesson in any subject to any standard. Written papers on school management.

J. B. CULL,
Director of Public Instruction.

XXXIX.—1892.

SUMMARY PROCEDURE BILL.

REPORT of a SUB-COMMITTEE of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL appointed to report upon the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to empower Police Magistrates to try certain offences in a summary way."

Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.

Colombo:

PRINTED BY H. C. COTTLE, ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

To be Purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, Price 5 cents.

1892.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Legislative Council dated November 30, 1892.

Resolved,—That the following gentlemen be appointed a Sub-Committee to report upon the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to empower Police Magistrates to try certain offences in a summary way":—

The Hon. C. P. LAYARD, Acting Attorney-General.
The Hon. G. S. WILLIAMS, Acting Treasurer.
The Hon. A. R. DAWSON, Government Agent, Western Province.
The Hon. P. RÁMANÁTHAN, C.M.G., } Unofficial Members.
The Hon. A. DE A. SENEVIRATNA, } Unofficial Members.
The Hon. T. B. PANABOKKE, } Unofficial Members.

LEGISLATIVE SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

SUMMARY PROCEDURE BILL.

THE Sub-Committee appointed to consider and report on the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to empower Police Magistrates to try certain offences in a summary way," have the honour to recommend that the amendments noted in the margin of the copy of the Bill appended to this report be adopted.

C. P. LAYARD.
G. S. WILLIAMS.
A. R. DAWSON.
P. RAMANATHAN.
A. SENEVIRATNE.
T. B. PANABOKKE.

Legislative Council Chamber,
Colombo, December 3, 1892.

XL.—1892.

ROAD ORDINANCE LABOURERS.

RETURN to an Order of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL of Ceylon, dated November 23, 1892, for—

A Return of Labourers under the Road Ordinance fed by each of the District Road Committees during the year 1891.

(Hon. A. de A. Seneviratna.)

Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.

Colombo:

PRINTED BY H. C. COTTLE, ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

To be Purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, Price 5 cents.

1892.

ROAD ORDINANCE LABOURERS.

RETURN showing the Number of Labourers under the Road Ordinance fed by each of the District Road Committees during 1891.

Nil.

I.—1893.

FURTHER PAPERS

ON

THE FLOOD OUTLETS.

(In continuation of Sessional Paper XXIX. of 1892.)

Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.

Colombo:

PRINTED BY H. C. COTTLE, ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

To be Purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, Price 15 cents.

1893.

FLOOD OUTLETS.

No. 1.—OPINION OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS.

As there has not been a high flood in the Kelani-ganga since the old mouth of the river was re-opened, it is, I think, premature to conclude that the work done has failed to effect its object, namely, the deepening of the narrow between Matakkuliya and Crow island.

The survey which the Government Agent asks for should be undertaken.

R. K. MACBRIDE,
Director of Public Works.

February 12, 1891.

The Director of Public Works to the Hon. the Government Agent, Western Province.

No. 105. Colombo, July 13, 1891.

SIR,—IN returning the enclosure of your letter No. 230 of the 7th instant, I have the honour to state that until I know what Mr. Grinlinton's views are I am unable to say whether I agree with him in regard to the acquisition of Crow island, but I do agree with him in regard to the soundings between the mouth of the Kelani and Mutwal.

The plan prepared by the Surveyor-General has not been sent to me.

I am, &c.,
R. K. MACBRIDE,
Director of Public Works.

Minute by the Director of Public Works.

No. 117. Colombo, August 10, 1891.

THE acquisition of Crow island does not appear to be essential to Mr. Grinlinton's scheme for deepening the mouth of the Kelani-ganga with a view to increasing its flood discharging capacity, to make it navigable for "small craft," and for the removal of barnacles. I am therefore not in favour of it.

No matter how large the mouth of the Kelani may be made, the floods will continue to spread over the country: it is not the mouth that causes the submergence of the country; this is attributable to the sectional area between the banks of the Kelani limiting its functions of discharge to what they are. Flood outlets must be constructed elsewhere unless the whole discharging capacity of the river itself, at least as far as Kaduwela, were increased—quite a preposterous exception.

There is another question involved in the removal or lowering of any existing coral reef across the Kelani-ganga mouth, namely, that it might injuriously affect the navigation of the river—in the dry season the less water discharged into the sea the better.

For "small craft" I question if the deepening of the Kelani mouth would be any adequate relief: the approach during the south-west monsoon and strong northerly winds would be attended with great risk, if not actual danger. Inside the mouth might, I think, be made a convenient place for building and repairing cargo boats, and deepening the mouth would facilitate their passage to and from the Harbour; but I doubt whether the expenditure of public money with this object would be justifiable.

I am of opinion that Government should be asked to get out a suitable Priestman's dredger (a *grab dredger*), to be worked between the mouth of the Hamilton canal across the Kelani and through the channel between Crow island and the mainland. After this work has been completed the requirements of the people will have been met, and then useful employment can easily be found for the dredger elsewhere.

R. K. MACBRIDE,
Director of Public Works.

The Director of Public Works to the Hon. the Government Agent, Western Province.

No. 222. Colombo, March 26, 1892.

SIR,—IN returning the file of papers received with your letter No. 28 of the 8th instant, I have the honour to inform you that I have no further opinion to offer. My minute of 10th August, 1891, remains unanswered.

2. Major Day is in error in supposing that I introduced Sir John Coode's views and opinions into the discussion which occurred at my office on the 13th August last. I did not do so. My conversation was generally regarding the opinion of the Flood Commission.

3. I regret that so much time should have been lost in moving the Government to get out a Priestman's grab dredger to deepen the way in the Kelani next month for the passage of cargo boats.

I am, &c.,
R. K. MACBRIDE,
Director of Public Works.

No. 2.—Opinion of the Hon. the Surveyor-General.

The Hon. the Surveyor-General to the Hon. the Government Agent, Western Province.

Surveyor-General's Office,
Colombo, January 27, 1891.

Sir,—With reference to the letter from the Hon. the Colonial Secretary to your address dated the 9th instant, I venture to return the correspondence on the subject of the silting up of the mouth of the Kelani-ganga, as I do not think the making surveys of its shifting sand and mud banks will be of any use until we have decided what should be done in the matter, and even then I expect the surveys we have will furnish all the information required. I have read through what seems to be the important documents in the correspondence, and would point out that I consider the opening up of the channel between Crow island and the south bank of the river will be useless, as it is bound to silt up, Crow island itself having been formed by the back wash from the bar causing a meeting of currents, and therefore a check in velocity and a deposit of silt.

The points that we have to keep in view are two :—

(1) That as soon as we check the velocity of a current it will deposit its suspended matters.
(2) That any bend in a stream of water will check its velocity.

The plan we must adopt is therefore to keep the direction of the stream as straight as possible, and to open up the bar in the prolongation of the straight run of the river about the point C on tracing. The channel A B will in time silt up, as also probably the whole area between Crow island and the river mouth at K.

The project before us is to keep open a channel through the bar, and before discussing what is best to be done I would suggest that the Members of the Committee should read through the attached series of lectures on the subject, and I would particularly draw their attention to pages 27–31.

The operation before us will be to keep the opening in the bar clear by means of scour. In this case we have no tide or backwater to help us, and shall therefore have to depend upon the flood water of the Kelani.

I believe the bar to consist of sand washed up by the sea, and not of suspended matter brought down by the river. We shall therefore have to carry out cribs filled with stones into deep water, where the wave motion does not stir up the sand, in the same manner as has been done in the Danube.

Fresh water being lighter than sea water even when charged with suspended matter, the fresh water will flow out through the cut and disperse over the sea before the suspended matter is deposited, and will therefore not obstruct our channel.

In this way I hope to deepen the fairway channel of the Kelani and keep the mouth open. In times of flood the opening will not be sufficient to carry off all the water, and it will therefore pass over the top of the cribs and help to rush the accumulated sand out to sea. In this way I hope we shall be able to keep the level of the river even in times of flood below the top of the banks of the upper reaches, and so enable a large tract of paddy land to be brought into profitable cultivation.

May I ask that the printed lectures be returned to me, as they are out of print and I therefore cannot replace them.

I am, &c.,
FRANCIS J. DAY, Major R.E.,
Acting Surveyor-General.

Minute by the Hon. the Surveyor-General.

Surveyor-General's Office,
Colombo, August 25, 1891.

At the meeting of the Committee at the office of the Director of Public Works on the 13th August I suggested that, in my opinion the best method of reducing the floods in the Kelani river was by opening out the mouth, for which purpose I proposed cutting through the sand bar at the mouth, cribbing the outlet, and cutting through the reef and dredging the mouth of the river. The Director of Public Works referred me to Sir John Coode's report on the subject, and told me that his views were directly opposed to mine. I had then not seen Sir J. Coode's report, and therefore was much surprised when reading it a few days ago to find in the last paragraph on page 26 of Further Papers on Flood Outlets, No. XXIV. of 1880, and the first two paragraphs on page 27, that Sir John Coode considers the best remedy will be to open up the mouth of the river, as will be seen from the following extract :—

After much consideration as to the best means of accomplishing this object, I have arrived at the conclusion that the problem of securing the greatest amount of benefit for a given expenditure would be solved more satisfactorily by facilitating the escape of the flood waters into the sea through the natural channel of the Kelani-ganga, than by making one or more artificial outlets for the river. Obviously the great impediment is the sand-bar which exists at the entrance, and if this can be kept down by the expenditure of a reasonable sum, to such an extent as would very largely increase the discharging power of the natural channel, it will, I think, be admitted on all hands to be a matter of paramount importance that it should be done, and therefore it should, in my opinion, be carefully and maturely considered.

The first step towards a decision as to the proper remedy is a knowledge of the exact nature of the disease, which in this case is the action of the heavy seas which prevail upon this part of the coast for so many months in the year, and which cast up the sand, causing it to accumulate in the form of a formidable ridge or bar across the entrance of the river; were it not for this bar the upland waters would at all times flow unimpeded into the sea opposite Mutwal. The question, therefore, which thus arises is, How can the accumulating action of the sea at this particular part of the coast be neutralised, or, at any rate, kept sufficiently in check to allow the fresh water to overpower it?

Whilst I entertain no doubt as to the principles on which such a neutralising or controlling work should be founded, or generally as to its position and extent, I do not feel in a position to give a design, and consequently am unable to frame an approximate estimate of cost, without the further particulars set forth in the memorandum which is annexed hereto. Furnished with these particulars, I could, if it were desired, frame a design and estimate

for such a work as would, in my opinion, be best adapted to accomplish the object in view; it would then be seen whether the cost would be such as would be justified, having regard to all the circumstances of the case.

After so great an authority has expressed this view on the subject I feel that no further argument on my part is necessary, and propose now only to inquire into "the nature of the disease," and to suggest a "remedy," which I must leave to others to say whether it is "proper" or not.

The disease consists of—

(1) An artificial obstruction: the bridge-of-boats.
(2) The shallow state of the river at the mouth.
(3) The sandbank at the mouth and its cause.
(4) The reef north of Whist Bungalow.

(1) *The Bridge-of-Boats.*

This is not a matter requiring much calculation. At present the river is obstructed by the displacement of the boats which, if we take *a* as the sectional area of each boat immersed and *b* the number of boats, then *a b* is the displacement for the whole bridge, against which we have the sectional area of each pier immersed, which increase as the river rises. On the other hand, the boats hold up many more floating obstructions, such as trees, &c., than the iron pier would, even though the latter may be fended, and therefore the obstruction of the boats in flood time will increase more rapidly than that of the bridge piers.

The difference in current at particular points in the cross section of the river may be neglected, as each obstruction is spread over the whole section of the river.

The advantage gained by the reduction of head of water by displacement can therefore easily be estimated.

I next proceed to items 3 and 4, as item 2 will follow after them.

(3) *The Sandbank at the Mouth of the River.*

We have unfortunately no chart showing the direction of the currents round the coast of Ceylon, but there is undoubtedly a strong sand-carrying current working down from the north. Where it first strikes the coast I do not know, but it is in full working order at the Kelani river, and at every river down to the south of the Island, for it will be noticed that they are all closed by a sandbank starting from the north bank end, and the bar extends south until the water escapes by getting an artificial scour through rocks or from some other natural causes. The formation of the sandbank at the mouth of the Kelani is evidently caused by the sand-carrying current working down the coast meeting the river water working out towards the sea: their junction produces a reduction in velocity and sand deposits, the deposit then goes on as upon an ordinary seashore, and is eventually heaped up by the waves. We find that this bank has thus been extended nearly down to the Whist Bungalow, where the river now escapes through rocks. This is, however, close to the south bank of the river, where the bend in the land deflects the current in a direction partically parallel to the river discharge, which is an additional reason for the opening not sanding up.

To remove this sandbank, or rather to prevent its formation, two methods suggest themselves: either the use of the scour of the river to carry away the bank as soon as it forms, or to divert the place of formation of the bank to some spot where it will not obstruct the mouth of the river. To produce a scour we want a good rise and fall of tide and plenty of backwater, but in Ceylon the difference between high and low water is not more than 2 ft., so that we cannot keep the channel open by scour. We must therefore try and shift the formation of the bank to another place. To do this we must check the velocity of the current and make it deposit its sand. This can be done by making cribs of rough logs, about 10 or 12 ft. wide at bottom and 3 ft. wide at top, of trees roughly fixed together and all at open order, floating the cribs out into position, and filling them with stones. The water thus checked will deposit its sand, which will form a bank on the outside of the cribs and eventually divert the current outside of the reef. The cribs will have to extend from the mainland to the reef. As to the position of the cribs, I think they should be placed about 100 yards north of the north end of the sandbank, and the cribs should, if possible, run end on to the S.W., which will practically be the prolongation of the last bend of the river, as when the river works through the bank it will probably deposit mud, and space should therefore be left for the formation of a mud bank on the inside of the cribs without obstructing the waterway of the river. The sandbank will now be cut, and the best position for this cut will be in continuation of the last reach of the river, or about as shown in the tracing, and when once opened this opening will continually widen itself at every flood when the scouring power of the current is increased. This channel and the river, as far as the bridge-of-boats, will have to be dredged so as to deepen it, and will have to be kept dredged so as to give the river water the maximum power of driving itself into the sea. In this way for every foot of flood in the river the discharge power over the whole sectional area of the opening will be increased, and the extra discharge of the river commenced from the moment the flood water begins to rise. I have only suggested one row of cribs at first, but if necessary a second row will have to be constructed on the south side of the opening, but I hope the water will act as a check on this side.

(4) *The Reef.*

The reef will have in the first instance to be cut through to the necessary width by blasting. It seems to be doubtful whether the reef is soft Pamunugama stone or coral: if the former it will keep itself open, if the latter it might be expected to fill up again, but owing to the channel being subject to the action of fresh water from the river in which the coral insect will not live, it will probably keep itself open and gradually widen out. The reef will not have to be cut much deeper than the mouth of the river.

In Mauritius there is I believe a river about 40 ft. wide, and at the point of discharge there is a coral bank three-quarters of a mile out to sea. The river water works out to this bank and has cut its way clear through the bank, and the tendency of the bank is rather to open out than to contract the opening. At the mouth of the Kelani also there is a decided shrinking in the bank, where the flood water must have struck it when the sandbank was cut open, and near the south bank of the

river where the fresh water constantly discharges. I have had several tries at picking up the bank, but had not yet been able to find it when our work was stopped by the south-west monsoon, but I hope to make further investigation as soon as we can get to work. This, however, would seem to show that this reef must be coral.

(2) *The shallow state of the River at the mouth.*

From the tortuous nature of the river there are alluvial deposits in all directions, so that the depth near the sandbank is only about 3 ft., and therefore, if we only cut the bank, the river bed will still bank up the water, and we shall get nothing like our full power of discharge. The channel will therefore have to be dredged out, so that with the increased scouring power thus gained it will probably widen itself at every flood, keeping to the north channel, and the whole area between the sandbank, the north end of Crow island, and the shore will gradually fill up.

I do not think that these arrangements will entirely stop floods, as that is an impossibility, but I believe the greater power and velocity of discharge thus obtained, acting with the full power of the flood from the moment the water begins to rise, will very much mitigate the extent of the floods, and so shorten their duration that the land may not be damaged, and even perhaps in the future the floods of the Kelani may be of similar value to Ceylon as those of the Nile are to Egypt, and which many of the rivers in China I believe are to its paddy fields.

FRANCIS DAY, Major R.E.,
Acting Surveyor-General.

No. 3.—OPINION OF THE HON. J. J. GRINLINTON.

Portswood, Nuwara Eliya, February 7, 1891.

THE Committee appointed on 4th June, 1889, has hitherto been working on the lines suggested by the Customs and Fisher Mudaliyár (Mr. John Perera) and that of the Atapattu Mudaliyár and another native gentleman in their letter dated 5th March, 1889. Their recommendations have been carried out, but the expense has exceeded the estimates framed by them, and without as yet much advantage to the public.

Their suggestions were well meaning and seemed reasonable, and had the support of the Committee, and had the remedies suggested by them not been tried, it might have been said that the Committee rejected a cheap plan for their own expensive ideas in carrying out the work. The experiments hitherto tried have not therefore been without their value, but I think the time has arrived when the work should be undertaken on scientific principles, and whatever is recommended should be with due regard to providing efficiently for *flood outlets*, and I think that the scope of the Committee's inquiries and work should be in the direction of increasing the means for the *free outlet of water from the river*, and in deepening channels of communication, and also in providing for keeping such open at all times.

With a view to enable the Committee to arrive at conclusions and to forward a report to Government, I support Mr. Dawson's proposal for a survey, and recommend that a complete survey of each bank of the Kelani river be made from the entrance at the canal at Hendala (on I, map) on the north-eastern side to the sandbank bar and on to the sea; and on the south-western bank from the place which I have marked Y to the river's mouth at K, including Crow island, and the sandbank which runs from the river's mouth K to the opposite shore of the river at Lanciawatta and to the sea at that place, marking on the plan the position of the opening made in the sandbank in 1871 during an unusually high flood.

Soundings to be taken across the river at intervals of say a quarter of a chain from a line drawn from the mouth of the Hendala canal (I to Y), on the opposite shore right down to the river's mouth and to the sand bar, the datum line for the soundings being the mean sea-level ascertained by the Surveyor-General's Department under my direction several years ago.

In addition to the soundings in the river, I also recommend that soundings be taken along the sea-beach off the sandbank bar and the mouth of the river to the coral reef, which runs nearly parallel to the bar, and where there is no coral reef out to, say, five fathoms of water.

The survey and soundings of the river will enable us to see where the shallow water and mud banks exist, and what extent should be removed to ensure a free passage of water, also what works would be needed to keep the passages open.

The soundings outside the sandbank bar would enable us to see what we had to deal with there in cutting a permanent mouth to the river and laying cribs filled with stone as done on the Danube, and as recommended by Major Day in his letter of 27th January, 1891, or in constructing "groins" to protect the mouth and to prevent it from silting up.

I am also of opinion that groins thrown out there would have a material effect in keeping sand from being carried along the beach into the Colombo Harbour.

The survey of Crow island would enable the encroachments, if any, to be marked off and disposed of, and it might be found necessary for the Government to acquire the island. The place has been offered for sale by the present owner.

It would in my opinion be impossible to say definitely what should be done in the absence of soundings and sections of the river, and no idea could be given of the best course to follow in deepening the bed or the expense attending the work, without correct soundings to enable quantities and cost to be estimated.

No impediment or obstruction on the bank of the river or in the river should be allowed below the line I, Y.

Further expenditure to cease until it be determined by the Committee what course they will recommend to Government.

The survey and soundings recommended should, in my opinion, precede a report, as I do not think that satisfactory conclusions can be arrived at, and the case laid before Government, with an estimate of the cost of what the Committee may recommend without a complete plan with soundings and sections inside the river from Hendala downwards and soundings outside the sand bar and mouth of the Kelani.

J. J. GRINLINTON.

Memorandum by the Hon. J. J. Grinlinton.

Colombo, June 29, 1891.

THE Government Agent, Western Province, having sent me the file of correspondence on the subject of the inquiry now being made as to the best means of clearing the obstructions at and near the mouth of the Kelani river, and a plan with sections of the mouth of the river having been prepared by the Surveyor-General's Department as suggested by me, I think that the Members of the Committee have now sufficient data to enable them to design and propose some practical measures to Government.

2. From the plan submitted, and which I consider has been executed in a very creditable manner, I can plainly see that, although some little good has been done by the operations hitherto conducted by the Committee, it will, I think, be necessary to entirely alter the scheme.

3. It is evident to me that it would be futile to confine the sphere of operations to the channel running east of Crow island, and that a much larger project will have to be taken in hand to give the necessary relief as a flood outlet, and also to meet the requirements of traffic across the river and through its mouth.

4. There is one thing which should be done at once, preparatory to any extensive improvements being attempted, *i.e.* the acquisition by Government of Crow island, preparatory to reclaiming the whole of the eastern channel running south from a line drawn from P on the bank of the Kelani opposite the mouth of the Hendala canal to the northern point (O) of Crow island. This island was offered to me for sale some time ago, and I believe it could be obtained now and transferred to Government without entailing any additional cost.

5. The rent of the produce of the island would probably go far towards providing the interest on the purchase money if it did not meet it in whole.

6. I would suggest that the Committee meet at the Kelani as soon as the floods in the river have subsided, and that the Members see for themselves how far the recent high floods have been effectual in removing the obstacles in the channel east of Crow island and at the bar, and at the meeting I shall be glad to hear the views of the other Members of Committee and to submit my own, which I have partly formulated.

7. I desire to make the scheme as effectual as possible as a flood outlet, and at the same time to meet a portion of the expenditure by reclaiming and selling or renting useless spaces, and also to make the mouth of the river navigable and available for traffic by the time the Northern Arm is completed.

8. When the other Members of Committee have seen the plan I should be obliged if it were returned to me, to enable me to complete my notes according as I may have time to do so; or if I could be favoured with a tracing of the plan I would prefer it.

9. It will I think be necessary to take some more soundings in the sea—southward from where they have been left off opposite Whist Bungalow—showing the reef right up Mutwal point, from whence the Northern Arm is to be carried out. In fact right up to a line running from Mutwal point to the lighthouse at end of the South-Western Breakwater, and I would suggest that they be taken and laid down on an extension of the plan as soon as the weather will admit of it. We are likely to have suitable weather towards the end of July and in August next.

J. J. GRINLINTON.

The Hon. J. J. Grinlinton to the Hon. the Government Agent, Western Province.

Colombo, July 28, 1891.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to return the file of correspondence received with your letter No. 2,231 of 24th instant, and in reference to the letter from the Director of Public Works dated 13th July, I have the honour to refer that gentleman to paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 of my memorandum of 29th June, and to the annexed copy of remark which I have recently made on official papers circulated by the Harbour Board.

I think that the paragraphs referred to and the remark on the Harbour Board papers clearly indicate what I would do were it in my power to see the work carried out, and that to enable it to be done, the acquisition of Crow island would be essential; but even if the project I have in view were never carried out, and only the deepening and improvement of the channels effected, I think that as a public measure Crow island should be acquired, and whatever money is spent on the channels and in the improvement of that part of the river would to some extent be returned to Government in the enhanced value of their property.

As the Director of Public Works agrees with my proposal in paragraph 9 of my memorandum of 29th June, I think that the Surveyor-General should be requested to have the work undertaken as early as it may be convenient to begin it.

I have folded up the plan and enclosed it in the file of papers, as when I received it two days ago it had been crushed in transit, not being enclosed in a tin case.

I am, &c.,

J. J. GRINLINTON.

Copy of Remark referred to.

I am a Member of a Committee on the improvement of the Kelani-ganga, and I would here venture to remark that, if a project I have in view in respect to providing for flood outlets, and making the mouth of the Kelani navigable for some craft, comes to anything, the services of the Merak (if repaired), or of some other dredger could be profitably employed when not required for Harbour work. I find from recent surveys and soundings taken at my suggestion at the coral reef outside the sandbank at the mouth of the Kelani that in some places there is sufficient depth of water over the coral reef to admit of floating the Merak over it in fine weather, and I hope some day to see her or another dredger at work in and at a new mouth to the Kelani river. If coasting and other vessels of light draught could be moved into the river the fresh water would soon remove the "barnacles" which are so destructive to vessels in these waters.

The Hon. J. J. Grinlinton to the Hon. the Government Agent, Colombo.

Colombo, August 14, 1891.

SIR,—IN reference to the discussion on the improvement of the mouth of the Kelani river which took place yesterday afternoon in Committee at the office of the Director of Public Works (present: yourself; Major Day, R.E.; Mr. MacBride, C.M.G.; and myself), and to the allusion I made to a memorandum which I had sent home to Mr. Mitchell in reply to questions put to me at the desire of Sir John Coode, I think it would be well that what I said should be placed on record, so that there may be no misunderstanding in respect to the scheme I advocate for the improvement of the mouth of the Kelani. The other matters touched on in my memorandum sent for Sir John Coode's information may or may not be interesting to the Committee, but as they form part of my replies on an important public question, I have included them in the extracts herewith.

The surveys and soundings already made by the Survey Department of the river near its mouth and of the shore in front of the sandbank bar, including the coral reef, prove beyond any doubt that the mouth of the river can be made navigable; but until the further surveys and soundings I have asked for be made, namely, from the place where the work stopped just outside the southern end of the sandbank bar to the site of the proposed Northern Arm running out from Mutwal point, I do not think it would be wise to determine on the exact position of the two groins which I think should be thrown out from wherever it may be decided to make a permanent mouth to the Kelani river.

Much will depend on the section of the coral reef between the sandbank bar off Whist Bungalow and Mutwal point, and the depth of water along that part of the shore.

May I request that you will be so good as to add this paper to the file and that you send it on to Major Day, who, I believe, is the Member of the Board who is next to have the papers.

I am, &c.,

J. J. GRINLINTON.

Extracts referred to above.

In answer to Sir John Coode's questions:—

Surface drainage, which carries with it a good deal of filth, finds its way into the Harbour by means of two large drains: one in the Fort and one near St. John's Warehouse in the Pettah, and also by smaller drains. My cure for this would be a large drain running parallel to the shore of the inner harbour, and then round by the reclamation to Mutwal and as the drain would have but a slight fall I would assist the discharge outside the Northern Arm by mechanical power, the details of which I need not enter into with an Engineer of Sir John Coode's fame.

You may be told that having the Harbour open to the north, that what finds its way into the Harbour now goes out with the tide. I do not think so. The rise and fall of tide are very slight, and the set in of wind, as well as of the swell, being in all monsoons more or less into the Harbour, the filth is driven on to the inner shore, where it is lost in the sand and water.

In reference to the land beyond Mutwal point. The buildings are Rock House (Mr. Cremer's residence), built on a large ledge of rock which extends along the shore to Cliff House (Bosanquet's); Modera House (now occupied by Roman Catholic Priests); the Mosque; and on to the high ground to the north and north west of St. James's Church. There is an immense quantity of rock all along there. A fortune might be made by acquiring these properties, and after removing the rock (*on a design to meet the disposal of the property in question*) and with an extension of the *reclamation* along the shore towards the mouth of the Kelani, this part of Colombo might be made into a "Brighton."

There is not much rock at the place selected for the Graving Dock at Uplands, which latter is still available; but the earth will be most useful in reclaiming the foreshore.

My reference above to the mouth of the Kelani leads me to think that a Minute I wrote on the Harbour Board Papers a few days ago may not be uninteresting to you, as a Member of the Board, and also to Sir John Coode.

The project I have in my head for flood outlets at the mouth of the Kelani, and the establishment of a permanent mouth there, with groins thrown out sufficiently far to pass the coral reef, will I hope be carried out some day ..... If the groins I mention be thrown out into the sea, they will prevent any wash of sand from the north going on to the proposed Breakwater.

Please send my memorandum herein of 25th instant on to Sir John Coode. It is at his disposal.

Suggestions by the Hon. J. J. Grinlinton.

Colombo, September 11, 1891.

SUGGESTIONS for improving the flood outlets of the Kelani-ganga, and making the entrance to the river navigable from the sea for coasting and other vessels of comparatively light draught.

1. I observe that there is a general concurrence of opinion between the proposals made by Major Day, R.E., in his minute of 25th August, and those made in my memoranda of 7th February, 29th June, 28th July and 11th August attached to the file No. 942, on the "Silting at the mouth of the Kelani-ganga."

2. The line proposed by Major Day for the deep channel, and for the cutting through the sand bank bar, are carried a little further north than the position which I would assign to both. The cutting through the sandbank should, in my opinion, follow in direct continuation the course of the river, which is more to the south than that marked by Major Day on the tracing which accompanied his minute. In fact I think it should be almost identical with the cut made through the sandbank during the great flood of 1871.

I was glad to see, on re-reading the Flood Outlet Sessional Papers (1873 to 1880), which I had not looked at for several years, that the eminent Harbour Engineer, Sir John Coode, in his report of June, 1880 (from which Major Day has quoted in his minute), preferred utilising the natural channel of the Kelani for facilitating the escape of flood waters into the sea, than making one or more artificial outlets for the river.

3. The channel outside the sand bank bar into the sea and past the coral or sand stone reef into deep water need not necessarily be in direct continuation of the channel in the river. The selection of a site for this channel should, I think, depend first on the set in of the south-west monsoon wave and the direction of the force of the wind during that monsoon, so as *not* to have the mouth of the channel directly open to both. The determination of the site of this outer channel had, I think, better remain in abeyance until the surveys and soundings have been made of the reef from where the work stopped outside the sand bank bar up to the proposed site for the Northern Arm from Mutwal point.*

On the completion of the surveys and soundings Sir John Coode's opinion on the selection of the outer channel would of course be of great value.

4. I shall now recapitulate the main recommendations I have from time to time made.†

First.—That "Crow island" be acquired by Government at as early a date as possible, as the improvements suggested would greatly increase the value of that property, and it is desirable that Government should reap such advantage as may be obtained consequent on the expenditure which must be incurred in reclaiming the eastern channel, in providing for flood outlets, and making the river navigable from the sea. The island would be a most desirable adjunct in connection with the improvements indicated herein.

Second.—That the deepening of the narrow channel south-east of Crow island be abandoned. The channel cannot be kept open without constant expenditure, and it will silt up as fast as it is cleared. Major Day, in his letter of 27th January last, has very clearly expressed his opinion on this point.

I would fill in the whole of the south-eastern channel from a line drawn from O at Mattakkuliya to the northern point of Crow island, and down to the shallow water close to the southern end of the island.‡

Third.—I would at once deepen the main channel north-west of Crow island from the sandbank bar right up to the bridge-of-boats, filling up the south-eastern channel from the material removed from the main channel, and raising the low portions of Crow island.

Fourth.—Whenever the site of the main channel outside the sandbank bar shall have been determined, I propose that two groins be thrown out from the cutting at the sandbank bar, which is to be the new permanent mouth of the river, to the coral or sand stone reef, and on to the five-fathom line. These groins will effectually protect the channel from the silt always carried along the coast southward, and they will enable the river to be navigated from the main harbour and from the sea.§

I may be in error, but I am afraid that the "cribs" proposed by Major Day, and which are said to have been effectual on the Danube, would hardly be sufficiently permanent to resist the force of the waves and wind at the burst of the south-west monsoon, nor would they, I think, keep out the sand carried along the sea-coast.

Fifth.—Simultaneously with the construction of the groins I would open out the coral or sandstone reef to a depth of five fathoms in the channel between the two groins.

5. The paramount objects to be gained by the project suggested are, the providing of a permanent and more capacious outlet for the waters of the Kelani-ganga, thus relieving a vast extent of country lying near the Kelani river from annual inundations which last for many days at a time, and which entail great hardship and loss on the owners of property, and also greatly impede the traffic on the public roads for 18 miles along and near the banks of the river for weeks at a time, at some seasons of the year.

6. Next to the foregoing may be considered the improvement of the navigation of the Kelani-ganga. A fine river of great importance, but not utilised except to a very limited extent for traffic, whereas, if improved, it might be made a highway for at *least* 18 miles and upwards from Colombo, and if the mouth of the river were deepened and protected so as to admit of the entrance into it of sea-going craft, the benefit of such an improvement would be incalculable, as not alone could the lower part of the river be used for the discharge and loading of vessels of comparatively light draught, but the fresh water would enable the barnacles, which are most destructive and impede the sailing of vessels, to be removed from their hulls.

7. The hulls of all vessels, dredgers, tugs, steam launches, cargo and passenger boats used in the Colombo Harbour are coated with barnacles, which could be easily removed were it possible to take them into fresh water for a week every six months.

8. I enclose a tracing marked × to illustrate what I propose in filling in and reclaiming the shallow channel between Crow island and the south-eastern bank or mainland at Mattakkuliya and Mutwal, and also to indicate the line of channel inside the river which should be deepened, and the site of the proposed cutting through the sandbank bar.

J. J. GRINLINTON.

* *Vide* my memorandum of 29th June, 1891, paragraph 9, and that of 14th August.

† *Vide* my memorandum of 7th February, paragraphs 4 and 5 of my memorandum of 29th June, also my memoranda of 28th July and 14th August, 1891.

‡ *Vide* tracing marked × and memorandum of 29th June.

§ See memoranda quoted against previous paragraphs, more particularly that of 14th August, 1891.

II.—1893.

DISTRICT HOSPITALS MORTALITY COMMISSION.

REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS appointed to ascertain the true causes of the high rate of Mortality among Immigrant Labourers employed on Estates, indicated by the Returns received from Hospitals established under the Estates Medical Aid Ordinances, and to recommend remedies therefor.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:

PRINTED BY H. C. COTTLE, ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

To be Purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, Price Re. 1.

1893.

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COMMISSION.

IN the Name of Her Majesty VICTORIA, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith.

By His Excellency Sir ARTHUR ELIBANK HAVELOCK, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Ceylon, with the Dependencies thereof.

A. E. HAVELOCK.

To the Hon. PHILIP ARTHUR TEMPLER, Government Agent of the Central Province; ALEXANDER MURRAY ASHMORE, Esq., Government Agent of the Province of Sabaragamuwa; Doctor JOHN D. MACDONALD; GILES F. WALKER, Esq.; A. MELVILLE WHITE, Esq.; A. W. LLOYD, Esq.

GREETING.

WHEREAS We deem it expedient that a Commission should issue to ascertain the true causes of the high rate of mortality among immigrant labourers employed on estates, indicated by the returns received from hospitals established under the Estates Medical Aid Ordinances, and to recommend remedies therefor:

Now know Ye that We, the said Governor, reposing great trust and confidence in your prudence, ability, and fidelity, have, with the advice of Our Executive Council, in pursuance of the powers in Us vested by the Ordinance No. 9 of 1872, nominated, constituted, and appointed, and by these presents do nominate, constitute, and appoint you, PHILIP ARTHUR TEMPLER, ALEXANDER MURRAY ASHMORE, JOHN D. MACDONALD, GILES F. WALKER, A. MELVILLE WHITE, and A. W. LLOYD, to be Our Commissioners for the purpose aforesaid, with authority to exercise all the powers which Commissioners under the said Ordinance may lawfully use and exercise.

And We do hereby authorise and empower you, Our said Commissioners, to make all necessary inquiries into the said matter, and to report to Us under your hands, within two months from this date, or so much earlier as may be possible, upon the matter referred to you as aforesaid.

Given at Colombo, under the Seal of this Island, this Twenty-fourth day of September, 1892.

By His Excellency's command,

J. A. SWETTENHAM,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

DISTRICT HOSPITALS MORTALITY COMMISSION.

REPORT of the Commission appointed by Government to inquire into the Mortality of Immigrant Labourers in Hospitals.

In submitting their report, the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the true causes of the high rate of mortality among immigrant labourers employed on estates, as indicated by the returns received from hospitals established under the Estates Medical Aid Ordinances, and to recommend remedies therefor, beg to assure Your Excellency that they have endeavoured to obtain the fullest and most authoritative information on the subject, and that they have most carefully considered the evidence submitted to them. The Commissioners brought it to Your Excellency's notice that the Commission as originally issued apparently required consideration of general mortality on estates. As that was not Your Excellency's intention you were pleased to limit the scope of the inquiry to the mortality of Tamil labourers sent to hospital (Appendix III.).

2. The history of medical aid to estate labourers has been fully detailed by the Commissioners appointed in 1878. The Ordinances Nos. 17 of 1880 and 9 of 1882, which were the result of that Commission, are those under which medical aid is still rendered to immigrant labourers on estates, and the Commissioners have much pleasure in placing on record their opinion that the law on this subject is, so far as it is practicable, being ably and considerately administered, and is giving satisfaction to the Planters.

3. The Commissioners are satisfied on examination of the hospital statistics laid before them, extending over the nine years 1883 to 1891, that the death-rate among immigrant labourers in the hospitals has been unduly high. During the period in question the average mortality of estate labourers treated in the District Hospitals, and in Civil Hospitals constituted District Hospitals, has been 20·87 per cent., double the usual death-rate in hospitals in general.

4. The mortality of the mixed races treated in the same hospitals for the same period has been 7·42 per cent., which is rather below the average of hospitals in general. A tabular statement of the mortality, and a statement of the actual numbers treated and died in 1890 and 1891, will be found in Appendix II. The Commissioners are of opinion that the difference between the rates of mortality of the mixed races and the immigrant Malabars is not a true measure of the excess. The mortality should be compared with the ordinary hospital mortality—*i.e.*, 10 per cent.—and not with the mortality of the mixed races, the low percentage among whom has not been accounted for.

5. The Commission examined the Principal Civil Medical Officer, ten Medical Officers in charge of Hospitals, and fifty-two Agents and Managers of estates. The questions submitted to the witnesses were directed to ascertaining the experience of Planters and Medical Officers as to—

(*a*) The attention shown to sick coolies by Superintendents;
(*b*) The methods adopted to ascertain whether coolies were seriously ill or not;
(*c*) The willingness or reluctance of coolies to go to hospital;
(*d*) The diseases which caused the high mortality;

and the opinion of Planters as to—

(*e*) A scheme for the introduction of estate dispensaries, which was laid before them in detail; and,
(*f*) The proper apportionment of the cost of the adoption of such a scheme.

6. The Commission recognise the earnest wish of Planters to do the best they can for the sanitary condition of their coolies, and have little doubt that the scheme they are about to propose, which has been found in the instances quoted below to work satisfactorily, will find general acceptance, and will be readily, although of necessity gradually, introduced throughout the planting districts.

7. The evidence shows that the objection of the cooly to go to hospital is almost as strong as ever, and is founded on the following causes:—

(i.) Separation from friends, sometimes aggravated by the distance of the hospital from the estate.
(ii.) Caste prejudices, high caste coolies objecting to have their food cooked by any but a high caste cooly.
(iii.) Fear of dying in hospital, the belief being prevalent amongst estate labourers that a cooly is sent to die there instead of on the estate.
(iv.) The cooly's innate dislike of living in large, clean, well-ventilated rooms, which hospital residence necessitates, and his dislike to hospital discipline.

Almost all the witnesses were unanimous in the opinion that, owing to this strong objection, coolies are sent to hospital at a much later period in the course of their illness than they should be, and that the high rate of mortality in hospitals is due to the advanced stage of the disease prior to admission: and in this opinion the Commissioners concur.

8. Some diversity of opinion exists among Planters as to the extent to which these prejudices may be resisted by coercing the cooly into hospital when ill. Coercion is undoubtedly

exercised in some instances, but a large majority of Planters consider it unjustifiable. In the later stages, when the illness has become serious, the resistance of the cooly and his friends ceases to be effective, and the patient is removed to hospital.

9. As to the diseases which principally contribute to hospital mortality, it will be seen from the statements annexed (Appendix II.) that a large percentage of deaths is due to bowel complaints; and in making the suggestion which will be found later in the report, the Commission are largely influenced by this fact, as it points to the necessity for providing greater facilities for early treatment, to which they believe that such cases would readily yield.

At present this form of illness is aggravated by other causes: the use of native remedies, which the Commission find to be largely availed of, the failure of the cooly in this as in all cases to recognise that he is ill in the early stages, and his neglect to adopt any dietary precautions when treated in his own lines.

10. The Commissioners have had their attention called to the existence of estate dispensaries in Uva, Maskeliya, &c., and invite attention to the evidence of Mr. Alex. T. Rettie, of Spring Valley estate, of Mr. J. N. Campbell, of Moray estate, and Mr. A. C. Smail, of Kitulmula. On the existence and successful working of the dispensaries therein described, the Commission found their recommendation that dispensaries be generally established for suitable groups of estates.

The Commissioners consider, Mr. White dissenting, that an equitable distribution of the cost of this proposal would be that the salary of the dispenser and the cost of dispensary building should be provided by the estates, the cost of medicines and equipment being borne by the Medical Fund.

11. The Commission carefully considered whether this scheme should be voluntary and worked through the Planters' Associations, or whether legislation, following the lines of the Branch Roads Ordinance, No. 6 of 1871, should be offered to the planting community to enable them to exercise a limited compulsion in carrying out the scheme. On the whole they are of opinion that before legislating it would be better to lay the scheme before the Planters, and to leave them to work out its details for themselves in such manner as their own experience may dictate; and the Commission recommend that, if the scheme in its general aspects is satisfactorily worked Government should be content therewith, and give the Planters all the assistance that can reasonably be expected.

12. The Commission recognise the fact that the *personnel* required for a scheme of this kind cannot be provided immediately, and its introduction must be gradual; this being, in the opinion of the Commission, an additional reason for not asking for legislative interference.

13. The Commission venture to hope that this simple and inexpensive proposal above outlined will prove acceptable to Your Excellency's Government, and effectual in gradually lessening the hospital mortality.

P. A. TEMPLER.
A. M. ASHMORE.
J. D. MACDONALD.
GILES F. WALKER.
A. MELVILLE WHITE.
A. W. LLOYD.

DISSENT.

I DISSENT from the proposal adopted by the other Commissioners, viz., that the salary of dispensers and cost of erection of dispensaries should be defrayed by estates, for these reasons:—

(1) No principle has ever been brought forward which would justify even the present distribution of the cost of medical aid to estate labourers, nor has any reason that I know of been stated for saddling the employer with the increased cost of the proposed dispensary scheme.

(2) The Medical Aid Fund is yearly increasing, and seems likely to continue to increase in amount for some time.

(3) The general tenor of the evidence is opposed to the proposal adopted by the majority of the Commission. A large majority of the witnesses are of opinion that either (*a*) the cost of further medical aid should throw no additional burden on the employer of labour on estates, or (*b*) that the Government and the employer should continue to share the cost in the proportion now existing, or (*c*) that Government is wholly liable for the cost.

(4) Though medicines under the scheme proposed are to be supplied by Government free to the individual applying for them, the cost of these medicines is to be charged to the Medical Aid Fund; and, as it is only reasonable to suppose that if the proposed dispensary scheme have the success which the Commission anticipate, there will be a diminution in hospital charges, there will thus be no increased cost whatever to Government, and the whole of the increased cost of further medical aid will fall on employers in the shape of dispensers' salaries and cost of erection of dispensaries.

(5) Those dispensaries already established have been so established *privately* and *voluntarily*, because the employers, under the present law, could not get their coolies attended to in accordance with their ideas of humanity; and as this dispensary scheme is in no way to do away with the present system of medical aid, but is in fact a mere improvement and extension of the present system, I fail to see any good reason for altering the incidence of the cost of medical aid or for increasing the charge upon employers of labour on estates.

A. MELVILLE WHITE.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

Kandy, October 13, 1892.—Present: The Hon. P. A. Templer, in the chair; A. M. Ashmore, Esq.; Giles F. Walker, Esq.; A. Melville White, Esq.; A. W. Lloyd, Esq.; J. D. Macdonald, Esq., M.D.

The Commission arranged as to the hospitals to be visited and the witnesses to be examined in the course of this inquiry in the Kandy District.

The Commission then adjourned till the 7th proximo.

Kandy, November 7, 1892.—Present: The Hon. P. A. Templer, in the chair; A. M. Ashmore, Esq.; Giles F. Walker, Esq.; A. Melville White, Esq.; A. W. Lloyd, Esq.; J. D. Macdonald, Esq., M.D.

Read and confirmed Minutes of last Meeting.
List of questions to be submitted to witnesses drawn up
Visited the Civil Hospital, Kandy.

Witnesses examined.—Dr. Gratiaen; Dr. Keyt: W. D. Gibbon, Esq.; E. Young, Esq.; S. Shelley, Esq.; T. A. Spence, Esq.

Commission adjourned until following day.

Kandy, November 8, 1892.—Present: A. M. Ashmore, Esq., in the chair; Giles F. Walker, Esq.; A. Melville White, Esq.; A. W. Lloyd, Esq.; J. D. Macdonald, Esq., M.D.

Witnesses examined.—Gordon Pyper, Esq.; A. C. Smail, Esq.

Commission adjourned to meet at Mátalé on the 10th instant.

Mátalé, November 10, 1892.—Present: A. M. Ashmore, Esq., in the chair; Giles F. Walker, Esq.; A. Melville White, Esq.; A. W. Lloyd, Esq.; J. D. Macdonald, Esq., M.D.

The Commission inspected the Mátalé Civil Hospital.

Witnesses examined.—Dr. Carbery; James Westland, Esq.; Joseph Fraser, Esq.; James Anderson, Esq.; William Milne, Esq.; L. B. H. Dickenson, Esq.

Commission adjourned until the 12th instant to meet at Gampola.

Gampola, November 12, 1892.—Present: The Hon. P. A. Templer, in the chair; Giles F. Walker, Esq.; A. M. Ashmore, Esq.; A. W. Lloyd, Esq.; J. D. Macdonald, Esq., M.D.

Commission inspected the Gampola Hospital.

Witnesses examined.—Dr. Wijesekara and Thomas Smith, Esq.

Commission adjourned until the 14th instant to meet at Kelebokka.

Kelebokka, November 14, 1892.—Present: The Hon. P. A. Templer, in the chair; A. M. Ashmore, Esq.; A. Melville White, Esq.; J. D. Macdonald, Esq., M.D.

The Commission visited and inspected the district hospital.

Witnesses examined.—Dr. Van Twest; Thomas Hodgson, Esq.; M. H. Thomas, Esq.; Frank J. Hadden, Esq.; Hastings Clarke, Esq.

The Commission adjourned until the 9th proximo to meet at Nuwara Eliya.

Nuwara Eliya, December 9, 1892.—Present: The Hon. P. A. Templer, in the chair; Giles F. Walker, Esq.; A. Melville White, Esq.; A. M. Ashmore, Esq.; A. W. Lloyd, Esq.; J. D. Macdonald, Esq., M.D.

Witnesses examined.—J. H. Starey, Esq.; A. L. Cross, Esq.; Dr. Craib.

Commission adjourned until next day.

Nuwara Eliya, December 10, 1892.—Present: The Hon. P. A. Templer, in the chair; A. M. Ashmore, Esq.; Giles F. Walker, Esq.; A. Melville White, Esq.; A. W. Lloyd, Esq.; J. D. Macdonald, Esq., M.D.

Witnesses examined.—G. M. Ballardie, Esq.; W. H. Walker, Esq.; J. W. Gosset, Esq.; J. C. Dunbar, Esq.; E. Grinlinton, Esq.; W. P. Halliley, Esq.

The Commission adjourned until the 12th.

Nuwara Eliya, December 12, 1892.—Present: The Hon. P. A. Templer, in the chair; A. M. Ashmore, Esq.; Giles F. Walker, Esq.; A. Melville White, Esq.; A. W. Lloyd, Esq.; J. D. Macdonald, Esq., M.D.

Witnesses examined.—W. S. Thomas, Esq.; J. Fraser, Esq.; E. F. Messervy, Esq.; J. G. Hayes, Esq.; J. N. Campbell, Esq.; J. R. Hughes, Esq.

The Commission adjourned to meet at Norwood on the 14th.

Norwood, December 14, 1892.—Present: The Hon. P. A. Templer, in the chair; A. M. Ashmore, Esq.; Giles F. Walker, Esq.; A. Melville White, Esq.; J. D. Macdonald, Esq., M.D.

Witnesses examined.—Dr. Meerwald; Dr. Heynsberg; W. Forbes Laurie, Esq.; T. S. Dobree, Esq.; A. W. S. Sackville, Esq.; H. P. Roberts, Esq.; H. Gordon, Esq.; A. G. Layard, Esq.; D. Kerr, Esq.; W. Megginson, Esq.

Commission adjourned until the following day.

Norwood, December 15, 1892.—Present: The Hon. P. A. Templer, in the chair; A. M. Ashmore, Esq.; Giles F. Walker, Esq.; A. Melville White, Esq.; A. W. Lloyd, Esq.; J. D. Macdonald, Esq., M.D.

Witnesses examined.—J. G. Macfarlane, Esq.; Keith Rollo, Esq.; P. F. Fowke, Esq.; S. E. Tench, Esq.; W. Agar, Esq.; Geo. Greig, Esq.

The Commission adjourned until January 9, 1893, to meet at Nuwara Eliya.

Nuwara Eliya, January 9 *and* 10, 1893.—Present: A. M. Ashmore, Esq., in the chair; Giles F. Walker, Esq.; A. Melville White, Esq.; A. W. Lloyd, Esq.; J. D. Macdonald, Esq., M.D.

Witnesses examined.—Dr. Thornhill; J. Bisset, Esq.; Dr. Griffin; Alex. T. Rettie, Esq.; Geo. Osborne, Esq.; H. O. Hoseason, Esq.; Dr. W. R. Kynsey, C.M.G.; C. Ross Wright, Esq.

The Commission adjourned to meet again at Kandy on February 16, 1893.

Kandy, February 16, 1893.—Present: The Hon. P. A. Templer, in the chair; A. M. Ashmore, Esq.; Giles F. Walker, Esq.; A. Melville White, Esq.; J. D. Macdonald, Esq., M.D.

Drafted the report.

Adjourned to meet again at Nuwara Eliya on April 1.

Nuwara Eliya, April 1, 1893.—Present: The Hon. P. A. Templer, in the chair; A. M. Ashmore, Esq; Giles F. Walker, Esq.; A. Melville White, Esq.; A. W. Lloyd, Esq.; J. D. Macdonald, Esq., M.D.

The report was finally revised, adopted, and ordered to be printed.

Resolved unanimously.—Before separating, this Commission desires to record its sense of the great obligation it is under to Dr. Macdonald for the very careful and able manner in which he has performed the duties devolving on him as Secretary of the Commission; and it further desires that this resolution may be forwarded to Government with an expression of hope on the part of the Commission that Dr. Macdonald's services will be suitably recognised and rewarded by the Government.

The Commission adjourned *sine die.*

QUESTIONS FOR PLANTING WITNESSES.

1. How long have you been connected with planting?

2. Is as much medical attention given to coolies by Superintendents now as before the introduction of any Medical Ordinance?

3. Are cases of illness always reported to you when, or soon after, they occur?

4. Is it possible for a cooly to be ill for any length of time without your knowledge?

5. What means have you of daily ascertaining what proportion of your force of labourers is confined to the lines by illness?

6. What steps do you, as Superintendent, take daily to ascertain—

   (*a*) What number actually sick there are on the estate under your charge?
   (*b*) Whether those reported as confined to the lines by illness are seriously or only slightly ill?

7. Do your Kanganies report, as required by law, cases of sickness in their gangs?

8. What is your experience of the willingness or otherwise of sick coolies to go to the Hospital?

9. Is there a prejudice against going, and if so, from what does this arise? Is any preference shown for native treatment?

10. Is this prejudice in your experience being gradually overcome?

11. Do you consider the general treatment of coolies in hospital is suited to their feelings and habits? If not, what alterations and improvements can you suggest?

12. Are you of opinion that if estate dispensaries were established for groups of estates, aggregating about 2,000 acres, with a qualified dispenser in attendance, the objection of coolies would be lessened owing to their being treated nearer to their own homes and their employer, and with greater facilities for being visited by their employer and relations?

13. What is the cost per acre of the present scheme on estates under your supervision, including Hospital charges, medicines, and fees paid for visiting the estates?

14. How far do you consider an employer is fairly chargeable with the cost of medical attendance upon coolies?

15. Ought a cooly to bear any part of the cost himself, and if so, would this make him appreciate the value of medical attendance better, or the reverse?

16. Have instances come under your notice in which the inferior grade of Medical Officers have proved themselves unable to deal with cases coming to them for treatment?

17. Have you any suggestion to make which you think would be of value to the Commission?

QUESTIONS FOR MEDICAL WITNESSES.

1. How long have you been practising among coolies?

2. Do you consider the death-rate among Malabar coolies admitted to hospital excessive? With the figures of what other countries have you made comparison?

3. What in your opinion is the cause of the excessive mortality?

4. In your hospital, of the total number of Malabar cases treated, what percentages were treated for—

(*a*) Bowel complaints (excluding cholera);
(*b*) Dropsy;
(*c*) Debility;
(*d*) Pneumonia;

and what percentage of the cases respectively died in 1890?

Can you give the same figures for the mixed races?

5. Is it possible for you to attend efficiently both to your hospital duties, and to visit patients on estates?

6. Do deaths take place on estates before the Medical Officer has time to respond to the call of the Superintendent, owing to the former being absent on other duties?

7. Can you give us any information as to the diet of the cooly at his own home on the coast? Or as to facilities for their obtaining medical advice? And how such facilities are availed of?

8. Is it your opinion that recent arrivals from India on estates contribute an undue proportion to hospital mortality? If so, can you describe the reasons for this state of things?

9. Comparing new arrivals in Ceylon with those who have been here for some time, does it not appear to you that the food, habits, and life of the cooly on estates agree with him?

10. What is the average number of days in hospital for cases of Malabar coolies from estates ending fatally, and for those discharged?

11. From whose information is the entry made, "Number of days ill previous to admission," on the receipt given to the Superintendent by the Medical Officer for the patient?

12. Do you allow that certain cases of illness may be severe, even dangerous, without appearing so to the unprofessional eye?

ERRATA.

Headings to odd pages. Appendix I., *for* "Cooly Mortality Commission" *read* "District Hospitals Mortality Commission."

Page 5, column 1, line 36, *for* "well-to-do" *read* "well to do so."

Page 9, column 1, lines 35, 46, and 48, *for* "Po'ugalla" *read* "Poengalla."

Page 9, column 2, line 81, *for* "or diet" *read* "of diet."

Page 9, column 2, line 89, *for* "flesh" *read* "fish."

Page 11, column 2, line 10, *for* "is slow" *read* "is low."

Page 28, column 2, line 22, *for* "no not" *read* "do not."

Page 31, column 1, line 50, *delete* "it" *after* "cured."

Page 42, column 2, line 80, *for* "manager" *read* "managers."

APPENDIX.

I.—MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Kandy Hospital, November 7, 1892, 8 a.m.

Present:—Hon. P. A. Templer, Chairman; A. M. Ashmore, Esq.; Giles F. Walker, Esq.; A. Melville White, Esq.; A. H. Lloyd, Esq.; J. D. Macdonald, Esq., M.D.

The Commission first inspected all the wards of the hospital and then proceeded to examine witnesses.

DR. GRATIAEN, Assistant Colonial Surgeon.

By the Chairman.—The number of estate coolies treated in the hospital in 1889 was 342 and of mixed races 2,479. The number of fatal cases among estate coolies was 82 and among mixed races 165. The percentage of deaths of estate coolies was 23·97 and of mixed races 6·65. In 1890, 329 estate coolies were treated and 2,265 of mixed races. The number of deaths among estate coolies was 85 and among mixed races 136. The percentage of deaths of estate coolies was 25·83 and of the mixed races 6. In 1891 the number of estate coolies treated was 358 and of mixed races 2,186, the number of coolies who died being 83 and of the mixed races 134. The percentage of deaths of estate coolies was 23·18 and of mixed races 6·12. In the first three quarters of this year, that is, up to the end of September, the number of estate coolies treated was 211, of whom 44 died, making a percentage of 20·8 per cent.; the number of mixed races treated was 1,455, of whom 122 died, making a percentage of 8·38. So that for the nine months of this year there is an improvement in the percentage of deaths. This statement which I hand in (Appendix II., Table A.) shows Malabars exclusive of estate coolies, and the figures I have quoted refer to the estate coolies only. Those sent in by the police have dropped out of gangs. Asked: To what do you attribute the heavy percentage of mortality? Witness replied—In the first place, to the poor physique of a large number of coolies who come from the Coast.

Mr. Walker.—You mean that the majority of admissions are new coolies?

Witness.—A great many of them.

Mr. Walker.—The larger percentage of them?

Witness.—I cannot say the larger percentage, but the larger number of them.

By Mr. Ashmore.—I do not keep any figures showing the length of time the coolies have come from the Coast. Those who do come, however, are new coolies.

The second cause to which I attribute the high mortality is the hardships the coolies undergo on the long journey before reaching the estates. I have travelled along the North road, and what I have stated has come under my own personal observation. They have long marches, sleep out at nights exposed, and get wet. The third cause is the nature of the diet they are accustomed to.

By Mr. White.—The diet affects them in this way, that it is wanting in flesh-forming material.

Dr. Macdonald.—Is it not better on the estates than on the Coast? Do they get better food on the Coast?

Witness.—I do not know what the mortality is there, but I suppose it would be much the same as here, and the same cause would operate. They mainly eat rice.

By the Chairman.—With regard to the estate cases that are sent up, I do not mean that the majority come to me before they have been to the estate at all, and while on their way to the estates. They are recent arrivals who have been a short time on the estates, and then they come to me. They would not be included among the estate coolies if they had not gone to the estates. In fact, I do not think they would come at all unless they had cholera or diarrhœa. They would go to their estates. None among those who are admitted as estate coolies but have been on an estate for a shorter or longer period. The others would be picked up by the police.

Mr. Lloyd.—You admit that the physique of the cooly improves on this rice diet that they get on estates.

Witness.—Yes, I think so. Those who have been long on estates seem to be healthier than the new arrivals; but still I think that through their diet they are not so able to stand diseases as those who live on flesh.

Mr. Walker.—That would come under the second reason.

Witness.—Another reason is their objection to go to hospital until the disease was often too far advanced to to be amenable to treatment.

By Mr. Ashmore.—I have this experience of their objection to go to hospital: that very often when you go to estates and tell coolies to go to hospital they refuse to go. They do not like leaving their people. They prefer being among their own people.

Mr. Ashmore.—Is that a reason they give, or a supposition of your own?

Witness.—That is a supposition, but they refuse to go.

By Dr. Macdonald.—If they came earlier the mortality would decidedly be less.

By Mr. Lloyd.—I cannot say how many of those recommended for hospital treatment by me refused to come. I keep no record, but still a large number refuse. Sometimes a letter is received from a superintendent to say that a cooly will not go.

By Mr. Ashmore.—The Tamil cooly suffers a good deal more from bowel complaints than others. We get more admissions of Tamil coolies for bowel complaints than we do of others; these complaints are more deadly to the Tamil cooly, because, I think, his constitution is not so strong as that of the mixed races. The change from a dry to a very wet country may have something to do with it.

The Chairman.—Are not the majority of those cases such that had they received early treatment they would probably not have ended fatally?

Witness.—Yes. If they were treated from the very commencement there would be a very much better chance of their recovery.

Mr. Ashmore.—Do the mixed races come in at an earlier stage than the Tamil cooly? Do the Sinhalese, for instance, come sooner than Tamils?

Witness.—We do not get so many cases of diarrhœa, but those who do come come sooner, and voluntarily. Yes; I think that the stamina of the Sinhalese is generally superior to that of the Tamils.

Mr. Ashmore.—Can you give us any idea of the proportion of Tamil coolies in hospital who die from bowel complaints and the proportion who die from other diseases; and the same with regard to the mixed races?

Witness.—The figures are as follows for the first three quarters of the year: No. of estate coolies treated for all diseases 211. No. treated for bowel complaint 57: deaths 21. Mixed races, total treated 1,455; for bowel complaints 215; deaths 49.

By Mr. Walker.—Those in the hill-country are more liable to bowel complaints than those in the plains.

By Mr. Lloyd.—Nothing will prevent a Tamil cooly bathing in cold water, whether he has bowel complaint or dysentery.

Mr. Walker.—But that would not affect the percentage in hospitals, because he would not be allowed to bathe as he liked when he got there?

Mr. Ashmore.—Are not coolies who have been treated in hospital, say for dysentery, much more liable to take the disease again, because when they get back to the estates they eat their rice and do everything else as if they were completely recovered, and not merely convalescent?

Witness.—They are not discharged until fit to take up their ordinary work.

By Mr. Lloyd.—Bowel complaints are more prevalent at one season than another—in the cold and wet seasons.

Mr. White.—That would probably be at the beginning of the south-west monsoon, and about January and February?

Witness.—Yes. When there is a change of weather.

The Chairman.—As the result of exposure?

Witness.—Not necessarily exposure, but the result of the weather itself.

Mr. Ashmore.—When a Tamil cooly gets diarrhœa or dysentery he should be knocked off his rice at once?

Witness.—Not necessarily. Rice is fairly digestible if properly cooked. On the estates they eat cold rice. On the estates the rice is chiefly cooked in the evenings and taken cold in the mornings, and that I consider distinctly unwholesome. They should cook their rice in the morning. I have often inquired from the conductors, and found that very few cook in the morning. I have not seen the cold rice they eat in the mornings.

Dr. Macdonald.—I believe the low-country Sinhalese do the same?

Witness.—Yes.

Mr. Ashmore.—Except the alteration in the food they have in the morning, have you any other suggestions to make about rendering them less liable to these complaints?

Witness.—If they could be induced to eat a little animal food that would improve them.

Dr. Macdonald.—Low caste coolies eat anything that come in their way?

Witness.—Yes.

By Mr. Ashmore.—I do not know whether high or low caste coolies are more liable to any particular form of disease.

The Chairman.—Generally it is your opinion that the excessive mortality among estate coolies in hospitals is due to the fact that they are not treated in time—that they are late in coming to the hospital?

Witness.—Yes.

Mr. Walker.—Have you found the caste difficulty stands in the way of their coming, or when they are admitted?

Witness.—Sometimes. When they bring some one with them I allow them to cook their own food, giving them the raw provisions, and I get over the difficulty in that way. Their friends and relations are always allowed to see them at any time, and they would be allowed to attend upon them if they wished it. In serious cases they are often allowed to remain with them.

Mr. Ashmore.—There is of course the difficulty of friends getting food those who are poor?

Witness.—Sometimes they are allowed it. I think we get more admissions from estates when the hospital is near than when at a distance, but I do not think there is any difference in their reluctance to come.

By Mr. Walker.—I think the fact of their being away from their friends and relatives is one of their objections. In that case I think those who are near would be more willing to come because their friends would be able to see them more easily.

Mr. White.—I think you said already that the mixed races come more readily than the Malabars?

Witness.—They come as a rule sooner, and of their own accord.

Mr. Walker.—Might not the greater mortality amongst the Tamils be due to the fact that a larger percentage of them do come to the hospital than of Sinhalese? If an equally large proportion of cases of bowel complaint, for instance, amongst Sinhalese in the villages were admitted to the hospital, the percentage of death-rate would be considerably increased amongst them also?

Witness.—Yes, it would be.

Mr. Walker.—There must be a number of cases amongst villagers who do not get treated at all, and the fact that the Tamil coolies in one way or another are persuaded to go into hospital to a greater extent than the Sinhalese in proportion to their numbers would account for the increased death-rate to some extent.

Mr. Ashmore.—How do you arrive at that?

Mr. Walker.—It is only conjecture.

The Chairman.—An enormous number of Sinhalese go to dispensaries, where they are treated out of doors.

Mr. Walker.—Yes, but generally speaking the Tamil is more "get at-able" to bring to hospital than the Sinhalese.

The Chairman.—I should be disposed to think that it is the existence of the dispensaries in which they can get timely treatment which reduces the number of cases which is necessary to bring to the hospitals. The dispensaries stand between the patients and the hospitals

Mr. Walker.—Are there dispensaries in nearly all the villages now?

The Chairman.—There are a great many of them. They are accessible to every village, and they are very popular. I am inclined to think that if the cooly had the same sort of treatment as readily accessible as the villager has there would not be so many cases to bring to hospital.

Mr. Walker.—What distance will they go to hospital?

The Chairman.—They will go from seven to ten miles.

Dr. Keyt, Colonial Surgeon.

By the Chairman.—I submit statements from several hospitals extending over a period of five years, and showing the mortality of all patients of all races treated, and the number of deaths and the percentage of deaths.

By Mr. Lloyd.—I cannot state what estates show the highest mortality in hospitals. The mortality is about the same throughout the estates. Asked with regard to coolies on their way to estates, he answered: There are hospitals on the way, and if a man can come on to Mátalé he generally proceeds to the estate. The percentage of deaths among estate coolies is undoubtedly higher than the others. I attribute that entirely to the condition of the patients on admission—the advanced state of the disease. They are admitted more or less in a moribund condition.

The Chairman.—Do you think that, apart from the fact that some time elapses before he goes to the hospital, the cooly's physical condition makes him more liable to disease ending fatally?

Witness.—Yes, in a certain proportion of cases, but not all. I refer to the coolies who have only been a short time in the Island, that is, recent arrivals. I think an acclimatised cooly is as able to resist disease as any other man in the Island in fact better, because he goes through a great deal more physical work, and, generally speaking, is a very healthy man

By Mr. Ashmore.—He is well fed on the estates and hard worked. Undoubtedly if the coolies were treated in the earlier stages of the disease there would not be so many fatal cases.

By the Chairman.—The majority of the cases in which death takes place are not cases which ought to end fatally; from the nature of the disease they ought not to end fatally.

By Mr. Ashmore.—The nature of the majority of their diseases is bowel complaint and great debility If taken in time the cooly is likely to pull through, and be useful to the kanganies and estates.

Mr. White. Do you think that the kangany is in any way responsible?

Witness.—Somebody on the estate is evidently responsible. I don't say who—and undoubtedly I think better supervision is wanted.

By Mr Ashmore.—I decidedly think that in order to improve matters it is essential that some inquiry should be made into the state of the coolies on estates at a very early stage.

By Dr. Macdonald.—I have no experience of coolies refusing to go to the hospital.

Mr. White.—Have you any experience of coolies refusing medical or surgical treatment?

Witness.—They are generally good patients. Sometimes they refuse to have an operation performed, but nothing beyond that.

Mr. Ashmore.—I believe it is not easy for an amateur person—one who is not a medical man—to distinguish between a simple and serious bowel complaint.

Witness.—He can judge from the condition of the patient. When he sees a sick man he knows he is sick, and when he sees a very sick man he knows he is very sick. It does not want anybody with professional skill to distinguish a healthy man from a sick man. When the patient is pale or swollen you know he is not well, and then is the time he should be taken in hand and treated on the estate or sent to the hospital.

By Mr. Lloyd.—Pneumonia is a frequent cause of death at certain periods of the year, and the non-professional man may discover it by the high fever.

By Mr. White.—I attribute this large percentage of deaths not seen by a medical officer to neglect in not sending for the medical officer.

Mr. White.—On the part of the superintendent?

Witness.—That I can't tell. I have no experience myself of the reluctance or otherwise of the cooly to go to hospital.

The Chairman.—In your opinion, are the hospitals in the Central Province sufficiently numerous and sufficiently accessible to estates?

Witness.—I think we might have more hospitals with advantage.

Mr. White.—More hospitals or more dispensaries?

Witness.—More hospitals, and dispensaries also.

Mr. Ashmore.—If you greatly increased the number of dispensaries would any difficulty be found in providing them with men fitted to deal with the ordinary complaints?

Witness.—No, I do not think so. A year and a half or two years ago there was such a very large mortality on Haviland estate that they could not get coolies to go there. I was sent up to report and I suggested that a dispenser should be placed on the estate. My suggestion was carried out, and on going there two months ago I found that the mortality had already been reduced about 50 per cent. from the cases being treated at once. The coolies went to him freely and easily. Two or three estates join, I think there are about 1,000 acres.

Dr. Macdonald.—You say that more hospitals are required. Do you find from experience that the hospitals are overcrowded?

Witness.—No; they are quite sufficient for the number of those sent. What I mean is that hospitals might be placed nearer. In some cases the coolies have to be carried long distances. The hospitals should be more accessible.

By Mr. Walker.—If there were treatment in dispensaries, the hospitals could be reserved for more serious cases.

Mr. White.—To come back to the Haviland case, the first steps were taken by the superintendent or owners; were they not?

Witness.—Yes, at my suggestion. They wanted to find out the cause of the mortality, which was so great that they could not get coolies to come, and they called for the assistance of Government They pay the dispenser Rs 50 a month and get the medicines free. They give the dispenser a house of course.

By Mr. Walker.—If such a system were adopted we could supply the number of dispensers that would be required, but it would take some time to train them.

By the Chairman.—I believe there are a large number of medical students who are fit to come out as dispensers. What they require to know is whether a case was so serious as to necessitate being sent to hospital. Of course the dispensers would be subject to the medical man in the district.

By Mr. Walker.—I do not think that a dispenser could with advantage look after a larger acreage than 1,000, but it depends upon the number of coolies and the distance of the lines which would vary in localities.

Mr. Walker.—I do not see why a man should not work 2,000 acres.

By Mr. White.—I sent a report to the proprietors of Haviland estate. It is a very old estate, which has been extended of course, and for some years the mortality had been excessive. The malaria from the Kelani Valley side, along the gorge, accumulates in a sort of *cul de sac*. If the coolies had been treated at once there would not have been such a mortality. I consider a fair percentage of deaths in hospitals about 10 per cent, and anything over that excessive.

By Mr. White.—I have not seen any return from any other country—Mauritius or Natal—where the Tamils are.

By Mr. Walker.—I think the dispensers of the class I have mentioned would work satisfactorily on estates, but they would need to be inspected. I think there are two or three private medical men on estates already who have no connection with any department whatever.

By Mr. Ashmore.—The medicines supplied are, I think, charged to the Medical Aid Fund.

By Mr. Ashmore.—The coolies arrive in Ceylon in a miserable condition, and their day's journey is often too great.

By Mr. Ashmore.—If they were compelled to reduce their journeys in length, and they had proper halting-places, that would undoubtedly improve their condition; but as a matter of fact they do not stop at the halting-places. This of course might be remedied by regulations; but what we should like is that the importation of the cooly in such a bad condition should be prevented That they are sent across here in a very bad condition I have not the slightest doubt, because I have seen it myself over and over again. They come of their own accord. This was not in recent years, but five or six years ago, before Mr. Jardine's time, since then there has been improvement in the condition of the cooly on his arrival.

By Mr. White.—It is rather a difficult question to answer as to whether it would be an advantage to maintain the North road route. I think myself the other route is better for the cooly as well as the country.

By Mr. Lloyd.—Cholera has been brought in. Fatigue, exposure, and bad food makes them more prone to catch disease than they would be if they had a more comfortable way of travelling.

The Commission adjourned to meet at the Kandy Kachchéri at 1.30 P.M.

Kandy Kachcheri, November 7, 1892.

All the members of Commission present.

The questions prefixed to the Minute of Evidence were put and answered in the following order.

W. D. Gibbon, Kandy.

No. 1.—Thirty-seven years, but I am not a planter now.

No. 7.—This must be hearsay evidence as far as I am concerned. I should say that for one superintendent who says that the coolies are in favour of going to hospital there are six or seven who say they are not. That is the information I gather in visiting estates.

No. 9.—Yes. The coolies say they don't want to leave their people. They would rather die in their own homes than go to the hospital. They do go to their native vedaralas of course, but so far as I understand they go and get their simple medicines from their superintendents.

No. 10—No, not from what I hear.

No. 11.—That is a large question. The only alteration I can see that might suit them is that I think the hospitals might be nearer, as I think in some cases they are too far away from the coolies.

No. 12.—It is common sense to suppose so.

By the Chairman.—It goes without saying that dispensaries within easy reach, and involving treatment in the lines by a man who is always practically on the spot, are more likely to meet with their approval than if they had to go a long distance. I do not think that there is so strong a prejudice against European treatment as to make an attempt of that kind ineffectual. They take medicines from their own masters. Much would depend upon the men you get and upon whether they are successful. We used to find in the old days that if the doctor was successful with the first few cases all the coolies would go to him. If, afterwards, a man died they would not go to him. Much depends upon the character of the dispenser.

No. 13 & 14.—Well, that depends upon what the amount of the cost would be. I do not think we could go the length of giving them champagne or anything of that sort.

The Chairman.—I understand the question refers to the proportion of cost.

Mr. Walker.—Or the maximum sum that should be paid. Evidence was given before the last Commission that a rupee an acre was not considered excessive. Of course the cost is considerably less now. Roughly speaking, taking medicines, hospital buildings, and the export duty into account, I should say that it is not more than 45 to 50 cents an acre.

Witness.—We went into that very carefully on the last Commission, and I would not raise the cost from what it is at present, as I consider it is quite enough. My opinion is that no larger proportion of cost should be borne by the employer than is now borne by him.

Mr. Walker.—Assuming that the cost at present is 50 cents an acre, do you think it would be too much to raise it, if necessary, to 75 cents approximately?

Witness.—I do not see why the proprietor should be mulcted more than at present.

Mr. Walker.—You think he was made to pay too much at the time of the previous Commission, when the rate was about a rupee an acre?

Witness.—I think we have got quite enough to pay at present. I do not see why the proprietor should pay any more. If there is to be more let the Government and the cooly pay it between them.

No. 15.—Yes, certainly; and it is very likely that it would make him value it more. It could be recovered from him through the check-roll, and collected as in the case of the dhoby.

By Mr. Ashmore.—Yes; I would deduct a small sum for medical attendance so long as it does not get into cents, involving a great deal of calculation.

Mr. White.—Irrespective of the sum, you would throw the whole onus of collecting the payment on the superintendent?

Witness.—I do not see how you could expect anybody else to do it. I am sure the cooly would not pay it voluntarily?

Mr. White.—Do you consider that he should be made to pay it involuntarily?

Witness.—That is a question to be looked at from an employer's point of view. I do not see why the cooly should not pay for his medical attendance if he values it.

Mr. White.—But if he does not value it?

Witness.—That is a question for the Commission to settle.

By Mr. Ashmore.—If you think it is wise that he should have better or more medical attendance than at present, and that the expense of that is to be met by further taxation, I should say that as it is for the benefit of the cooly, and certainly not the proprietor, the cooly should pay for it, and be made to pay. The onus of collecting that would lie upon the superintendent, but that is nothing.

No. 16.—I cannot say. That is beyond my province.

No. 17.—I should think that experienced men like Dr. Kynsey and Dr. Macdonald ought to know what is wrong with their hospitals to explain this great mortality. I have no suggestions, except, I think, judging from what I hear, that these hospitals are ridiculously far away from the coolies. The other day a man said they were sending

down coolies from the top of Kotmale to the Gampola hospital. The hospitals should be more accessible to be more popular than they are.

By Mr. Ashmore.—I do not think that making a cooly pay would deter him from coming over, and thus injure proprietors and estate property in the country, but you would have to be very careful about it. If you worry a cooly to do a thing he does not like, he will leave; he will not come over; he will dislike coming over if there are to be worries in the way of being forced to a place he does not like.

By the Chairman.—It would not be the additional cost to him that would deter the cooly, but any undue interference with his liberty. I am strong upon that point. I know what the feeling is at home in regard to these matters, and you are dealing with ignorant people.

E. Young, Rangalla.

No. 1.—About thirty years.

No. 2.—No, they do not give the same personal attention that they used to give when there were no doctors, and the superintendents treated the coolies themselves. I am not a superintendent myself, but simply an agent living on an estate.

No. 8.—I have always found them, from first to last, very unwilling to go.

No. 9.—Yes; there is a prejudice arising partly from caste and a sort of superstitious fear that if they go to hospital they will never return again. Many of them prefer their own vedaralas. They are Sinhalese vedaralas, I think, living in the villages. I have one or two in the neighbourhood. They come regularly round to the lines and visit the sick. Some people do not like that, but I do not see why these men should not have their own doctors just as well as Europeans or anybody else. There is a considerable preference for native treatment.

No. 10.—It is just the same. I do not see any improvement at all. They have always objected to going to hospital, and still object.

No. 11. I am not in charge of an hospital, and I consider it would be presumption in me to give an opinion.

The Chairman.—You know how hospitals are administered?

Witness.—So far as I am aware the management and treatment are excellent.

The Chairman.—This question has reference to the feelings of the coolies. Is there anything in the administration of the hospitals that is antagonistic to their feelings?

Witness.—I do not know anything in particular, except that they do not like it. I do not know that they are ill-treated or anything of that sort, but still they do not like it. They are separated from their relatives and friends, and that is one great objection. The long distance which they have to be taken to hospital in some cases is also an objection—so far away as 30 miles from many estates—and I have urged upon Government over and over again for many years that they should have the hospitals much nearer the estates, so that the coolies could be taken there with some degree of comfort and ease, instead of having to be carried in a weak state from pneumonia or dysentery, perhaps for a distance of 30 miles, in a cumblie, the removal thus involving more time and risk than there ought to be. Hospital treatment should be far more accessible than it is. I am only speaking for my own district. Other districts are better off in that respect. Women and children cannot go 30 miles to see friends who are patients, but if the hospital were only three or four miles away they would be only too glad to go once or twice a week. Patients being sent a long distance away seem to disappear altogether, and nobody knows anything about them.

No. 12.—Most certainly I do.

No. 13.—That is a thing I have not thought over.

By Mr. Walker.—I think the rate of a rupee an acre is very excessive. I do not think such a sum is necessary for the object in view.

Mr. Walker, in reply to witness, said: In my own case, so far as I can make out, it comes to about 45 cents an acre, including the charges for doctors' fees, hospital charges, medicines, and the export duty.

Witness.—That is certainly high enough. I do not think an estate could afford more. I think about 30 cents would do.

By Mr. White.—If a proprietor is to pay 45 cents I do not think he should be asked to pay any more. I am not at all certain about the figures. They are divided amongst different headings, and they would require to be very carefully gone into.

No. 14.—I think he might pay for a part of the medicine.

The Chairman.—Assuming that the additional cost of the proposal of which you have just approved were a given sum, and that it would be necessary to recover that from the estates in some form or another, do you think that the cooly ought to bear any portion of it by deduction from his wages or in any other shape?

Witness.—If it exceeds that I certainly think that he should pay his proportion. I do not know whether the fact of having to pay for it would make the cooly appreciate the value of medical attendance better. I do not see how it would make any difference.

No. 16.—I have known cases of dispensers being sent up when the doctor was away, and I have often thought that was not proper. These dispensers have been sent up to cases of a nature that they really did not possess the knowledge to attend to. That has not been done as a rule, but simply in an emergency when the doctor had been called away. The doctor was perhaps called away in two or three different directions, and there was nothing for it but to send up the dresser, as I think he is called, and I have noticed once or twice that he was quite unfit. That of course was not his fault but his misfortune.

No. 17.—Nothing beyond what I have already stated. The hospitals ought to be nearer, so that the people would not have to be taken the long distances as at present.

Mr. Walker.—If you multiply dispensaries and thus increase the cost, how would you provide for the cost?

Witness.—In our case I think it is more than covered. I cannot myself see why all this fuss is made about the Tamils. The Sinhalese and ourselves and every one should be looked after as well. We are as much value to the country as the Tamils, and if the Government are going to exercise paternal care they should do so over everybody. The Sinhalese man ought to have medical aid brought within his reach as well as the Tamil cooly.

Asked: Is not that being recognised by the establishment of dispensaries all over the country? he replied: They are going to have one for us, but it is for our benefit, and I think the Sinhalese ought to benefit also. There is nearly as large a population of Sinhalese. The other day I was looking for a site with the Ratémahatmayá. Some of the planters wanted it put up right among the estates, and the Ratémahatmayá made a very sensible and proper remark, which I backed up in every possible way. He said, if they put it a little further down the Sinhalese would get the benefit of it. Why should the Tamils alone benefit? Let the Sinhalese also send their sick for treatment as well as the coolies. I quite agree with him and that is a point which should be studied by Government.

The Chairman.—The additional cost to which Mr. Walker refers is the cost of carrying out the proposal for establishing dispensaries for groups of estates, the object being to lessen the very high mortality which it is alleged exists now in hospitals. We are dealing not with the mortality generally on estates, but with the excessive mortality among estate labourers who are taken to hospital.

Witness.—You have not asked me whether there is an excessive mortality. I think there is a good deal. The coolies do not ask relief until the very last moment.

The Chairman.—We did not ask you because you are not in charge of an estate.

Witness.—I have been in charge but I am not in charge at present.

The Chairman.—The suggestion to establish dispensaries for groups of estates was devised, I may say, in order to make medical treatment more accessible. [Witness: Yes.] Of course that must involve additional cost. Then came the questions, How much of that cost should be borne by the employer, and whether the cooly should bear any share of it?

Witness.—I think the Government might bear it and make use of the place for their own people, the Sinhalese, just as much as for the coolies.

The Chairman.—That might be the case on your side of the country, but obviously it must be useless in Dimbulla and Dikoya, where there are no Sinhalese.

By Mr. Ashmore.—Those who would have to pay the proposed small monthly sum for medical attendance would be the impoverished and sickly, who are not in a position to pay. Those who were healthy and earned wages would not seek the doctor.

By Mr. Walker.—Yes; I think the cooly would object to pay a certain sum for medical attendance as he does for the dhoby, even though the sum were only a rupee or half a rupee a year.

Asked: Would it be fair to make the charge? he replied: I do not think it would be politic.

The Chairman.—In fact your answer to this question is that the cooly ought not to bear any of the cost.

Witness.—I think not. It would be the poor and sickly who would have to make the payment, and not the robust, healthy, and well-to-do.

Mr. Walker.—The cost of the dispensary, roughly speaking, would be about Rs. 750 a year. If you had a dispensary costing that sum for 2,000 acres employing 1,500 coolies 50 cents a head a year would cover the cost. Do you think that a politic or objectionable thing?

Witness.—I do not know that it would be objectionable, but whether they could afford it or not I am not certain. That is the point.

The Chairman.—Do you think that a man's health is not worth 50 cents a year to him, and that he would not admit it was worth that to him.

Mr. Ashmore.—If he paid the 50 cents would he not insist upon getting the attendance?

Mr. Walker.—If you charged 50 or 62 cents a year that would cover the cost so far as I can see.

Witness.—I am opposed to reducing the cooly's wages in any way.

The Chairman.—We should like a direct answer. Ought the cooly to bear any part of the cost himself?

Witness.—I think not.

S. SHELLEY, Teldeniya.

No 1.—Twenty eight years

No. 2.—No, not by me, nor do I think by superintendents generally.

No 3.—No.

No. 4.—Quite possible.

No. 5.—Making inquiries of the kanganies, and it is my practice to make these inquiries if I think a cooly is really ill.

No. 6.—I cannot say that I take any steps except questioning the kangany. If a cooly is absent from work for three or four days I inquire why he is not at work. Very frequently I would see him if I had time. The kangany would be able to know whether the cooly was able to go to the dispensary. If he was sufficiently well to-do I would give him an order, and if he was not sufficiently well I would send for the doctor.

By Mr. Ashmore.—In the old days we had a regular sick muster everyday, and if a man was sick he was sent for, but that has been abandoned since the introduction of the Medical Aid Ordinance.

By Mr. White.—As a matter of fact coolies generally came to master themselves if they were ill, so that there was little more inquiry then than now on my part.

By Mr. Ashmore. We took the kanganies' word as to whether a man who was not at work was ill. The coolies voluntarily came to master Some of the older coolies I have had for years, if they get ill they come for medicine, but the coolies who have not been with me for so long a time do not come, I do not know why they do not come. Perhaps it is because they do not know me so well or do not trust me.

By Mr. Walker.—Clearly the master has not as much time to devote to his coolies' ailments as in the old days.

No. 7.—I do not think they do.

By Mr. Ashmore.—I always give them a row for not reporting, and threaten them as to what will happen if they do not report. I cannot tell you why they do not report except it is pure idleness.

By the Chairman.—Their pocket is not in any way touched. I should rather think it is the other way about. If they get the cooly to come to work they benefit. They lose their head money by a cooly being on the sick list.

No. 8.—They are not willing.

By Mr. Walker.—It may be that the fear of going to hospital is one of the reasons why the kangany is reluctant to report. You can understand, to some extent, the cooly's unwillingness to go to hospital when you come to think that he has in some instances, and perhaps in the last stage of dysentery, to be carried in a cumblie 25 or 30 miles.

No. 9.—There is a prejudice against going, and so far as I understand, it arises on the part of the high caste coolies from a fear that they will not get proper food cooked by people of their own caste or something of that sort, and from the distance they have to go. There is a preference for native treatment, and as a matter of fact, it is after they have exhausted the native treatment that they are likely to report themselves to me and want European medicine.

By Mr. Ashmore.—They pay these vedaralas. There are two men who come regularly to my place. The coolies send for them. One is a Tamil man and one a Sinhalese. I have no idea what they pay them.

No. 10.—I think the prejudice is being gradually overcome, and they are more willing to take European medicine than they used to be.

No. 11.—I know nothing about the treatment in hospital, and have never heard them complain of the treatment.

No. 12.—I do not think it would make any difference unless you had a qualified man to go round the lines and hunt up the sick coolies daily. That is the only way to get at the sick coolies. The manager has not got time for it. They will not go of their own accord. I do not know for what reason. It is quite possible that a good effect might be produced by the dispenser going round the lines. They might be gradually induced in that way to go. That does not involve going to hospital unless the case is serious. Even now we do not send them to hospital unless the case is serious, or unless the doctor thinks they ought to go.

No. 14.—Not a penny beyond what he pays at present.

No. 15.—I do not see why a cooly should be treated differently from any other human being. If he chooses to make use of these things we should pay for them, but if he does not choose to use them, I do not see why he should be taxed for them.

The Chairman.—The cost would probably be at the most a rupee a head, sick or well.

Witness.—I think it would be rather hard lines for the well-to-do coolies to pay a rupee a head The cooly who made use of it should pay, but nobody else.

Mr. Walker.—You do not think it would be well for him to pay insurance against sickness; the charge being made in the same way as in the case of the dhoby?

Witness.—Everybody on the estate uses clothes, but everybody does not need this.

Mr. Walker.—But as an insurance.

Witness.—Certainly the cooly or any other body would object to pay for a doctor if he did not need him. I think the cooly is hardly educated up to that point

No. 16.—No, I do not think so They are very skilful so far as I have seen them.

No. 17.—I think the present machinery is all that is wanted if only you could induce the coolies to make use of it, but I do not see how you are going to make him use it.

By Mr. Ashmore.—One way might be by bringing it nearer their door instead of sending them 20 or 30 miles.

By the Chairman.—The establishment of dispensaries as proposed might have the effect of reducing the number of cases necessary to be sent to hospital.

By Mr Walker.—Their dislike to the hospital is owing to the deaths in hospitals, and anything that tended to reduce the number of deaths would lessen their dislike. The reason of the excessive death-rate in hospitals is that you cannot induce the coolies to go there until they are at the last gasp. If they could be sent when there is a chance of curing them, there would not be so many deaths, and most clearly if by a system of dispensaries you reduced the cases of sickness that ought to go to the hospital, and thus reduced the percentage, the coolies would not object so much to going.

J. A. SPENCE, Duckwari.

No. 1.—Almost twenty-five years.

No 2.—I cannot say that there is.

No. 3.—Generally through the kangany, but not when they first occur. It is not the nature of the kangany to come and tell you at once. I make inquiries when I muster the coolies and find out whether they are ill.

No. 4.—No. He might be ill for a fortnight without my knowing. I would naturally miss him and inquire where he was. On learning that he was ill I would either send for him or go and see him. Up to a fortnight I would not think much of a missing cooly, because they often go away to see their friends.

No. 5.—I would learn that from the muster. If the muster giving the number of coolies that turn out was very small I would inquire the reason why. If it showed about the ordinary number I would take no notice. There is always a certain percentage of absentees not necessarily implying illness. The weather has a great deal to do with the attendance.

No. 6.—If I miss coolies I send for the conductor and find out where they are. A list of the sick, is not brought to me. It is not part of the routine of the management of the estate. Passing through the lines, I find out from the coolies whether any are ill, and if the illness is serious I go to see them myself; or it may be brought to my notice. There has not been a sick muster in my day.

No. 7.—Generally they do.

No. 8.—They generally object to go to hospital. There is a feeling that they are not at home there, away from their friends. The party in charge of the hospital has also a good deal to do with it. If he has any tact and is popular with the coolies they will go to hospital willingly. The excessive mortality among coolies who go

to hospital also acts as a deterrent. When you send a cooly to hospital he says I am going away to die.

No. 9.—A preference is shown for native treatment among certain classes. I think high caste coolies prefer their own vedaralas If their master gives them medicine they will take it freely and willingly enough, but they would rather have their own vedarala to attend on them than to go to hospital.

No. 10.—I think the prejudice is being gradually overcome.

No. 11.—I cannot say it is. I would suggest that a high caste cook should be employed because high caste coolies think the food is not cooked properly, and they never touch it. High caste coolies might get one of their own friends to cook their rice for them, but I do not think that is allowed in our hospitals. It would be a good thing if, whenever a cooly wished, his own friend should be allowed to cook for him. I cannot say that I know of any cases where friends of coolies have been refused admittance, but I have often heard coolies complain that their friends were turned away. That I think is want of tact. I have no knowledge of it myself.

No. 12.—Yes, I think that would be a good thing for groups of 1,500 to 2,000 acres.

No. 14.—I think he is charged quite enough now.

No. 15.—No. That would be a tax upon the cooly which would rather frighten him. I think it would make him avoid medical attendance instead of valuing it

Mr. Ashmore.—But if he had to pay for it whether he got it or not?

Witness.—The cooly would rather die. If he were going to be taxed the cooly would say he was well, and you would never arrive at the truth. The expense might be divided between the Government and the proprietors. I do not think it would be any more expensive to the estate than at present as it costs me a great deal to send a cooly down to Kandy, and allow his friends to see him.

Mr. White.—If the establishing of a dispensary entailed extra cost, by whom do you consider this extra cost ought to be paid?

Witness.—If there is extra cost, estates could be assessed a certain sum, and beyond that let Government pay I could not answer off hand to what point estates should be assessed

Mr. White.—Supposing 50 cents covered your medical attendance now, do you consider that proprietors should be liable for more than it at present costs them?

Witness.—The proprietors are paying now full cost.

Mr. White.—That is tantamount to saying you do not think so.

Witness.—I do not think so. We pay a heavy tax now. I keep a large stock of medicines, and I send coolies into hospital. I have got to pay all these bills. I do not know what they come to in a year, but I think they come to close upon 50 cents an acre

The Chairman.—Supposing it costs 50 cents now, and that by the establishment of these dispensaries the cost would be 60 cents, do you think the proprietors should bear any portion of that additional 10 cents?

Witness.—It would be fair, if the extra cost were divided between the proprietors and Government

Mr. Lloyd. Would it be unwise to charge the cooly 50 cents a month?

Witness.—It would be unwise on our part to do it; I do not say unfair.

No. 16.—No, I do not think so.

No. 17.—The only suggestion I have to make is the one with regard to hospitals or dispensaries for groups of estates; that is in fact that medical treatment should be made more accessible. That would be a good system for such out of the way places as I live at.

By Mr. Walker.—I think I would make it compulsory.

Mr. White.—Under whose authority would you place the dispensaries.

Witness.—There would be one head dispenser, I suppose, in the district.

The Chairman.—There would be the hospital.

Witness—Well I would make them responsible to the doctor in charge of the hospital.

By the Chairman.—I think Government might select the man to be employed as dispenser, and he could be placed under the departmental control of the medical officer in charge of the hospital. The places could be inspected now and again and complaints made to the officer. The salaries could be paid by Government recoverable by assessment on estates.

By Mr. Ashmore.—The export duty might do it perhaps. Often a cooly I order to hospital says he won't go. I can do nothing but simply tell the man to go to the lines. I had a case where a man asked a letter, and I sent him to the hospital. He happened to be a Moorman, and a number of Moors came up and requested him to be taken out of that. I argued with them, and so did the doctor, but they forced their way into the hospital and throwing off the bandages took him way. I appealed to the Government, and Government said I had no right at all.

By Dr. Macdonald.—That was about 1876 or 1877 under the old Medical Ordinance.

By the Chairman.—If there were dispensaries or hospitals nearer I think the coolies would go to them more freely than if they were a long distance off. Their own master is kind to them generally, and the coolies feel any want of kindness or sympathy by the medical officer No specific cases of unkind treatment have come before me.

The Commission adjourned to meet the following day in the same place at 1.30 P.M

Kandy Kachcheri, Wednesday, November 8th, 1892, 1.30 p.m.

In the absence of The Hon'ble Mr. Templer, the chair was taken by Mr. Ashmore. All the other members of the Commission were present.

GORDON PYPER, Hantane.

No. 1.—Twenty years.

No. 2 Quite as much I think, if not more. Speaking for myself I give more attention than I used to do.

No. 3.—Always.

No 4.—No.

No. 5.—My assistant sends me word every evening of the number of coolies absent, and every morning the kangany brings up the sick to the bungalow. If the kangany omitted to do this he would be at once asked why, and I would find out in that way whether the cooly was merely absent or sick. I would rely upon my assistant and my kangany. As a matter of fact every sick person is brought before me everyday. Those who are sick come up to the bungalow for medicine, and every morning I have at least four or five at the bungalow to get medicine.

No. 6.—I have already answered.

No. 7.—Nearly always. I have rarely had occasion to find fault. None of my kanganies have ever been prosecuted for not doing so by me, but on one occasion Dr. Thornhill, when he was in charge, had one of my kanganies up and fined Rs. 20. It had not a salutary effect. On the contrary I think it was very bad form. It turned the kanganies very much against the Medical Ordinance altogether.

No. 8.—They have no dislike to going to get medicine, but they will ask that they may not be kept. I generally say that the doctor will tell them whether they will come back or not. They have no reluctance to go for medicine, but they object to stay. The hospital is on my estate. I am exceptionally situated in that way.

No. 9.—There is certainly a prejudice. Some of the reasons they give for not going are silly. Of course I can only tell you what the coolies say, and I cannot answer for the truth of it; but I have heard such a case as this, namely, that a surgical patient was put into a ward beside somebody suffering from dysentery. A recent case is that of my teamaker, who had a finger taken off by the machinery. He said he was put into a ward beside an old man who was dying. This old man, after telling him that he was very ill, and expressing the hope that he would have no objection to him getting up to use the commode at the head of the bed, relieved himself in his presence, and it was so very disagreeable that this man got up and went away. I asked him particularly, and he said there was no screen. It was the Kandy hospital, and this happened only about two months ago. I am merely repeating the man's statement, and I cannot answer for it. The high caste coolies also say that the cooking arrangements do not suit them. I have also been told that the men at the hospital, whom they call the kanganies, while they do not ask for a *santosum*, lead them to understand that it would be very agreeable, and that if they complained they would tell the *periyadurai*.

By Mr. Walker.—They have not said that the kanganies, who are I suppose the attendants, threatened to stop their diet or anything of that sort; but I heard once that when a cooly had complained to the doctor about something that was wrong he did not receive proper attention. These fellows went away, and the patients had to cry two or three times before they got any attention. The distance from hospital does not affect me, as I am so near to it.

By Mr. Ashmore.—If they do not get better quick enough under European treatment they like to try their own medicine. This tea-maker I spoke of had been ill about two and a half months, and not getting better he came to me about a week ago and asked if he might get medicine. I told him no, but to wait and he would get all right. The doctor said his blood was not in good condition, and he was therefore longer in getting better.

By Mr. Walker.—Their relatives are always allowed to visit them in hospital. They seem to like Dr. Gratien, and I have always heard the kindest remarks about him among the coolies. When they asked me for a *thundu* for the doctor they always asked me to get the *periyadurai*, Dr. Gratiaen

By Mr. Ashmore.—The personal popularity of the doctor has most decidedly a great effect upon their willingness to be treated.

No. 10.—No. I do not think so, but I have noticed that if a man gets cured quick they have no objection to go.

By Mr. Walker.—The amount of mortality in the hospital affects their willingness to go.

No. 11.—Nothing except what I have mentioned about the coolies and the kanganies.

No. 12.—Nobody could be nearer to the hospital than I am, and it has not worn away.

Mr. Ashmore.—The objection to taking European medicine has not worn away?

Witness.—No, but if Dr. Gratiaen is there, they are quite ready to go to him.

By Mr. White.—Dr. Gratiaen has been there five or six years, but in the time of the previous doctor they were not so willing to go, as he was too quick with them. Dr. Gratiaen talks quietly with them, and hears what they have to say. There is no doubt that the popularity of the doctor adds to their readiness to attend.

No. 13 and 14.—That is a question I would not like to answer without looking into it and thinking it over. I have never made out the cost of medical attendance on my estate, but I daresay I could tell you what it was per acre if I looked into the figures. If a dispensary were close to estates, it would enable cases to be taken in the early stages.

Mr. Walker.—If dispensaries were established for groups of estates, how far would that be fairly chargeable against estates?

Witness.—That is a national question. I think the cooly contributes to the national benefit, and the Government ought to pay. The country benefits by the cooly's presence, and therefore it ought to pay. I think visits to the estates should be paid, and medicines should be kept on the estates, but when a cooly is sent to hospital that should fall upon Government.

No. 15.—Yes. I think a small charge, however small, would make him appreciate it. My knowledge of the cooly is that he appreciates anything he has to pay for. I have tried to have a school on my estate, my wife having that under her care, but I have found that because they got it for nothing they did not appreciate it. I would not make the charge much; just a little. It requires a little consideration to say how the charge should be made to pay. I do not think I would make the cooly pay whether he was sick or well, but I think he should pay when he is ill.

By Mr. Walker.—He might be least able to pay when he is ill, but you would not make him pay then You would put it down to him. You could not take the breeks off a Highlandman.

Mr. White.—Supposing a cooly knew that was the arrangement and objected and bolted as many coolies do, how could you recover it?

Witness.—I do not know. You could ask the kangany. My kanganies have often paid for new coolies who have been taken ill.

By Mr. Ashmore.—I do not think a small charge would have a deterrent effect upon him.

No. 16.—No.

No. 17.—I always think that no pressure should be put on the cooly in going to hospital. I would ask him if he liked to go to hospital, and if he said yes, well and good, but no pressure should be put upon him. I put no pressure on the coolies, but give them the opportunity of going. If the case is serious I say, that I am not a doctor, but the doctor at the hospital would know about the matter. Some of them go and some of them do not. It is a mistake to put pressure on the cooly. He has not been brought up to the idea that the hospital is there for him.

A. C. Smail, Kitulmula.

No. 1.—Sixteen years.

No. 2.—That of course I cannot answer.

No. 3.—Always in my experience.

No. 4.—No. 'Trifling cases might not be reported.'

No. 5.—There is no list as a rule.

By Mr. Ashmore.—The check-roll shows the number of coolies not working, but that does not necessarily imply that they are ill. Practically you have no means of knowing except from what your kanganies tell you?

Witness.—No; but of course every superintendent who takes an interest in his labour goes round the lines every day or every other day, and if there is any epidemic he goes round two or three times a day perhaps. I am not a superintendent now. The assistant should read over the names with the kangany, and by inquiring why certain coolies were not at work would come to know who were sick and who were not. I do not know that that is generally done on estates but, in my opinion it ought to be done.

No. 6.—Those who are slightly ill are told to come up to the bungalow for medicine, and those who are seriously ill I would go down and see. That was my system. I do not say that it is general, but under my system I should practically know everybody who was ill, and should have the opportunity of ascertaining at the earliest possible time whether a case was serious or not.

Mr. Walker.—One witness admitted that he might be fourteen days without knowing that a cooly was seriously ill.

Witness.—That could not happen under my system unless the coolies wished to hide it and preferred to take their own native medicines, that there is no means of guarding against, but serious cases could not be hidden.

No. 7.—Yes. They did that before the law compelled them. I cannot say that the law compelling them to do so has improved them in that respect. It has always been much the same None of my kanganies were ever prosecuted when I was superintendent. As to whether kanganies generally report cases, that depends upon the superintendent.

No. 8.—That depends upon the doctor, whether he has been successful, and is popular. If cases of death occur in hospital the coolies are deterred from going, but there are other causes. I know in one district especially where there was a good deal of sickness, the coolies did not like going to hospital at one time; but the man who afterwards came there raised their diet—gave them better food—and he also allowed their friends and relations to come to the hospital. I have also heard that he allowed their food, if they were high caste, to be prepared by some one of their own caste. That took a great deal of the objection away. In fact two or three superintendents have told me that the coolies have asked to be sent to hospital. Of course Government do not recognise caste as a rule, but still caste has a good deal to do with it. I cannot give you figures for it, but my fixed impression is that more high caste coolies die in hospital than low caste coolies, they avoid the food, feel neglected, and get disheartened. I think it would be a good thing to allow their relatives to cook for them and to come and see them freely, so that they would not feel so lonely. I do not think that they object so much to being in wards with low caste coolies. They are not such a hardy lot as the low caste coolies when they are ill.

By Mr. Walker.—I do not think the distance from hospital would matter so much if they liked the hospital.

In fact the hospital I have referred to was a considerable distance from one of the estates; but of course if the hospital were nearer, the objection to being away from friends would not hold so much. Our estate keeps a dispenser.

No. 9.—I think the preference for native treatment is wearing off, but that depends again upon the man in the hospital.

No. 11.—I do not think it is, and it would be improved as I have said by allowing their friends to visit them and cook for them.

No. 12.—I think that would certainly be a good thing. I have tried it, and found it successful. There are three estates in one group, and the man goes round the lines of each estate twice a week. In addition, the coolies, if they like, can go at 8 o'clock in the morning and get medicine at the dispensary on the estate. We pay the man ourselves. He is under our supervision and the scheme works satisfactorily.

By Mr. Lloyd.—Government does not supply the medicines free. I have not applied for them.

By Mr. Walker.—The acreage is about 1,650, and we reckon the cost at Rs. 90 a month, the pay of the dispenser being Rs. 50 a month. We keep medicines on the estates, and if the medicines were free the cost might be Rs. 60 a month. We pay the man Rs. 50, but that might be increased to Rs. 60. I do not think the cost would be more than Rs. 750 a year. I do this for self-protection, but if it is going to be a general thing it ought to be done by Government.

Mr. Walker.—Entirely or partially.

Witness.—Government to a certain extent: but I think it would be better under the supervision of superintendents.

Mr. Walker.—Should the cost be divided between Government and the estates, and in what proportion?

Witness.—I think it ought to be borne by Government, but there should be the supervision of superintendents as in my own case. I think it would work better that way.

Mr. White.—Would you increase the export duty or allow it to continue as it is.

Witness.—If Government are going to pay the dispensers they would require to recover the cost in some way.

Mr. White.—That is practically borne by the proprietor as it is.

Witness.—Yes.

Mr. Ashmore.—You would merely make an extension of the existing system?

Witness.—That is what I would recommend.

Mr. White.—The difficulty would be that if the extension entailed extra cost, how would you apportion that extra cost? Would you have it borne by Government, or in what proportions by Government and the employer?

Witness.—It is paid through the export duty.

Mr. White.—But that would not cover it.

Mr. Lloyd.—At present you are paying almost 70 cents an acre voluntarily and supposing you paid 40 cents of export duty that would bring it up to over a rupee an acre.

Witness.—We pay that simply for self protection.

Mr. Lloyd.—What do you think would be a fair charge on the estate per acre.

Witness.—I am not prepared to say off-hand. I did not know of other places getting the medicines free. I have not worked out the figures, but I really believe this scheme to be a saving in the end.

No 15. It would only drive him to native medicine. I think the system under the old Ordinance of coolies affected with venereal disease, for instance, having to pay was just in a way. If you have many coolies you cannot look into all these things.

No. 16.—I have had instances where I thought the man in hospital was not very competent.

Mr. Ashmore.—The doctor in charge or the subordinate?

Witness.—Both.

Mr. Ashmore.—This question rather refers to doctors coming out and visiting.

Witness.—I say the other way too. I have found that when there were epidemics in districts the doctor really could not go round the estates and also look after the hospital efficiently. In that case it is left to the subordinate who—well who only got Rs. 50 a month. When the doctor got back late at night you could not expect him to go round the hospital then.

Mr. Ashmore.—When an epidemic breaks out there should be a reserve force of relieving men?

Witness.—Yes. If a man is over worked, say a week in a month during that time, there could be a relief at the hospital. It would be a good thing to have a certain number of men who had the right to walk into the hospital, not to give orders but to look round, and if they thought anything was wrong to send in a report. In that way the understrappers who get lax without supervision would be supervised. Not only that, but I think the coolies would like it because they know their masters better than the others.

Dr. Macdonald.—The hospitals are quite open to the planters to visit at all times.

Witness.—Yes, I know, but I think it would be still better if there were certain men appointed like the Justices of the Peace for instance, or like the visitors to asylums and prisons at home.

Mr. Walker.—Two or three men to each district.

Witness.—Yes, to each hospital. I think it would have a better effect if these men were officially appointed, and could write a complaint to Government.

By Dr. Macdonald.—Yes, I think planters would undertake the responsibility.

Mr. Ashmore.—There is a visitors' book at the hospital.

Dr. Macdonald.—I scarcely think a chance visitor has any right to enter anything.

Mr. Walker.—I brought that up at the Dikoya Association several years ago, and it turned out he was not allowed.

Witness.—I do not mean that they should have any power to say yes or nay, but simply to call the man's attention to anything he did not approve of and send in a report. This would have an encouraging effect upon the coolies. They have a sort of fear that when they enter the hospital they are out of the care of their master whom they have known for years perhaps, and to whom they have gone whenever anything was wrong; and if certain men had the right to go in and see and just walk round it would have a good effect upon them. There is a number of the Burghers and Jaffna Tamil licentiates, who, it is thought, do not look after them properly. They require something else to make them think that the treatment is doing them good.

By Mr. Walker.—I do not think the system of dispensaries would work compulsorily, but voluntarily. I think it would gradually become general. Government could recommend it and give facilities for it. I think some means might be devised to encourage it.

Witness.—There might be a grant per head to the estates on a general footing.

Mr. Walker.—If there were a group of five estates, say, do you not think that those who are willing to support a dispensary would be prevented from doing so because of neighbours being unwilling to act along with them?

Witness.—There has been too much compulsion of late years. I think more means might be devised to induce planters to take it up. Considering the number of coolies they employ now a-days, and knowing that it would be for their benefit, I do not think they would resist it.

By Mr. Ashmore.—The giving of the medicine free would be a very large inducement. If there were groups of estates, and they knew exactly what their medical bill would cost, I think they would be more willing to go on like that than in this indefinite way. If there were four estates in a group and Rs 50 had to be paid for a dispenser, the medicines being free, that would mean Rs 12·50 to each estate. If one estate did not go in the others might pay the difference between them, but the other man would not hold out because he would see that he could not doctor his coolies for less. On its merits I think it would make its way.

Mr. Walker.—If such a scheme were adopted.

By the Chairman.—It would be a good thing for Government to supply the dispensers and be responsible for the skill of the men.

By Mr. White.—Yes, I think one of the main reasons for the success of the scheme in our case is that the man is entirely under our control.

By the Chairman.—I would not have the man appointed by Government, but I would have Government to recommend him. If he failed in his duty or did not behave himself properly he would be reported, and Government would not recommend him to the next man. He would be thrown out of employment.

Mr. Ashmore.—A private employer has this advantage over Government that he may dismiss a man without assigning a reason, but Government cannot do that, and are thus placed in an awkward position.

Witness.—I would not have Government to have anything to do with the dispenser.

By Mr. White.—I do not think I ever had a cooly discharged from hospital on the 30th day after admission as cured when he was not cured. I have had coolies discharged as cured when they were not cured. I have heard of a case where a medical man was hauled over the coals because his hospital had been so dear, he having raised the diet of the patients and thus incurred greater expense than was allowed.

By Dr. Macdonald.—Whether he could raise the diet or not it was reported, and he was written to by Government because the expense of dieting was greater than in other hospitals. This was the case of the hospital which had such a good name that the coolies went willingly. Up-country, where there are all these little hospitals, if a man gets the name of working expensively and is written to by Government he naturally tries to economise. I have heard the case I have mentioned from three superintendents. There is rivalry amongst these men, and one, thinking he might get *kudos* for it, would try to keep down the expenses to a certain rate. Another thing I would suggest is that there might be a printed placard with directions for simple cases, and a list of medicines that should be kept by superintendents. This I think would be an improvement on the book, as it could be nailed on the wall in the bungalow. A man after working for a year and a half or so as an assistant may get a small estate. During the time he is assistant he has not much to do in the way of doctoring the coolies, and when he finds himself on an estate by himself he does not know what to do when sick coolies come to him. This placard would be useful in such cases.

By Mr. White.—The dispenser has a book for each estate in which he enters each case everyday, and that book is sent to the superintendent at the bungalow. If it became general we might have a printed form. The superintendent has medicines at the bungalow, and the dispenser has medicines at his office, where he makes up the prescriptions for the coolies. That relieves the superintendent a good deal.

By Mr. Lloyd.—That is one of the great benefits of the scheme. The fact of the matter is that where an estate had 120 coolies at crop time in the old days it has 350 or 400 all the year round, so that in the case of an

epidemic if a man attended thoroughly to his coolies he could not attend to his own work. He has not the time he used to have. The relief to the superintendent would have to be taken into account in considering the expense.

By Mr. Ashmore.—I thoroughly believe in systematically looking after the coolies on the estate. It does not come out so much on the old estates as in the new districts, where there is such a changing of superintendents. In the old districts perhaps two-thirds of the coolies were born on the estate, and they naturally look up to the superintendent. On the old estates the superintendent really knew every cooly without turning round to look at him. On a new estate a man stays for a month or so and is gone.

The Commission then adjourned.

Matale Hospital, November 10, 1892, 8 a.m.

All the members of the Commission were present except the Hon. Mr. Templer; in his absence the chair was taken by Mr. Ashmore.

Dr. Carbery.

No. 1.—I have been practising for the last twenty-five years and have had to do with coolies from the very beginning. I came to Kandy in 1867, afterwards I went to Badulla and then to Colombo and Mátara. After that I had very largely to do with coolies at Kurunégala. There are only five out of the twenty five years that I have not had to do with coolies.

No. 2.—The death-rate is excessive, but I have not compared it with other countries. The cause of it is, as far as I can judge, that coolies are brought to hospital when they are too far gone, the disease being so far advanced that it is next to impossible to bring them round. Coolies on estates that are near to the hospital come in sooner.

By Mr Walker.—From Polugalla, which is about 15 miles distant, the deaths have been 99 per cent., and I attribute that to the fact that the coolies are not sent in quick enough. The less accessible the hospital is, the worse state do the coolies come in.

By Dr. Macdonald.—One estate is capable of raising the hospital mortality. Since the beginning of this month there have been three deaths in hospital, and these are of estate coolies. Last month there was a fearful mortality There were twenty-three deaths, ten being estate labourers, and thirteen paupers. I think seven out of the ten were from Polugalla.

By Mr. Lloyd.—They suffer mostly from dysentery and malaria. I have had patients from Polugalla who were brought in on 22nd October and died on the 25th.

No. 4.—I should say generally that the largest number of Malabars were treated for bowel complaint, but I can get up the statistics. (Appendix II., Table B.) Latterly I have not visited estates so often. My assistant visits the estates.

No. 5.—Not at all. Latterly I have had to devote my attention to the hospital. I have been supplied with a medical assistant, whose duty it is to visit estates. I go in urgent cases in consultation. My assistant is a trained hospital man, and has seen lots of cases.

By Mr. Walker.—Sometimes it happens that he is called to several estates at once, but generally we get over them. An estate is never two days without being relieved. That rarely happens however.

No. 6.—Sometimes it occurs, but very rarely. Cases occur on an estate to which the medical officer is called when the patient is almost moribund. The friends of the cooly get anxious about the case and send for the doctor, who, when he reaches the place, finds him dying or dead. This used to happen more when Rattota was attached to us. Rattota has a separate dispensary and medical officer now.

No. 7.—No, I have not been on the southern coast.

No. 8.—No, I do not think so. It is generally old residents we receive. The percentage of recent arrivals that come is small. Of course in the case of epidemics there is a large influx of coolies to the hospital, but generally we do not find that a larger proportion of new arrivals than old residents come. The deaths are generally from chronic diseases—diseases that have been existing for a long time. There are comparatively few deaths from acute diseases—pneumonia, and such things and accidents, and injuries. The bulk of deaths in fact is from dysentery, dropsy, and malaria.

No. 9.—Yes. I have seen thousands of immigrants passing through Mátalé and I find they are generally very slim and under-fed, but after they go to estates they fill out and become robust. I attribute it to good food, good lodging, and regular habits.

No. 10.—I cannot answer that on the spur of the moment, but I can give you the figures. *Vide* Appendix II., Table B.

No. 11.—The information is supplied by the patient himself or his friends, but in my opinion is not reliable.

No. 12.—I think anybody, with common sense or education, would detect a case of serious illness, although of course they might not be able to diagnose the particular organ that was affected or differentiate the disease.

By Mr. White.—At the dispensary we generally get rid of the coolies first, and about 10 o'clock we get the others. The dispensary is open all day for the estates; there is not any particular hour.

By Mr. Ashmore.—The Tamil cooly comes readily to dispensary.

By Mr. White.—Very few pay anything. The generality of them are paupers, and we distinguish between those who are paupers and those who are not by their dress and general appearance, and what they tell us. Of course we have voluntary contributions, but we would not expect anything except from those who are able, such as traders, headmen, and well-to-do people. They might escape payment by putting on rags. The estate coolies are not charged. For the whole hospital, the average cost for diet, is from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 a day, and our average number of patients is from 40 to 45. The ordinary pauper diet is about 25 cents a day.

By Mr. Walker.—A cooly is allowed to have his friends or relatives with him, and another privilege is that if he is high caste he can cook for himself or his friends can cook for him. He is allowed dry rations according to a scale of diet. Once coolies are accustomed to the hospital they come back readily. They have a reluctance to come and be separated from their friends, and their kanganies are reluctant to part with them because perhaps the coolies have got advances, and they are afraid that if they let them out of sight they might bolt.

By Mr. Walker.—As soon as a cooly is cured I send a note to the superintendent which is supposed to reach the the estate within twenty-four hours. In fact we send notice of convalescence stating that within so many days we will discharge the patient. They very rarely bolt from hospital.

By Dr. Macdonald.—They do not require to bolt; they are at liberty to go when they like. Sometimes they are removed when they are dying, that remark applies equally to all Malabars as well as the mixed races.

By Mr. Walker.—By familiarising them with the hospital it may be possible to overcome the reluctance of the Tamil coolies to go there. They are such wild people that many of them do not know what an hospital is. The high caste tamils have also a reluctance on account of caste. They won't eat beef, but we get over that by giving them raw provisions and fish. The Wari apola coolies come readily. There is only one estate where there is practically a medical man and it is on Bandarapola, but his work is spoiled, being conductor as well as medical assistant. My idea is that for every group of estates of 1,000 or 2,000 acres there should be a secondary officer if a first class man could not be got because you could not afford to pay him—and a dispensary with the necessary surgical appliances for cases of accident. Fever cases when taken early are comparatively child's play to treat, but if allowed to go on for a week they may become serious. My head dispenser gets equal to Rs. 50. A man trained about the hospital picks up notions of diseases, and prescribing, and is very useful. We could not get on without these pupils or volunteers.

Mr. Ashmore.—Do you find the Tamil coolies more liable to bowel complaints than the mixed races?

Witness.—It is much of a muchness. They succumb more readily than the mixed races. I attribute that to their system of dieting. They cannot get so much variety or diet as the villagers can.

By Mr. Walker.—I do not think the Sinhalese man is a hardier man than the Tamil, and I could operate surgically on 100 Tamils for one Sinhalese man. The Sinhalese are very susceptible to pain, and succumb more readily to surgical operations or diseases.

By Mr. White.—It is part of my duty to inspect the bazaar, and I would at once take steps when I see any rotten flesh.

The Commission then adjourned to meet at the rest house.

Matala Resthouse, 1 p.m.

JAMES WESTLAND, Gammadua.

No. 1.—Twenty-two years.

No. 2.—I scarcely think so. I think the superintendents trust more to the Medical Department. In my own case however, I attend as much as ever I did.

No. 3.—Occasionally a cooly may be a few days in the lines before his illness is reported.

No. 4.—No, not for any length of time: perhaps four or five days.

No. 5.—The kanganies report to me when a cooly is so ill that he cannot turn out to work. Another means is the check roll, and if a cooly has not appeared at work during the week inquiry is made. I do not always wait till the expiry of the week. If I found a cooly absent to-day I might inquire about him to-morrow morning. The reply generally is, when a man is absent, that he is sick, which just means that he is not at work; but if he is absent from work for two or three days as a rule we get to know of his case. If the illness took place on a Monday we would more than likely find it out before the end of the week.

No. 6.—I do not take any immediate steps daily. I go round the lines occasionally—perhaps two or three times a week—and in passing I would make inquiries. When a cooly is reported ill I ask him to come to the bungalow, and if he is unable to come I go to see him at once. When he comes to me I prescribe for him according to what he tells me: or if the kangany comes I give medicine according to his description of the illness, and then go to see the cooly. In most cases the patient is able to come and get the medicine himself, and I see him take it.

By Mr. Walker.—Coolies frequently go away to see relatives or friends on other estates, and when I make inquiries I am sometimes simply told that they are sick, but next time I am perhaps told that he has gone to see his friends. It is possible for a cooly to be ill for some time if it is tried to conceal the case, but as a rule that is not so. "Sick" is just another word for "absent," and when a cooly is reported sick I might take it to mean that he has gone away to see his friends, or is simply loafing about the lines, but perhaps the next day it would be reported to me that he was not on the estate or was ill.

No. 7.—Generally they do, but I have known cases in which perhaps they were not so careful as they ought to have been. I think generally the law has had the effect it was intended to have in making kanganies report cases, and I try to impress on my kanganies the importance of reporting cases. I have not had a kangany who was reported for not doing so.

No. 8.—They are rather averse to going. They prefer my own treatment on the estate. When they get seriously ill they have no voice in the matter. They sometimes agree to go as a last resort. A superintendent may have perhaps dozens or hundreds through his hands which he cures, but it is the deaths that occur on estates or in hospital that tell against us.

No. 9.—Yes, because they do not like being away from their friends with whom they think they would get better treatment. So far as my influence goes I prefer that they should go to hospital. I do not think there is any preference for native treatment, but I have known occasionally of vedaralas being brought in for certain diseases. I prohibit the appearance of these vedaralas as much as possible, and I drive them off. The reluctance to go to hospital is due to separation from friends and the distance they have to go, but chiefly I think to separation from friends. They say "if I am going to die, I would rather die here under master's treatment." I am 14 miles from the hospital, and 7 from the dispensary. I find that they willingly go to the dispensary.

No. 10.—Well I do not know. They are perhaps more willing to go now than they were before; but my experience of coolies has always been that they prefer being treated with European medicine on the estate, or going to the dispensary for outdoor treatment rather than living in the hospital.

By Mr. White.—When coolies take letters to the dispensary for treatment they generally do so on condition that they are not detained in hospital.

No. 11.—My experience has been that the general treatment in hospital has been very favourable to the coolies. For ten or fifteen years I had a hospital on my estate, which I saw two or three times a week, and the treatment there was such that I think the coolies make a great mistake in not going to hospital. There are no improvements I can suggest in the hospital.

No. 12.—Yes, I fully agree with having more dispensaries throughout the country. It is only about three months ago that I appealed to the Principal Civil Medical Officer in connection with a dispensary for a group of estates in my neighbourhood. In fact the building is under construction. I have charge of several estates, and the furthest that some of the coolies will have to go will be 4½ or 5 miles, and others will only have to go ½ or ¾ of a mile. The furthest away will have a shorter distance to go than at present, and I do not think there will be any difficulty about them going. I am paying for the building, and Government, I expect, will provide the medical officer.

By Dr. Macdonald.—There is a large Sinhalese population, and they will benefit from the dispensary as well. It is to be on the same principle as the Rattota dispensary. Government will maintain the building.

No. 14.—I think it would be fair if a group of estates were charged with the medical officer, provided the officer were authorised to visit the sick coolies in the lines at certain times, and that his visits counted in the event of death, that is to say, in the event of a cooly dying after he was seen by the medical officer of the district; that we should not have to send, for instance, for the chief medical officer, unless of course the dispenser required additional assistance. The dispenser should visit as part of his duty, and the superintendent should not have to pay for the visit. The estate would benefit by the superintendent having more time to devote to his duties, and the probability is there would be a saving if Government provided the medicines and the estate the dispenser.

No. 15.—I do not approve of charging the coolies except in certain cases when he has brought trouble upon himself by his own fault, such as venereal disease. In such cases I have charged them to see if I could stamp out the evil. I do not suppose the cooly would feel such a small sum as 5 or 10 cents deducted monthly for medical attendance, but I do not think it should be made. I do not think it would have any effect in deterring the coolies from coming over. I find the coolies are very liberal in giving charity among themselves. There are 900 coolies under my immediate charge, and on the other estates there might be say another 900. An acreage of about 2,000 would benefit by the dispensary. I still think it would be an advantage to have a dispensary even though it is five miles away. There are many cases in which a cooly is perfectly able to walk the distance to get medicine.

By Mr. Walker.—I certainly do think that the establishment of such dispensaries would lessen the death-rate in hospitals, as it means that they would receive medical attendance sooner.

No. 16.—I do not know that I am capable of judging. There have been cases no doubt in which they were treated differently from what I think they should have been; but I am so far satisfied that I should be glad to have an officer in charge of my group.

No. 17.—I would suggest that for conveying the cooly from the estate to the hospital there should be some sort of stretcher in which the patient could be carried in a reclining posture, and not, as is done now, in a cumbly strung on a pole, as I think that occasions hardship and inconvenience sometimes. With reference to coolies coming from the Coast, everyone should be obliged to have a new cumbly whether he says he wanted it or not. If you asked a cooly whether he wanted a cumbly he would say he did not, in order not to incur expense. Very often rains come on, and he has not a cumbly, and as the result he gets pneumonia. The superintendent should induce him to take a cumbly. If a cooly or kangany comes to the superintendent for a cumbly he always gets it, but often there is unwillingness to take a cumbly.

By Mr. Walker.—Unwillingness on the part of the kangany probably?

Witness.—Yes, because it adds to debt. The establishment of such dispensaries would be beneficial if adopted throughout the planting districts generally. If the matter were laid plainly before the planters they would themselves see the benefit to be derived from the system of small dispensaries. I would not personally object to a compulsory system; I would be only too willing to join in?

Mr. White.—But supposing one of your neighbours did not want to join, would you like to have power to compel him?

Witness.—If there was only one the benefit to the others would be so great that they might afford to do without him. Ultimately he would be forced to join them. In our own case one of my neighbours said he would not join, but it was a small acreage, and as we could carry on without him so we were not deterred. The dispensary would only be for those who paid for it. Others would have to send to the hospital, and the expense and inconvenience would be so great that they would ulti-

mately join. It might be arranged that coolies from another estate could be treated for payment. In our particular case we have not yet made any definite arrangement about the dispenser going round the group of estates and visiting the lines. I would prefer contributing to the maintenance of a medical officer, and having visits to the estates than having the Government dispensary and sending for the medical officer as required.

By Mr. White.—It would be a simple matter to have an order book, and when a cooly went to be treated to give him a ticket, which the dispenser would have to initial, or something of that sort, and this would be evidence upon which he could get his rice. I would cease to treat the coolies.

JOSEPH FRASER.

No. 1.—Twenty years.

No. 2.—I think so—by myself personally and, as far as I know, by other people.

No. 3.—Pretty well always; not always.

No. 4.—No, not more than a week.

No. 5.—The kangany has instructions to intimate to me always when sickness occurs.

No. 6.—Nothing more than I have already stated except that in addition to getting the kangany's report the superintendent would every now and then go round the lines and look at the coolies, but at no particular stated intervals.

By Mr. Walker.—It is possible in some instances, but not likely that a cooly would be away for more than a week without me knowing whether he was ill or had merely gone to a neighbouring estate; because on looking over the check-roll at the end of the week questions are always asked. When a cooly is reported to be ill I ask the kangany what is the matter, and if he says that the man is rather ill I would go and see him.

No. 7.—I think so, and none of them have ever been prosecuted.

No. 8.—Some decidedly object; others are willing. Low caste people are fairly willing to go, and I think old hands are more willing than new arrivals.

No. 9.—I do not know what the prejudice arises from, but their general statement is that coolies die when they go to hospital. They do not allege ill-treatment. High caste coolies take exception to any other attendants than their own people. Latterly that was obviated, at least in one case I know, and if that were adopted generally it might to a certain extent get over their objection. Separation from friends is another objection. There is a decided preference for native treatment in some cases.

No. 10.—I think it is to a certain extent. I do not think it is so strong as it used to be.

No. 11.—That I do not know, and I cannot suggest anything. I do not know that it is quite suited to their feelings, judging from remarks they make. Sometimes they say they are not properly looked after, or talked to in a harsh manner—bullied—I think that is chiefly by the attendants; not by the medical officer himself.

No. 12.—Yes, I dare say. I think that would probably make them more willing to try English remedies. Personally I am pretty well off, and have nothing to complain of, as I generally get a man as soon as I send for him to come to the coolies. The coolies go readily enough to the dispensary for outdoor treatment, making a request that they should not be detained.

No. 13 & 15.—I have no idea. Approximately it might be about Re. 1 to Rs. 1·25 including export duty, but that is only a guess. I do not think the cooly should pay. It might be fair, but it would be impolitic. I do not know that the cooly would object.

By Mr. Walker.—Assuming that a dispensary for a group of estates, aggregating about 2,000 acres on which there were 1,500 coolies, cost Rs. 750, which is 50 cents a head, I do not think there would be any difficulty in recovering it. I do not think it would affect the labour force. I do not think that the cooly having had to pay for the dispensary would be more eager to get his medicine there. I would not charge the cooly.

No. 16.—Occasionally, but not often, and generally I think they are capable of treating the ordinary cases.

No. 17.—No, I do not think I have.

By Mr. Walker.—In my own case I do not see the need of a dispensary, but it might be advisable to establish these institutions in places where there are none within easy reach. It would be objectionable to make the system compulsory. Certainly I think a dispensary would be a boon in such a case, as that of an estate from which 80 patients died because they were sent in too late. The cooly is at this disadvantage compared with others, that he is compelled to go to hospital when he is in the last stage, whereas there is no compulsion in the case of a Sinhalese man who goes in at an early stage, or not at all. In the end the cooly may yield simply because there is no hope.

By Dr. Macdonald.—I certainly do not think you can institute a fair comparison between the death-rate of the mixed races and that of the Malabars, because we compel the coolies to go to hospital, whereas the mixed races go voluntarily and in the earlier stages, and in severe cases they do not go at all, hence their rate of mortality in hospital is slow.

By Mr. White.—I only heard the other day of two cases, which you heard of at the same time, of coolies having been discharged from hospital on the 30th day after their admission as cured when the coolies were not cured. I do not know of any others.

JAMES ANDERSON.

No. 1.—Twenty-six years.

No. 2.—As far as I am concerned quite as much.

No. 3.—Not always, but generally.

No. 4.—Yes. A weeding contractor might be a month in the lines, but with regard to ordinary labour force the check-roll would show.

No. 5.—I do not take any steps daily to ascertain actual number of sick on estate, but I see the check-roll sometimes once a week and sometimes twice a week or three times. If I find that a cooly is absent for two or three days I ask where he is, and if not satisfied I would request his appearance. Unless something occurred to make me inquire a cooly might be off a week without me inquiring.

No. 6.—When a cooly is reported to be ill I send for him, and if he cannot come I go to see him. Very often the coolies come up to me without being reported ill. I encourage them to come up to me by being kind to them.

By Mr. White.—By coming up he will get his rice for the week, and if he does not come up probably he does not get any rice.

By Mr. Walker.—A man could not be away at a neighbouring estate for ten days without my noticing his absence. I would find out within the week. Every one that is away a whole week I inquire after, and send for.

By Mr. Ashmore.—The inducement for a sick man to come to me is, leaving out of sight the fact that he will be treated, that if he does not come he will get nothing.

No. 7.—As a rule they do. It is the case sometimes, I think that when a cooly is sent to hospital late, the medical officer inquires why he did not come sooner, but this has not led to the prosecution of my kanganies. Once or twice some years ago I recommended that, but it was not done.

No. 8.—I can always get them to go to the hospital which is about five miles off. They do not as a rule like to go, but I do not find more than ordinary reluctance. They prefer to stay in their lines.

Mr. Ashmore.—It is in evidence that the diseases of these people become chronic before they go to hospital?

Witness.—Yes, more or less. High caste coolies do not like to go, but I do not find much difficulty with low caste coolies.

No. 9.—I have heard complaints of unkind treatment. I sent a cooly to hospital, and after he had been there a fortnight or so he was discharged as cured. He did not come to me but went away to another estate. I thought he had cleared out when I got a letter from the doctor saying that he had been sent back to the hospital by somebody on a stretcher. I wrote back to say that the cooly had not returned to me in the first instance, and was no longer chargeable to me. The cooly when brought back to me, said that when this was explained to him he was told that he would be treated as a pauper. The result of this tale going about the lines was that the coolies said "we won't go there."

By Mr. White.—I do not know any other cases of reported hardship. The distance to the hospital and separation from friends is a complaint.

By the Chairman.—Sometimes they prefer native treatment unless the planter's medicine cure them quickly.

No. 10.—Very slowly.

No. 11.—I do not know.

By Mr. Lloyd.—I think it would be impracticable to have men of the patients' caste to cook their food.

By Mr. White.—If it were practicable it might be an improvement, but I am not prepared to say that it would.

No. 12.—I think that would be a very good thing. I decidedly think that while a cooly might not be willing to go to the hospital he would go to the dispensary; and the fact that the dispensary would be tolerably near them would be another advantage. I would find no difficulty in making them go five or ten miles.

Mr. Walker.—If you had a dispensary say for every 2,000 acres and a man could visit the lines two or three times a week and treat cases in the incipient stage, don't you think that relief to the superintendent would be very great?

Witness.—I am not prepared to say that it would be a great relief unless the estate was a very large one. I have not found it any great tax on my time to treat coolies. In fact I rather like it, and I think the coolies like the superintendent himself to treat them.

By Mr. White.—I think it would be a bad thing to relieve superintendents of the duty of looking after their coolies. Under the old medical scheme we had in Maskeliya two or three outdoor dispensers travelling the country, and they were a nuisance: I do not think they did any good.

By Mr. Walker.—I think there would be great difficulty in getting the managers to allow one of themselves to have the charge. Supposing you had charge of my sick coolies I would not like it.

Mr. Walker.—I mean in charge of the dispenser to see that he did his work.

Witness.—I would object to it. I would prefer him to be under myself, or under some Government official.

By Mr. Lloyd. I would rather have the dispensary directly and entirely under Government, and inspected from time to time by some superior officer.

By Mr. White.—I do not think the voluntarily principle works very well in Ceylon. I think it would be better to have the dispensaries established by law. I do not think the movement would be taken up voluntarily.

Mr. White.—Supposing the expenses of establishing these dispensaries by law was greater than the present expenditure, how would you propose to meet extra expenditure?

Witness.—I would not incur it in the first place. I can not say what the medical expenditure on my estate is at the present moment, but I think I could make up the figures if you like. I do not think it is anything like 50 cents an acre. Assuming, however, that the cost at present was 40 cents an acre, and that the establishment of dispensaries by law raised the cost to 60 cents, the simplest way to provide for the extra 20 cents would be to add it to the export duty, but I object to provide the funds even by the export duty. I do not see why coolies should not have the same benefit as the Sinhalese. If I employ Sinhalese, and any of them are treated in the hospital, I am not charged for them.

Mr. Ashmore.—You are liable under Ordinance No. 11 of 1865, I think.

By Mr. Walker.—I have always been near a dispensary. I have a dispensary within easy reach—five miles.

No. 15.—I am not prepared to say that he should. I think he might prefer to go to his vedarala.

By Mr. Walker.—I certainly think the cooly would object to pay 5 cents a month, but I do not think it would deter him from coming. Such a charge certainly sounds very small, but I think it would be unfair to exact it. The cooly has been so long accustomed to being treated by the estate, that he would think it a hardship to have to pay the charge.

By Mr. Lloyd. Done with the view of relieving sickness. In the earlier stages it would benefit the cooly in that way, but I do not see how the thing would work myself. I do not think it would be fair to the cooly, and as a matter of fact he would not avail himself of it. It is such a trifle that I do not think it would deter him from coming.

No. 16.—I have no experience.

No. 17.—No. I do not think I have.

WILLIAM MILNE.

No. 1.—Eighteen years.

No. 2.—Generally.

No. 4.—No. I would know within a week or so. It would seldom run to so long as fourteen days.

No. 5.—My coolies are mustered in the mornings, but I might be two or three days without finding out that a cooly was ill. My kangany is supposed to tell me, and I think I would certainly know within a week. I have no daily sick muster. I judge by my kangany's report whether a cooly is seriously ill or not, and if he is seriously ill I go and see him.

No. 7.—Yes. When a cooly was sent to hospital later than he ought to have been, the medical officer used some years ago to write and ask why, but he does that seldom if ever now. None of my kanganies has ever been prosecuted for not reporting cases of sickness. One or two cases were taken but fell through.

No. 8.—They are more willing to go to hospital than they were some years ago.

No. 9.—There is still a prejudice against going, and I suppose it is due to the nature of the cooly. There is no preference shown for native treatment; the prejudice against going to hospital is less than it used to be.

No. 11.—As far as practicable it is so.

No. 12.—I should certainly say so.

By Mr. Walker. There is more reluctance on the part of coolies to go to hospital when it is at a distance, and when they would be away from their friends and relatives. My estate is about nine or ten miles from the hospital. I treat coolies myself, but when the cases are too difficult for me I order them to hospital, and I have no difficulty in getting them to go. If dispensaries were established as proposed, with a dispenser who should go round the lines and treat the coolies there in the earlier stages of their sickness, the effect I think would be to lessen the death-rate in hospitals. I do not think the coolies would object to being visited by a dispenser. This would be a relief to the superintendent in some cases; for instance if there was an epidemic.

No. 14.—That requires consideration.

By Mr. Walker.—I paid my hospital bill for six months the other day. It amounted to Rs. 100 I think. The average cost per year would be perhaps, including doctors' fees, hospital charges, and medicines, about Rs. 300 on 1,000 acres.

No. 15.—I do not think so. It would be impolitic to charge him, and it would be very unpopular. I do not think there would be any difficulty in recovering so small a sum.

No. 16.—No.

No. 17.—No.

By Mr. White.—I have not heard any complaints by coolies of ill treatment received in hospital.

By Mr. Walker.—I think the system should be left to voluntary effort. My dispensary is about six miles away.

L. B. H. DICKENSON.

No. 1.—Sixteen years.

No. 3.—Most of them are; some are not.

No. 4. If he tried to prevent me knowing in every possible way he might succeed. He might succeed for a week. It is difficult to say whether he might do it for a longer period. If his friends said he had gone to another estate or somewhere, and would be back to morrow, he might succeed in that way in postponing inquiry long enough.

No. 5.—A man goes round the lines every day, and he has orders from me to take note of all who have anything the matter with them, so that they may be seen to at once. The list is brought to me and I initial it to show that I have seen it. I am close to the dispensary, and I believe in sending everybody there, no matter what is wrong with them, or however slight. Supposing at 8 o'clock in the evening they have diarrhœa I would send medicine to give them, but in the morning they would go as a matter of course to the dispensary for outdoor treatment. I do not therefore call upon my kanganies as required by law, but if it came to my knowledge that a man had been ill, and it had been said he had gone to another estate, I come down on the kangany. None of my kanganies have ever been prosecuted.

No. 8.—They are not very willing to go; it requires pressure to make them go. I make them go to the dispensary. I find they are very unwilling to go to the hospital except in some cases. They are not all unwilling. The low caste coolies are much more willing than the high caste coolies. High caste coolies say the food is cooked by a low caste person, and when they ask for a cook of their own caste and the doctor allows it, I send one. I have not had any cases recently, but my experience is that the doctor generally allowed it. Further, the coolies do not like to be away from their friends. The hospital is quite close, and their friends are allowed to go and see them freely, but still they make the excuse.

By Mr. White.—Any native treatment they take is *sub rosa*, and I always drive off the vedaralas if I see them. If anyone is ill, and I have a suspicion that they are going in for native treatment, I warn him not to do so.

No. 10. I think so; it is less than it was.

By Mr. Walker.—The number of deaths does have an effect upon coolies. If three or four serious cases are cured the coolies have more confidence, and when anyone gets ill he will want to get to hospital; but if by bad luck there are one or two deaths the coolies say "we will die if we go there" and they won't go.

No. 11.—The food is the thing they say they object to, and if a mother has one or two small children she objects that she cannot go and leave her children.

No. 12.—That is practically what I say; this Ordinance is no good as it is. I should think it is the very best thing.

No. 13.—My hospital bill from July to December last was Rs. 101 or Rs. 103. Perhaps the next six months would be higher. I should say that about Rs. 250 a year would be the average. I have 650 acres and about 380 coolies.

No. 15.—I think he undoubtedly ought in certain cases when he brings illness on himself through drinking toddy, and gorging himself with unripe jak, or through some folly of his own; but if he is not ill through his own fault he should not be asked to pay.

Mr. Walker.—Would it be fair or politic to charge him a certain sum a year as a sort of insurance, which would entitle him to medical attendance instead of charging him when he got ill?

Witness.—I think that would be rather hard. My coolies, for instance, who have been with me for a year, try to keep well, and do not do the silly things I have referred to. The other day a cooly got very bad diarrhœa from eating putrid bullock. I think that is a sort of case in which he ought to pay himself. The doctor had to visit him

By Mr. White.—Yes, I am troubled with toddy selling. I have noticed an increase in the cases of sickness on a Monday. Toddy is one of the causes, and eating unripe jak is another.

No. 16.—I cannot say.

No. 17.—I think the only suggestion is that I mentioned about the food of high caste coolies being cooked by one of their friends or one of the same caste, and that a husband who has a wife in the hospital might be allowed to stay in the verandah, perhaps, and see the woman occasionally. The coolies think they are locked up like prisoners when they go to hospital. I mean that they should be allowed to be visited as freely as possible.

By Mr. Walker.—I have not enough experience to enable me to say whether the dispensary scheme should be taken up voluntarily or compulsorily.

By Mr. White.—I have not heard any complaints of harsh treatment in hospital. I have heard silly sort of things about not getting enough of food or something of that sort, but no authentic or well specified case.

Gampola Hospital, November 12, 1892, 8 a.m.

All the members of Commission were present with the exception of A. Melville White, Esq

The Commission inspected the hospital.

Dr. Wijesekara.

No. 1.—Since 1888.

No. 2.—Yes. I have not compared them with the figures of any other country.

No. 3.—They come late to hospital.

No. 4.—I will supply the figures. (Appendix II., Table C.)

No. 5.—No.

By Dr. Macdonald.—I have got an assistant who is here specially for the purpose of visiting estates, but I sometimes visit estates as well. My assistant and I can perfectly well do the estate and hospital work. I can occasionally visit estates and attend to my hospital duties as well.

No. 6.—I have known cases.

By Dr. Macdonald.—I have been sent for to come to an estate, and when I went I found the patient dead. I had only been sent for at the moment of dying. I always respond to the call whenever I get it.

By Mr. Walker.—I have not, in this district, been called to two or three estates at once, and found myself unable to take up cases in time.

By the Chairman.—I have never been unable to go in time because I was engaged elsewhere.

No. 7.—I have no knowledge.

No. 8.—Yes, and the reason is that they always come in a weak state—in a bad physical condition.

No. 9.—Yes, after they get settled down—after they have become acclimatised.

No. 10.—I think the majority die between five and ten days, but by referring to my books I can give you the exact figures.

No. 11.—It is generally obtained from the patient himself. It is not always reliable, but it generally is.

No. 12.—Yes.

By Mr. Walker.—I think the Sinhalese are better able to resist disease than the Tamils. I have always found that the Sinhalese can be treated much more easily. The Sinhalese I believe come earlier to hospital than the Tamils.

By the Chairman.—Yes, I think that if a Sinhalese and a Tamil man came at the same stage of the disease it would be found that the Sinhalese was better able to resist disease, being constitutionally stronger than the Tamil.

By Dr. Macdonald.—The mixed races come voluntarily to hospital. If they do not improve in hospital they are sometimes removed by their friends, and they also go away of their own accord if they are not getting better. It is not the rule that bad cases die in the hospital.

By Mr. Walker.—In cases that are likely to end fatally patients have gone away, refusing to stay. Of course if they remained in hospital the percentage of mortality among the mixed races would be higher than it is.

By Dr. Macdonald.—Some bad cases of estate coolies are removed by their friends. It is not very common. I think the number of such among the mixed races and the coolies are about the same.

By the Chairman.—I have experience in the Kelani Valley, Deltota and Teldeniya Districts.

By Mr. Lloyd.—I have found some estates showing a much higher mortality than others, but not in this district, where I have only been a short time.

By Mr. Ashmore.—The Tamil cooly succumbs more readily to bowel complaints than the mixed races because, I believe, he is weaker, and because the Tamil does not consider diarrhœa as anything serious. His motions are quite loose for a considerable time before he thinks he is sufficiently ill to go to hospital. We have a dispensary here, and some of the estates lie quite close to it. The coolies come quite freely to the dispensary.

By Dr. Macdonald.—When my assistant visits estates and orders coolies to hospital the coolies invariably come. It is my assistant who mostly visits estates.

The Commission adjourned to meet again at 2 P.M.

When the Commission resumed there was only one witness in attendance.

Thomas Smith, Barnagalla, Dolosbage.

No. 1.—Twenty-nine years.

No. 2.—Certainly not.

No. 3.—I think so; ordinary cases certainly. There are lots of cases of strollers that come into our lines, and these are not reported. Cases of my own people are reported immediately. It is the strollers who go to hospital.

Dr. Macdonald.—But they go in as paupers.

Witness.—They do not. Three-fourths I should say go from the estate without being employed there. I am always charged for them, and I pay. Three-fourths of those I send are hopeless cases and paupers. I live on the cart road and have always done, and of course what I am saying of strollers coming into the lines is intensified in my case. It applies, however, to almost every estate in Ceylon, except perhaps those in very high districts. It is a very serious matter. I lived in the Knuckles for ten years, and it was just as prominent there as in Dolosbage.

Dr. Macdonald.—What is the difficulty about getting them maintained as paupers?

Witness.—I have sent to Nawalapitiya police station, but they are so long in taking action that rather than run the risk of the men dying in the meantime I send them off at once. I must say I have never made objection. They are classed as estate coolies, and the mortality is put down to the estate. It is a serious matter, and it is of constant occurrence. I see it in going about the country also. These cases are coolies who have been deserted by their kanganies, as they are of no more use to them and cannot do a day's work; and though any estate they had been employed on would employ them, or see that they were properly attended to, the coolies prefer to go to some of their friends on some other estate, and not being able to get as far as that, they go into the lines of the first estate they come to and stop there. I do not blame the kanganies. They know that they have gone, but they do not know where.

By the Chairman.—They have ceased to get any supplies of rice from the estate to which they originally belonged, but the coolies will always give them rice. It is not that the kangany could not prevent them, but that they want to go to some particular friends on some other estate. They do not ask the consent of the kangany but simply go off. The kangany is not to blame. I am certain that three-fourths of the coolies I have sent to the hospital within the last four or five days have been of that class. I had a case only a fortnight ago. I paid off a gang of coolies, and they started for the low-country, but a fortnight afterwards I found that a cooly who accompanied the others to Nawalapitiya had wandered back to the estate. She was then in my lines, and rice and everything was given to her, but she was simply dying and she did die on the estate.

No. 4.—No, I do not think so—not an ordinary working cooly.

No. 5.—Every Saturday night when rice is issued if a cooly has not been working for a week we immediately institute inquiries. If it is a case where the kangany deliberately does not wish the cooly to go to hospital, of course he will say that the cooly has either gone working on contract or has gone on a visit to his friends. That is frequently done, and in that way we would not know. Our only means of ascertaining is through the kangany, and we depend upon the information we get from the kangany. I could not go to the lines and find out about every individual cooly.

No. 6.—I do not take steps daily, but every week as I have described. Of course I certainly tell the people that they are immediately to inform me of any cases of illness in the lines, but it is not prominently brought to my notice, say till the end of the week. Any one might be ill for four or five days without my knowing it the kangany deliberately did not tell me.

No. 7.—I think so. I have never had any reason to find fault with them for that.

By Mr. Ashmore.—None of my kanganies has ever been prosecuted for not reporting.

By Mr. Lloyd.—My coolies are in the habit of getting medicine at the bungalow. I do not wait till they ask for it. I am very particular in keeping a stock of medicine at the bungalow and giving it out the moment I know there is a case of illness. I send for those who are ill to be brought to the bungalow.

No. 8.—An ordinary cooly simply won't go. It is only the pauper coolies that you can get to go, very seldom any one else, unless they have been abandoned by their kanganies and friends.

By Mr. Walker.—There is not the same objection in the case of accidents. I think they would go at once.

No. 9.—Decidedly there is a prejudice against going. It is difficult to say what it arises from. Separation from their friends is, I think, the chief reason. That applies equally to Sinhalese as to Tamils. I had a Sinhalese man who was injured by the water wheel some months ago. Nothing would induce him to go to the hospital. However I sent him with coolies. I gave them money and every thing else, and made everything as comfortable as I possibly could for him, but his friends met them on the road and, taking the man away from the coolies, would not allow him to go to the hospital. He went to his village and died there. Among estate coolies there is a decided preference for their own vedarala.

No. 10.—I do not think the prejudice against going to hospital is being overcome. I think it is as strong as ever it was. The cooly is quite willing to receive our medical treatment for a day or two, but if the treatment extends beyond that he loses all confidence. He wants to be cured immediately. If you send for the doctor he expects one dose of medicine to cure him although I do not think his vedarala cures him with twenty.

By Mr. Lloyd.—I think they apply first to the superintendent, and if he does not cure them by one or two doses they immediately go off to their own native doctor.

No. 11.—I think so. I do not see how it could be altered.

By Mr. Lloyd.—My coolies have never asked that a high caste cooly should cook their food, and it is strange that they have not, but I suppose it is because so few go.

No. 12.—That would go a long way I think, provided the groups were not too small. 2,000 acres would be too small. The dispenser would have nothing to do. At certain times he might be busy. I have studied the question, and am speaking from one instance I know of; that is an estate of 700 acres—Haviland. I think, however, the number of medical officers might be increased in wide districts. In Deloshage the number is insufficient as the doctor cannot get from one part to another in reasonable time to be of any service. The idea of having groups of estates is in the right direction, but 2000 acres is too small.

By Mr. Walker.—I do not see that there would be any difficulty in a man going round two estates in a day. What you specify as the area would of course apply in different ways in different districts. Generally speaking, and including children and contractors there are about one and half coolies to the acre; although by the checkroll there might only be one to the acre.

No. 14.—That depends upon the system that is adopted. We certainly had the best attention to our coolies twenty years ago in the Knuckles when we paid our medical man.

By Mr. Walker.—The cost was about fifty cents an acre. There was not a superintendent in the district who did not know every one of his coolies and every man that was sick. I do not think that is possible now. It might be considered possible in this way, that there are more coolies in a circumscribed area than in those days. Every planter was a doctor then, and the coolies seemed more confident.

By the Chairman.—I think the fear of being sent to hospital has something to do with concealment of cases.

No. 13.—I could not say, I simply look upon it that the Government doctors my coolies now, and years ago when I doctered the cooly myself it cost me a great deal more than it does now. Of course export duty comes in there, and while I still pay, the responsibility is off me.

By Mr. Lloyd.—I keep a complete stock of medicine, and I doctor every cooly I can, but I do not feel the same responsibility as I did before. I do not say it applies to my particular estate, but all over the country. I am very fond of seeing that the coolies are properly attended to.

No. 15.—Yes, and I think it would make him appreciate it more.

By Mr. Walker.—Each cooly might pay a small sum, say threepence a pay day which is once in two months. So long as nothing objectionable was done I don't think it would have a bad effect on the labour supply. I don't think Re. 1 a year would be excessive, but it would be enough. The coolies might object to it. It is a ticklish thing. In establishing the dispensaries I would like to try voluntary effort, but I know how very difficult it is to get everyone to agree. Even in the old days when we had a doctor we experienced the difficulty of estates not joining; and while I am doubtful as to how the voluntary system would work, I should like to try it first. I would not like Government to take it up at once.

Mr. Ashmore.—One of the obstacles in the old days was the native owned estates?

Witness.—We did not mind these, and they are so small that really they would not affect the matter now-a-days.

No. 16.—No. I have been very much pleased indeed generally with the doctors we have had. In fact I have been astonished that they managed so well as they did.

No. 17.—Well, I should like to say with reference to Haviland estate, which has been mentioned, and which I know well, that while I think the establishment of a dispensary there has been a very great service, as dispensaries would be all over the country, the large death rate was due to the fact that the coolies were taken from a very high district to a low country estate and caught fever at once. The superintendent, who was deprived of pretty nearly all his labour force was of course alarmed. He got a second labour force from Rambukkana, and when the coolies arrived on the estate they were simply fevered from head to foot. When they got into the cold and damp of Haviland, fever, diarrhœa and dysentery developed and they died. That was the reason there was an excessive death-rate. The neighbouring estates were as healthy as possible because the coolies had been acclimatised. Another cause of the death rate was that the coolies took their water from the ravines where it was contaminated by the accumulation of decaying matter. They have now cleared that to a great extent, and Haviland is as healthy as any other estate. I mention this to show that the establishing of a dispensary had not been of so very great a service as might be supposed. I know the estate well, having ridden to it once a month for fifteen years.

By Mr. Walker.—It would be a very difficult thing to levy a compulsory charge from coolies for medical attendance without having at the same time a compulsory system of dispensaries.

By Dr. Macdonald.—I do not think a group of 2,000 acres would object to pay Rs. 50 a month for a private dispensary, if Government supplied the medicines free. I think it would be reasonable.

The Chairman.—Would you be inclined to revert to the system of local committees, in whose hands should be vested the establishment of these dispensaries and arrangement of the area, and the assessment of the estates that would contribute, Government practically washing their hands of it altogether, except in so far as they supply medicines.

Witness.—I would object to that as the planters would spend five times the amount the Government would. It would cost us very much more than if the Government did it. It is a question whether it would be for the planter to do it or not.

By Mr. Walker.—I think it would be desirable to have the whole thing working under one head. From my experience I certainly think the planter would spend a rupee where the Government would only spend 50 cents.

At the conclusion of this witness's evidence the Committee adjourned to meet at Kelebokka.

Kelebokka, Monday, November 14, 1892.

THE Commission met at the hospital.

Giles F. Walker, Esq., and A. W. Lloyd, Esq., were absent.

After inspecting the various wards of the Hospital the Commission proceeded to examine the medical officer—

DR. VAN TWEST.

No. 1.—I have been here since August last, but I was in Kandy hospital before. I used to treat coolies there I have been practising altogether about four years.

No. 2.—The death-rate is higher than it ought to be, because the coolies, when they come, are in such a state that you can hardly do anything for them. I have not compared the figures with those of any other country.

No. 3.—The coolies are not strong enough to overcome their trouble; they are in a very debilitated state before coming to hospital. If they came sooner the death-rate would not be so high.

No. 4.—I will send my answer in writing. (*Vide* Appendix II., Table D.)

No. 5.—I have got an assistant in the hospital, and I go to estates, but sometimes of course when I get three or four calls at once I am rather put out. I have had three calls at once. My hospital duties do not prevent me from visiting estates.

No. 6.—That has not happened to me. I have had a call, and before I got to the place the patient was dead. The call had simply come to me too late, and I was not detained elsewhere.

No. 7.—No.

No. 8.—Yes and the reason is that the coolies that come from the Coast are in a debilitated state. In two large batches of coolies brought here there was a large number of deaths, and when I asked the superintendent about it he said they were sick when they came.

No. 9.—Yes, their physique improves.

No. 10.—I will give my answer in writing. (*Vide* Appendix II., Table E.)

No. 11.—I generally take it from the patient, and if the patient cannot speak I examine his friends who come with him. I do not think the information is generally correct, and I form my own opinion as to the number of days they have been ill.

No. 12.—Yes. It might be difficult to distinguish between piles and dysentery.

By Mr. White.—The low death-rate in the hospital among mixed races may be due to the fact that the greater number of serious cases do not come to the hospital. They generally go to their vedaralas for treatment especially if they are very bad. I have known cases of patients belonging to the mixed races who were going to die being removed by their friends before death

By the Chairman.—I cannot think of a case of that kind happening among estate coolies.

The Commission then adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock. On resuming at that hour the following witnesses were examined:—

THOMAS HODGSON.

No. 1.—Twenty seven years.

No. 2.—I think more.

No. 3.—Yes.

No. 4.—Well if he is, it is the kangany's fault, as he ought to inform me.

No. 5.—The kangany generally reports them at muster.

No. 6.—I do not take any steps, but the kangany reports the cases as they arise, unless I go through the lines. If the case is reported serious I go and see the patient, and if I cannot treat it myself I call the doctor. I depend upon the kangany. Some coolies in the gang may tell me.

No. 7.—Generally they do.

No. 8.—That they are generally unwilling.

No. 9.—In many cases there is a prejudice against going to the hospital, but in some there is not. That prejudice arises from caste. When the medical officer fails to cure them they go down to the villages to see the native doctors, and very often they die there. Sometimes they come back and die on the estate.

By Dr. Macdonald.—In a dying condition they would refuse to go to the hospital, but I insist upon them going.

No. 10.—I do not think so.

No. 11.—I am not acquainted with the treatment in hospital.

No. 12.—Certainly, especially if there is a qualified medical man—a man in whom they have confidence.

No. 13.—Approximately I think it is not more than 50 cents an acre. I think I pay about Rs. 400 for 800 acres.

No. 14.—I do not know that I can answer the question.

By Dr. Macdonald.—I am willing to pay more than at present if you give a qualified man.

No. 15.—I should think not. If the establishing of dispensaries for groups of estates involved increased expenditure, I think the Government should rather bear it. Government should rather give a grant than tax the coolies.

By the Chairman.—What I mean is that if there is any increase of the present cost it should be proportioned between Government and the proprietors in the same way as at present. I do not think the fact of a cooly having to pay would make him appreciate the medical attendance better. If he objects to go he would still more object to pay.

No. 16.—During the past two months we have lost several cases. I do not mean to infer from that that the medical officer is incompetent, but the coolies seem to have lost confidence in him.

No 17.—I should suggest that a properly qualified medical man should be put in each important district.

By Mr. White.—I mean a man with a degree to visit both hospitals and dispensaries.

Witness.—I think it would be better to have a European doctor. I would have a thoroughly qualified dispenser—as good a man as you could get for the money.

M. H. THOMAS.

No. 1.—Thirty-five years.

No. 2.—I should say quite as much. I may explain that some people think that when the responsibility was entirely in the hands of the superintendent, they used to attend more to the cases themselves, but I do not think there is less attention now.

The Chairman.—The question refers more to personal attention on the part of the superintendent to the cooly.

Witness.—I should answer in this way, that where a cooly is sent to the dispensary or hospital, the superintendent naturally considers that his responsibility has ceased, and his duty is only to read the papers that come up from the hospital. I think the interest is the same, though the personal attention may be less in some cases.

The Chairman.—Do they personally treat the coolies, and look after the cases as much as they used to do before Government took any of the responsibility off their shoulders?

Witness.—As far as my own experience goes I should say quite as much. I believe that most men pay great attention to their coolies.

By Mr. Ashmore.—In my own case a complete record is kept of every man that is treated. The name of the cooly is entered in a book, and every dose of medicine he gets until he is cured or dies This book is brought for my inspection every morning.

No. 3.—I cannot say always. Very few cases escape my notice, but I can only say that if ever I find a case not reported the kangany is punished. There may be cases of wives with young children who may not show signs of illness so readily. Infant mortality is very high.

No. 4.—I do not think it is on any properly managed estate, there being so many ways of finding out. I am sure I could not be more than one day without knowing of any case of serious illness except in the case of infants, when perhaps the first I may hear of it is next day, after the child has died from convulsion.

No. 5.—The kanganys report, unless the man is able himself to come up for medicine. Immediately after muster the sick men come to the store. If any one is not able to come up, it is the duty of the kangany to report him at once. I generally find this is done. If it is not done I punish the kangany. It is very seldom that this is not done now as the men know so well.

No. 6.—I have this book I have referred to presented to me every morning by my writer, who has been to the hospital and knows a good deal about medical work. The name of every sick cooly is entered in that book, and is kept there till he gets well or dies. It is no trouble to keep that book. Query *b* I answer in the same way; also by visiting the lines and seeing that the kanganies are constantly kept up to the mark by making inquiries. I have a man who goes round the lines every day to see that they are kept clean and my rules attended to. He is paid for that purpose.

No. 7.—I think I have answered that pretty well in the affirmative.

No. 8.—They do not like, as a rule, to leave their lines and their friends, but I have never encountered any serious objection I insist upon their going.

By Mr. White.—I am very favourably situated, but though the coolies are quite familiar with dispensary treatment I find there is an objection to going to hospital. It is not a serious objection, or one that I could not overrule

at once, and it comes more from the new cooly than one who has been on the estate for a time.

By Mr. Ashmore.—My coolies are nearly all high caste, and they do not object.

By Dr. Macdonald.—Of those I send to hospital I consider the mortality excessive. I can send you the figures.

By the Chairman.—I am exceptionally situated in having an hospital practically on my estate.

No. 9.—Yes, and it is due to the character of the Tamil. If they are sick they do not like going away from their friends. If they are seriously ill they would rather die in their lines than go to the hospital; and if they think they are going to die they ask not to be sent to hospital. I have known instances of patients being kept thirty days in hospital and then sent back whether cured or not.

The Chairman.—Even in a dying state?

Witness.—Well, they say they can do nothing more for them. I have no doubt these cases are incurable, and therefore it is no use keeping them in hospital. There was the case of a woman whom I believe nothing could save. She was in hospital for the full thirty days, and then the Doctor said he could do nothing more for her, which I believe to be perfectly true. In the old days, when we had a doctor, I considered it was our duty to give every proper medical attention to the coolies, and the question of expense did not enter my head.

No. 9.—There is a prejudice arising from the discomfort of leaving their lines and being separated from their friends and relations. Sometimes coolies say they prefer native treatment, and if I see there is nothing serious the matter with them I leave them to take their Tamil medicine. In that case I do not think it is our duty to compel them to go against their wish. In serious cases, however, I send them at once to the hospital. I think the prejudice is being overcome to a certain extent. The head coolies do not require any pressure to go, as they know that they will be kindly and well treated. A cooly however likes to take his medicine from master. He thinks that if he is seriously ill master will send for the doctor to see him. There are really no high caste men out here.

No. 11.—My knowledge stops at the door of the hospital.

By Mr. White.—I have heard no objection made by coolies on the score of cooking, or their friends not being allowed to see them.

No. 12.—I think the present staff is inadequate for the work that has to be done. In a scattered district it is impossible for them to attend properly to urgent calls that may come in, and to the hospital patients. I think every hospital should have a medical officer, a qualified assistant, and a dispenser, and there might also be perhaps a little more expenditure on attendance. The multiplication of dispensaries as proposed might to some extent act as a preventive of a great number of cases. The number of wards in the hospitals would not be sufficient if we sent in every case. The hospital is always full. I have never seen more than two or three vacant beds.

By Dr. Macdonald.—The hospital has been increased; it is three times the size it was when I came out here.

By Mr. Ashmore.—I cannot say that I have been deterred from sending coolies to the hospital because the hospital was full.

By Mr. White.—And I cannot say that any have been returned.

By the Chairman.—It is no doubt a great advantage that the hospital is so near me, and the establishing of dispensaries as proposed would put other districts in the same advantageous position that I am in myself. It would to some extent remove the objection of coolies.

No. 13.—I cannot tell you, but I will send you the exact figures.

Nos. 14 and 15.—I am under the impression that an employer is bound to pay the entire cost. I do not think any planter should object to pay the entire cost. It is a duty thoroughly recognised at home by all large employers of labour. I would charge coolies for certain illnesses which they bring upon themselves, but I do not see why you should make him pay for other medical attendance. I think that, generally speaking, the employer ought to pay the whole of it.

By Mr. White.—I do not consider the cooly is a pauper, but I think the pay we give him would not enable him to pay for medical attendance. If his pay were sufficient then he might be charged. I think it pays us better to take the risk and pay for his medical attendance. We cannot treat our coolies as paupers, and we cannot ask Government to attend to our coolies unless we admit that their pay is insufficient. I do not think a cooly ought to bear any part of the cost himself.

No. 16.—No, but I must say that with some medical officers coolies seem to require much less pressure than with others.

No. 17.—Of 43 children that have been born on my estate 11 died of convulsions. My whole death-rate only comes to 40 odd, and these 11 make a large difference on the percentage. Now, what I think is that it would be a good thing if women were instructed by the medical officer how to attend these cases, and received a small fee of Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 a month. Of course the doctor would be bound to attend as soon as he conveniently could to see that everything was properly done. There are always two or three women, ordinary labourers, on an estate who look after such cases, and they ought to be properly instructed. If that were done my impression is it would take 20 per cent. off the death-rate. I think it would be only fair if the death-rate of coolies in towns were stated.

Frank J. Hadden.

No. 1.—Thirteen years.

No. 2.—Yes, I think so, although before we were perhaps suited better personally by keeping our own man on the estate and paying him Rs. 60 a month. That was before this new Ordinance.

No. 3.—My assistant attends to this, but from the inquiries I make of him I believe cases of illness are always reported. The kanganies are always told to report to him, and I fancy they do.

No. 4.—It ought not to be possible, and the kangany is at fault if it is.

Nos. 5 and 6.—We do not take any steps further than that the kanganies, upon whom we depend, should report. We keep the ordinary medicines in the bungalow.

No. 7.—I think they do.

No. 8.—They are not willing. They always go if they are made to go, but under protest. If the hospital were near at hand they might go, as then their friends could go and see them.

No. 9.—There is a prejudice against going, and it is caused chiefly, I think, by being away from their friends. As to native treatment I think they generally go down to the villages first, and if they are not cured then they want to go to hospital. Sometimes they may come to me first. In venereal cases they go to the native man, but in other cases to the dispensary.

No. 10.—I think so. Formerly one or two cases might go in a year, but last year we had seven or eight I think.

No. 11.—I do not know.

No. 12.—I think so.

No. 13.—It has been nominal. Including export duty it might, under this scheme, come to nearly 50 cents per acre.

No. 14.—The employer and Government should bear their proportion of the cost as now.

No. 15.—No.

No. 16.—No. The coolies prefer some men to others, but to what that is due I do not know.

No. 17.—Nothing further than that I think it would be a good thing to have these dispensaries.

Hastings Clarke.

No. 1.—Thirty-two years.

No. 2.—I do not say that in every case there is not so much, but generally I think there is not so much attention, superintendents feeling relieved of their responsibility by the Medical Department.

No. 3.—Serious cases are almost invariably reported to me, but sometimes cases are concealed. A man might go away to the nearest estate where there is a Vedarala without telling the kangany that he is ill.

No. 4.—I do not think it is possible for a cooly to be seriously ill for any length of time without my knowledge, but a man might be slightly ill without my hearing of it.

No. 5.—I have no means further than the information of the kanganies or the coolies themselves.

No. 6.—Information may be given to me, but I take no steps daily, and of course once a week I would inquire where a cooly who had not been to work was, and if I was told he was ill I would have him brought up to me. I do not think he would be seriously ill for four or five days without my finding it out. If he was seriously ill I would be informed of it. Of course if he and his kangany chose to keep me ignorant they could do so. I might ask after a cooly before the end of the week. I might inquire after him if he were absent only a day or two or three days.

No. 7.—I think they do.

No. 8.—They certainly have a very great aversion to going.

No. 9.—There is a prejudice against going, and it arises from causes that operate amongst other people that I have come across. Going to hospital has a depressing influence upon a man: and if a patient who has been lying alongside him is carried out a corpse he thinks the same thing will happen to him. In the case of coolies, caste also operates against going to hospital. Low caste coolies make least objection. There is a preference shown for native treatment.

No. 10.—Not in my own case.

No. 11.—I do not consider it is altogether suited to their feelings or habits. They do not like isolation from their friends. I cannot suggest any alteration or improvement because my knowledge of what goes on in the hospital is confined simply to what the coolies say, and that may be as much false as true. As I have said one great aversion is that their friends cannot go and see them. I believe some of the medical men allow their friends to come, but, on the other hand, I have known coolies come home and say they were not allowed to go in. Then of course they say there is the usual palm oil to be administered. Often they come and ask me for a letter with which to go to hospital.

By Mr. White.—Yes, they say that the food is not cooked by their own caste people. Very often Jaffna Tamils, I think, are the cooks.

No. 12.—I do not think this would be any more beneficial. I do not think Kelebokka has 2,000 acres, but supposing you establish the dispensary for a lesser acreage. I do not think the coolies would believe in it. I have heard objections to dispensers that they did not know what was the matter. There are some medical officers that the coolies have more confidence in than others; but a dispenser would be a lower qualified man, and I do not think the coolies would have any confidence in him.

No. 13.—I will send you the figures.

No. 14.—He should not have to pay for more than the ordinary medicines for cases of slight illness. I think we pay quite enough at present when you consider that after a man has been treated for thirty days he may walk away from the hospital, as is very often done. We have no hold on him.

No. 15.—If you made him pay he would never go to the hospital.

By the Chairman.—But if he had to pay whether he went or not?

Witness.—I do not think he would go.

By Mr. White.—No matter how small the charge was I think it would be resisted.

By the Chairman.—It would be a bad precedent to establish, and it might have the effect of stopping emigration in a year of plenty. The cooly who comes here, when he is pretty well starved on the coast, is a very conservative creature. If he could thrive on the coast of India, and you were to charge him for medical attendance, the probability is, as I have stated, that emigration would be hindered.

By Mr. White.—Such a tax would be unwise and unjust.

By the Chairman.—I do not think a cooly of his own free will would ever ask you for your medicine, and I do not think that when a man does not want a thing he should be made to pay for it. I do not think it would make him appreciate the value of medical attendance.

No. 16.—I am hardly in a position to say, but there have been some medical officers that the coolies preferred to others.

No. 17.—I think that the fish and other things that are sold in bazaars should be under police supervision. I am sure that there is a quantity of fish in these outlying bazaars that are condemned by Municipalities. About infant mortality there is a good deal of that, but it is due to the native prejudice against giving sustenance for so many hours after birth. They do not put them to the breast, and of course in a great number of cases the mothers have a very scanty supply of milk. With regard to the death-rate in hospitals it is also swelled by the number of bad cases that are sent there. The coolies object to go, but are taken there when they have no voice in the matter at all, and are not able to resist. I do not say that it is from any harsh motive that this is done. I believe it is done for the best. Superintendents were found fault with and prosecuted some years ago for not sending their coolies to hospital, and so, as a last resort, they put the coolies in a cumbly and send them off. I do not say that it is done to avoid prosecution, but to avoid, perhaps, being found fault with.

By Mr. Ashmore.—I do not think the kangany stands in the way of the cooly going to hospital, but the cooly's friends and relatives do, and he does so himself. We have had difficulties to contend with among the coolies, but I think the Medical Ordinance really improves in its working every year.

After some general conversation the Commission adjourned to meet at Nuwara Eliya on December 9.

Nuwara Eliya, December 9, 1892.

All the Members of the Commission present.

J. H. Starey.

The following written answers, sent in by the witness, were read by the Secretary, and upon these he was cross-examined:—

No. 1.—As an agent only. About twenty-one years.

No. 2.—I think not.

No. 3.—It is notorious that sick coolies are very reluctant to go to the Government hospitals.

No. 9.—I believe it to be prejudice grounded only on their own fears, but to such a degree as to be detrimental to their recovery.

No. 12.—In cases where there is not a hospital I have encouraged and contributed towards estate dispensaries, and I certainly prefer them to being without such professional and medical aid. I am decidedly of opinion that coolies prefer a dispensary near at hand to a hospital at a distance.

No. 13.—On looking into the *cost* on four of the largest of our estates, comprising 3,600 acres cultivated, I find that in respect of the year 1891 we paid at the rate of 32 cents, 34 cents, 22 cents, and 26 cents, respectively, per cultivated acre for hospital charges and medicines; or a total sum of Rs. 1,071·50 = Rs. 29·78 per acre, exclusive of export duty on the produce, which I suppose would amount to about 50 cents additional per acre on moderate crops.

No. 14.—I consider an employer is fairly chargeable with all necessary medical aid to imported or resident labourers, but not to villagers and casual labourers resident in their own houses, or able to go there.

No. 15.—A labourer ought not to bear the cost of any medical attendance made obligatory for him; but in the sense that it is obligatory for him to be decently clothed, so he ought to be vaccinated and made to conform to sanitary practices, the cost of which he is fairly chargeable with by the best means practicable.

No. 17.—I would suggest that the "rate of mortality" should be reckoned, not in proportion to the number of hospital inmates, but (with mortality elsewhere) in proportion to the number of immigrant labourers; and, again, by comparison with the mortality amongst the same class in their native country

I would also suggest that the increased revenue from the arrack rents would afford a proper channel for charging the cooly with the sanitation expenses alluded to in my reply to question 15.

I advocate the multiplying of dispensaries "with a qualified dispenser" until all estates have one within four or five miles, the hospitals being reserved for the difficult surgical cases, contagious diseases, and as centres for reference and control of such dispensaries. In the event of the scheme of estate dispensaries as suggested being adopted, it may, I think, be necessary to have a hospital line, either on each estate or near such dispensary. Cases of fever, &c., when the patient is not well enough to sit up, would be better, for the sake of the others, and more likely to recover, if removed from the general lines.

We have lately received an application from the dispenser recently appointed in Kotmale for the use of a building near the dispensary for this purpose; but the Government and the Medical Department no doubt possess sufficient evidence or experience of the working of the dispensaries that have for some years been in operation, as to whether it is practicable to treat all cases at the patient's residence, or whether there are likely to be sufficient cases for removal to justify this elaboration of the scheme. Without presuming to express an opinion, I venture to suggest this thought to the Commission as a point deserving to be dealt with in their report.

Mr. Walker.—Do you think employers would be fairly chargeable with the cost of establishing dispensaries?

Witness.—It is capital outlay, and should be spread over a period of years. You mean the erection of buildings?

Mr. Walker.—But with reference to the cost of providing dispensaries

Witness.—I think everything should be chargeable to the proprietors. I do not think imported labour should pay anything. I object to that on principle.

By Mr Lloyd.—With dispensaries coolies would be treated much sooner, and consequently there would be a saving in respect to the number of days he might otherwise be off work. In view of the benefit the cooly derived, the superintendent might be left free to make such a charge as 5 cents a month upon him, but I should not put it upon the cooly directly. I think a direct tax upon the cooly would be objectionable, although I do not know that the sum mentioned being so small would have a deterrent effect upon the labour supply. The payment might be obligatory on the part of the superintendent, but the collection voluntarily that the superintendent might collect it in the way he thought best.

By the Chairman — I would make the tax one upon the proprietor, but make it legal for the proprietor to make a deduction from the wages, and if the cooly resisted it the proprietor would have a legal right to recover against the cooly.

By Mr. White—Practically it would become a direct tax after all?

Witness—He might collect it through the rice account.

The Chairman.—If that is your opinion, is not your recommendation with regard to the arrack revenue in conflict with it?

Witness—That is for another sort of sanitation. The superintendent or proprietor ought to pay for all medical attendance upon his labour, except such things as vaccination.

The Chairman.—The cost of vaccination is now borne by the revenue.

Witness.—Then it would remain so.

The Chairman—In what sense would the increased revenue from arrack afford a channel for charging the cooly.

Witness.—The coolies contribute very largely to the arrack revenue, which they did not in former days.

The Chairman.—He contributes quite of his own free will in the sense that he drinks it

Witness.—The arrack revenue has increased through the coolies, and therefore it might pay for vaccination and any regulations put upon immigrant labour; but I distinguish that expenditure from the maintenance of the coolies in health on the estates

The Chairman. Questions 14 and 15 refer rather to the increased expenditure which would ensue if the scheme indicated in question 13 or any alternative scheme were carried out.

By Mr White—In any case, no matter what the expense is, any new scheme I think the proprietor is chargeable I do not think he should be launched into extravagance which he does not approve of, but I consider he is chargeable with anything necessary. I do not think the present generation of planters should bear the whole cost of inaugurating the scheme. It might be spread over a term of years and recovered by some annual charge.

By Mr. Walker. The scheme should be part of the Government scheme.

By Mr. White—The dispensaries should be entirely under Government inspection, and not interfered with in any way by superintendents.

By Mr. Lloyd.—The superintendents would be relieved of a great deal of trouble

A. L. Cross.

No. 1.—About twenty six years, but for the last twelve years I have not been working on estates directly. I have been visiting agent during the time.

No. 2.—I do not think as much is given generally to coolies by superintendents owing to hospitals and dispensaries. Some superintendents take as much care as they used to do, but others do not. They think they are relieved to a certain extent by the hospitals and dispensaries.

By Mr. Walker.—Undoubtedly it is partly due to the fact that superintendents do not have so much time now as when coffee was the staple.

No. 3.—Almost invariably I think.

No. 4.—Very seldom. If a man has a very large force of coolies he may not know so soon, but if he has a comparatively small force he is certain to know. When men are wanted for plucking tea, he is pretty sure to find out where the absentees are.

By Mr. Walker.—That would no doubt depend upon whether there was much work at the time or not.

No. 5.—I think the kanganies generally inform the superintendents, but I do not know that of my own personal knowledge.

No. 6.—I have no doubt serious cases of illness are reported promptly. I visit my own place at Nanu-oya about once a week, and I know pretty well what the superintendent does, and whether he has cases of sickness or not.

No. 8.—Unwilling.

No. 9.—I think it arises in a great measure from being away from their own homes—separated from their friends and relatives; but I do not think they show any preference for native treatment. I think they only take native treatment when they find they are not getting better.

No. 10.—I do not think the prejudice is being in the least overcome.

No. 11.—Well, it is not suited in a way, but I do not see how it is to be altered very well, unless it be by having dispensaries.

By Mr Walker.—Yes, I think it is as suitable as it is possible to make it.

No. 12.—I am very strongly in favour of these. I certainly think the objection of coolies would be lessened by having these dispensaries for groups of estates. I would go further than having mere dispensaries: I would go the length of having a few wards attached to them for the treatment of bad cases, say of dysentery or cholera—not Asiatic cholera exactly, but long continued diarrhœa, for when they are in their own lines they often get things to eat that they should not eat; and in such a place they would not be away from home, and they could see their friends and relatives if they chose. Two thousand acres would be the maximum a man would look after I should think, but that would depend upon whether the acreage was contiguous or not.

No 13.—As far as I can make out it varies from 15 to 19 cents per cultivated area exclusive of export duty, but with the export duty it comes to over 40 cents.

No. 14.—I think the employer is fairly chargeable, except when the doctor is called to a man who has been shamming illness, and in venereal cases, in which I have made the coolies pay in order to try to make them behave themselves.

By Mr. Walker—I have not thought the matter out, and I am not prepared to say that the employers should be chargeable with this dispensary scheme. There is the cost of putting up buildings and the cost of upkeep, with which I am not prepared to say that the proprietors should be charged.

The Chairman.—Supposing Government paid the dispenser's salary, and merely asked the estates to provide the building and equipment?

Witness.—I think that would be a fair thing. The only difficulty is that there would require to be some Government measure to compel the proprietors on whose estates the building was not erected to pay their proportion of the cost Supposing I erected a dispensary on my estate, how am I to get the others to pay their share? Of course if they voluntarily agreed to it that would be all right, but some proprietors might object.

By Mr. Walker.—I have not thought whether it would be advisable to parcel off districts into certain areas and then leave it to the district association or the planters in the district to decide on which particular site the dispensary should be built. I am not prepared to say that the system should be compulsory.

By the Chairman.—Do you think you could count upon united action by proprietors of estates without any compulsion being employed?

Witness.—I am afraid not. I fancy it was the difficulty in achieving united action on the part of estates that wrecked the old medical aid system. I think the employer might be fairly chargeable with medical attendance, not including the cost of the buildings. One thing which happens in Maturata goes to show that there is no actual dislike to the hospital itself, and that is that when a cooly goes down to the hospital there accompanied by one or two of his relatives, they often hire an empty line and stay there till the patient gets better. That shows that their objection is to being separated from their friends. I do not think the coolies would object to go to the dispensary or into a room at the dispensary if it were near at hand

No. 15.—I do not think generally that a cooly ought to pay. I do not think the cooly would object to a few cents being charged, more especially if he had ever been treated at all, and it would be quite fair to charge him.

Mr. White.—Whether he had the treatment or not?

Witness.—Well, he might grumble at that, and I scarcely think it would be fair.

No. 16.—I cannot answer that question, as I have not had any experience.

No. 17.—The establishing of these dispensaries is the only thing I can think of, and superintendents should see that the lines and surroundings are kept in proper order. I think perhaps some superintendents are rather

careless in that way. There are some lines I pass that do not seem to be scavenged from one week's end to the other.

By Mr. White.—With a dispensary so near at hand at which medicines could always be got, there would be no necessity for the superintendents to give medicine. There is quite enough responsibility on the superintendent already, and I think it would be a good thing to relieve him as far as possible.

Dr. Craib.

No. 1.—Close on fifteen years.

No. 2.—Yes, and I have compared the figures with those in England, although the cases are not parallel. In England I should say that the average death-rate was under 5 per cent. of the admissions into hospital. Among Malabars admitted to hospital it is about 20 per cent. Roughly speaking, throughout Ceylon it is 20 per cent., and that is at any rate 10 per cent. more than I consider a fair average in an English hospital. Among mixed races the death-rate is about 8 per cent. less, and the difference is due to the condition in which the patients are admitted to hospital.

By Mr. Lloyd.—I consider that Malabars, when they have been here for a certain time, are equally as good, if not better, in stamina than the Sinhalese. The power of resisting disease in an acclimatised Malabar is greater than that of the Sinhalese. The mortality is due chiefly to the coolies who have just come from the Coast.

No. 3.—Delay in seeking medical relief and previous neglect of ordinary diseases.

No. 4.

		Malabars.		Mixed Races.
(*a*)	...	12·02	...	8·15
(*b*)	...	5·54	...	5·35
(*c*)	...	4·91	...	2·83
(*d*)	...	8·74	...	8·15

I can let you have the percentage in venereal cases, but I should say it is about 10 per cent. in both cases. The percentage of the cases that died in 1890 were :—

		Malabars.		Mixed Races.
(*a*)	...	45·09	...	13·04
(*b*)	...	Nil	...	Nil
(*c*)	...	11·11	...	25
(*d*)	...	56·25	...	39·13

No. 5.—Yes.

By Mr. Walker.—It is not generally possible, but there has been a great improvement of late on account of the number of outdoor dispensaries.

No. 6.—In the three years I have been here I think I have only been once late. That might happen in a wide district if you had some distance to go, and if you were called to two or three cases at once. It does not take place so often now as previously.

No. 7.—I know nothing about it.

No. 8.—Distinctly; and the reasons are the change of climate to such a district as this, the state in which the coolies come over, and the journey along the North road. It takes them six months to recover. I do not know the state of the cooly before he starts, and the long period he takes to recover may be due as much to his life in India as the journey, for all I know.

No. 9.—Yes. I think it would be an improvement if a cooly got an extra meal in the middle of the day—well-to-do coolies as a rule have a meal brought to them at midday; and I consider that the eating of cold rice in the morning is most certainly objectionable, especially in this climate. Stale rice in the mornings is certainly very injurious in bowel complaints, or anything of that kind. The cooly in such a climate requires something stimulating in the mornings, in the shape of coffee or tea, as well as warm rice if he had time to cook it.

By Mr. White.—I do not see why a cooly should not be able to purchase those luxuries if you planters give him a week's work. Many coolies do take a warm meal about 11 o'clock. It is cooked that morning, and has not time to get cold and stale.

No. 10.

Fatal Cases.

1888	...	...	... 8·93
1889	...	..	... 9·5
1890	...	...	... 6·8
1891	...	...	... 6·03
1892 (eleven months)		...	... 5·75

Discharged Cases.

1888	...	...	... 15·14
1889	...	...	... 15·80
1890	...	...	... 15·13
1891	...	...	... 17·18
1892 (eleven months)		...	... 19·81

By Mr. Walker.—The greater percentage in the first two years in the first table than in the three last may be due to the number of fresh arrivals.

Mr. White.—Don't you think a considerable amount of it is due to the presence of cholera in India and Ceylon?

Witness.—I have not had a case, but I have had cases of choleraic diarrhœa.

No. 11.—From the coolies themselves principally, and from superintendents, and my own judgment.

No. 12.—Yes.

By the Chairman.—Even a medical man might mistake piles for dysentery. I have had several cases lately of superintendents sending coolies into hospital for treatment for dysentery, when I found on examination that it was piles they were suffering from.

By Mr. White.—I gave evidence before the Commission which sat about 1877—1879, or 1880 I think rather.

By Mr. White.—It came out then that the death-rate in district hospitals was something like 45 per cent. How do you account for the reduction?

Witness.—About that time there was a heavy famine in India, and that would account for the heavy death-rate. I think that was stated in the Commissioner's report. I allow patients' relatives to come and see them at certain hours once or twice a week, and they are allowed to cook in the grounds.

By Mr. Lloyd.—We do not keep a special cook for them. The food is cooked by a contractor. The cook is a Sinhalese. I find that the caste prejudice is being overcome. On my instructions the contractor gives the ingredients of the patient's diet to the relatives, who are allowed to cook it in the grounds.

By Mr. White.—I have had no complaints about the food being insufficient. It is possible that I may have had complaints once or twice, but I consider the food ample, and I think they always get it. Cases from the mixed races come in when they are in a less severe stage than cases from the Malabars. They seek medical relief quicker. I do not allow cases which are likely to end fatally to be removed from hospital. I have not had such a case with Sinhalese in my experience. I have had two or three estate cases removed at the request of the superintendent, in deference, I suppose, to the wishes of the relatives.

By Mr. Ashmore.—I do not consider that the death-rate amongst the mixed races is being lowered by their being removed from the hospital.

By Dr. Macdonald.—The mixed races come in for slighter ailments, and not in such an advanced state of disease. The reason that they seek relief more quickly is that they believe in European medical treatment to a greater extent than the Malabars do, and they have not the same objection to separation from friends. I think the headmen to a certain extent use their influence in getting them to go to hospital, and they go long distances. The number of Malabars treated is small in comparison with the mixed races. Very often Sinhalese come by themselves for relief, but generally I believe through their friends.

The Commission adjourned to meet the following day.

Nuwara Eliya, December 10, 1892.

G. M. Ballardie.

No. 1.—Twenty-seven years.

No. 2.—I consider there is.

No. 3 to 7.—I cannot answer.

No. 8.—Unwilling, on account, no doubt, of the distance they have to go and separation from their friends. I do not think they are as unwilling as they were, and probably the reason is that they are getting more wisdom.

No. 9.—Yes, arising from the causes I have already specified, and the many instances of deaths that occur in hospital. Generally speaking, when a cooly goes to hospital he makes up his mind that he is going to die, and he dies. There is no preference shown for native treatment. My experience is that the cooly would infinitely rather be treated by a European. There is no doubt though that the cooly often goes to the vedarala in the hope of escaping being sent to hospital and of concealing his illness as much as possible from the *duraiy*.

No. 10.—The unwillingness to go to hospital is pretty well ingrained into them, but I think that as the cooly gets accustomed to the country his prejudice will be overcome, although there is not much appearance of that as yet. I am speaking rather at second hand because I have not dealt with coolies for many years.

No. 11.—No. I think the cooly feels when he goes to the hospital that altogether things are too outside him; the surroundings are too big for him, and he much prefers his own little shanty to too much air and too much room. Segregation also is a thing that a cooly cannot put up with. I cannot suggest any alteration.

No. 12.—About a year or a year and a half ago we carried out this very idea on a group of about 2,000 acres, and it has worked most successfully. We put up a small building of four rooms—two for the dispenser, one for the coolies to wait in, and one as the dispensary proper, where the medicines are. The dispenser is obliged to visit the lines twice a week. I have a letter just now from the manager, Mr. Rettie, saying that he is perfectly certain it has lessened the death-rate exceedingly, and by catching diseases in their earliest stages he is certain that many lives have been saved. Any severe case or a case of broken limbs of course the cooly would be sent to the hospital. It reduces the number of cases that it would otherwise be necessary to send to the hospital. There is no question of the enormous saving to the estate this has been in the way of health. The moment a cooly is found to be seedy he is at once examined by the dispenser; and if it does not happen to be a day on which the dispenser takes that side of the estate the cooly is compelled by the kangany to go to the dispensary. There are certain hours during which the dispenser is in attendance. In nine cases out of ten a little attention in the early stage defeats the progress of the disease.

By Mr. White.—The dispensary is about six or seven miles from Badulla hospital. The coolies themselves are delighted with this. If a man is taken ill his family can go and see him—if he is taken to the dispensary they go with him and see him treated. As a rule he is treated in the lines. The lines are not very far distant from the dispensary. I do not think any one is more than three miles; and this man takes one half the group to day and the other half again, the immediate effect of these visits being, I am told, that a great deal of cleanliness has been enforced in the lines because when this man pays his visits he is bound to report to the manager of the company, and he himself takes a great deal of interest in the matter.

By the Chairman.—In cases where the estates were rather scattered you could not get a man to visit the lines in a limited time, although the dispensary might be in a central enough position. By the arrangement made with Government the actual expenditure is not more, I should say considerably less, than it is on many estates. The Government gives a dispenser, for whom the estate pays Rs. 50 a month. Goverment also provides the medicines free in the meantime. On 2,000 acres, that is, at the rate of 30 cents an acre, which is very considerably under the average on a large number of estates I am interested in, irrespective of the export duty.

By Mr. White.—That 30 cents does not cover any hospital bills Mr. Rettie may have, but these have been so minimised that he overlooks that part.

By Mr. Walker.—I should say that Rs. 500 furnished the building fully.

No. 13.—This system, I think, would be only applicable in comparatively populous districts, where the estates were somewhat adjacent, and it could be worked very cheaply indeed. As to the cost per acre I have returns from nine estates, and the average is about 33 or 34 cents, exclusive of the export duty. Altogether the average charge might be from 65 to 70 cents.

No. 14.—I consider the employer is responsible for his coolies' health in all unpreventible diseases. There are diseases, such as venereal for instance, for which the cooly ought to be made to pay something.

No. 15.—In so far as these preventible diseases are concerned I think he should. Another case in which the cooly ought to be punished is when refusing to go to hospital. You are obliged to fetch the doctor, who says he ought to go to hospital.

By Mr. Walker.—I scarcely think a small annual charge upon the coolies would deter them from coming over, but I think the less we interfere with their pay the better. At the same time I think that if each individual cooly who is taken ill is made to pay entirely for his illness the result would be unsatisfactory, inasmuch as it would lead to concealment.

No. 16.—I cannot answer that question.

No. 17.—No, except that I think the Government schemes have been too elaborate and expensive for the cooly, and scarcely suited for him. I have nothing to add to my recommendation regarding No. 12.

By Mr. Walker.—I think if it were known that the scheme could be carried out in an economical way the planters would be willing enough to take up the matter themselves. I would leave the organisation of the scheme to the district, as no one knows the wants of the district better than those in it. I do not know that there would be any objection to making it compulsory, but it would have to be done looking very carefully to the circumstances of each district. I think tacit agreement with Government would be more satisfactory than compulsion by law. In this way the scheme could be compulsorily carried out and the details left to the districts.

By the Chairman.—It should be understood that if these were satisfactorily carried out there would be no interference by Government. I think the planters would resist anything like inspection or interference. In order to prevent any one being crowded out and the scheme made too expensive for him individually it would be necessary to have a district parcelled off into groups.

Mr. Walker.—A number might voluntarily undertake it, and between two groups there might be a single estate or small estates which were not able to form a group for themselves, except at very heavy cost.

Witness.—I think the district would supply that, and would give power to the district to bring the whole of it into working.

By Mr. White.—Even if the cost of this scheme were greater than the present cost, I would still consider the employer liable because the advantages are so great.

By Mr. Walker.—With the scheme as it is working on Spring Valley the labour force is, I think, rendered more effective, and there is an indirect saving in every way. The superintendent takes as much interest as ever in his coolies, but of course he is relieved of the responsibility of administering medicine.

W. H. WALKER.

No. 1.—Twenty five years.

No. 2.—Just as much.

No. 3.—Yes.

No. 4.—It is impossible.

No. 5.—The information of the kanganies at morning and four o'clock muster, when my assistant ascertains whether a man who is absent is really sick or does not want to work. They come freely for medicines.

No. 7.—Yes, I think they do.

No. 8.—There is very great objection, because they say the hospitals are so far away that their friends cannot go to see them. Our hospital is sixteen miles away.

No. 9.—There is a prejudice, and what the high caste coolies complain of is that all the cooking is done by low caste coolies.

No. 10.—No.

No. 11.—No, for the reason I have stated. Another thing is that when the friends of a cooly go to see him at the hospital they have no place to stay, and I think there ought to be some sort of Government resthouse where they could put up. If there were such a place I think they would go much more freely.

By the Chairman.—The hospitals should be nearer, or wards attached to the dispensaries for serious cases.

No. 12.—Yes, certainly, and of course these would require to be men who were really capable of looking after the coolies.

By Mr. Walker.—There is no doubt that these dispensaries would be an improvement, but whether the scheme should be made compulsory or voluntary depends upon what Government are prepared to pay towards it. I should not like to say whether the organisation should be left to Government or to the planters interested without considering the question a good deal more than I have done.

No. 13.—From 40 to 60 cents, exclusive of the export duty, or altogether close on a rupee per acre.

No. 14.—That is a very large question. In cases of epidemic the cost is very heavy. Hitherto we have not objected to pay anything because there has been a profit on rice, but now rice is up, and we are losing considerably and heavily on it. I think Government should help considerably, inasmuch as the better the planting interests are looked after the more money is there made for Government.

No. 15.—No, I would not alter the present arrangement. It is a very bad thing to bring in an innovation of that sort.

By Mr. Lloyd.—If there is to be an improvement in the way proposed, better facilities given to the coolies for going to hospital, and perhaps a better class of men to look after them, a small tax of 5 cents, as has been suggested, would be a perfectly fair and legitimate one to make; and I do not think the coolies would object to it so long as it was universal, nor in my opinion would it have the slightest deterrent effect upon the coolies coming over.

By Mr. Walker.—I think it would make them appreciate the value of medical attendance better. A good many of them would claim it as a right, and try to get their money's worth out of it.

By the Chairman.—The easiest way of collecting this charge would be through the superintendents. The estates could roughly say how many coolies each would require in the year, and the tax could be commuted, each estate paying so much per year to be recovered from the working coolies by the superintendents in the same way as head money for instance.

Mr. Walker.—You would leave it to individual superintendents to decide what proportion they would deduct?

Witness.—You would have to do something of that sort.

Mr. Walker.—Would it not be better to make a fixed charge of so much per head?

Witness.—But your labour force varies so much. In some months you would probably want 20 per cent. more labour than in other months. But, on the other hand, if you started a scheme like the poll-tax you would find that one-half of the collection went to the collectors. If this 5 cents were collected in the same way I do not think you would get much out of it. I do not think, however, there would be the slightest difficulty in collecting the money from the coolies so long as it was a Government tax. Care would require to be taken to describe it as what it really is—a medical tax, to which you pay so much per cooly. It would be most objectionable to describe it as a tax of so much per acre, as that might be looked upon as the thin edge of a land tax which would be opposed tooth and nail.

No. 16.—I cannot answer that question. My opinion is that there are lots of cases which they are unable to treat properly, but I cannot specify any case in particular.

No. 17.—Nothing beyond what I have said as to the multiplication of dispensaries or hospitals, about a high-caste cook, and about accommodation being provided near the hospital where the friends of the coolies could stay.

By Dr. Macdonald.—I should think that a high-caste man would object to cook in the same place as a low-caste man, but all you require to do is to put up a screen between them.

J. W. Gossett.

No. 1.—Twenty-three years.

No. 2.—I think there is really more medical attention given to the coolies than formerly, but the superintendent personally does not give them so much physic as he used to do, while of course, as in my own case, treating ordinary ailments.

No. 3.—Almost invariably as soon as they occur.

No. 4.—A new cooly might escape my notice, but I think I should notice the absence of an old cooly. I take the morning muster.

No. 5.—The cases of slight illness come for medicine to my parade in the morning, and my assistant and kanakkapulles report the serious cases.

No. 6.—I take no other steps than I have mentioned, except that I inquire from my kanganies and kanakkapulles, and so on. If a cooly is seriously ill I see him myself and send for the doctor. In an ordinary case I send to the dispensary, which is not quite two miles away. If a cooly was reported as sick and he did not come to my parade for medicine I should go to the lines to see him myself. Perhaps for one day I should not make inquiry as to whether a cooly was ill or merely idling.

No. 7.—It is very seldom they do not, and I make a great fuss if they do not report cases of illness. Of course there are cases not reported.

By Mr. Ashmore.—I prosecuted one kangany for not reporting. It was a flagrant case, a cooly having been ill for some time and died. The man was fined. I think the prosecution had a good effect in waking up the kanganies a bit.

No. 8.—They are unwilling, chiefly I think because of the great distance the hospital is from the lines, because the castes are not kept apart, and because of being separated from their friends. There is a sort of fatalism amongst them, and they think that if they go to hospital they are bound to die. Mild cases of illness sometimes prove fatal for that very reason. There is no preference shown for native treatment, and I think there is less and less idea of calling in the native vedaralas. Of course the particular doctor in that district has a good deal to do with it. Some doctors are very much liked by the coolies, and they have faith in them.

No. 10.—In the district I am connected with certainly not; but it may be otherwise in districts where the hospital is near.

No. 11.—No. I think castes should be kept separate, and it should be made easier for their friends to come and see them and attend to them.

By Mr Walker.—I think there should be a high-caste ward and a low-caste ward, or the plan which obtained in the Ramboda hospital might be adopted, namely, that where the patients are in a room a canvas screen might be put up between the beds. The coolies appreciated that in Ramboda hospital.

No. 12.—Yes. I remember a dispensary when I came out here in 1869. There was a doctor, who had a Calcutta degree I think, for a group of about 2,000 acres, and he used to go round the lines. That was before the Medical Ordinance, and was entirely voluntary. I cannot tell you the cost. It was paid for *pro rata* by the different estates, and no charge was made on the coolies. It would be well to have a general system like that, and if it were not adopted voluntarily Government might step in. If three or four adjacent estates had not sufficient acreage the man might be employed as a clerk or at other work so as to lessen the expense.

Mr. Walker.—Would there not be a danger if it were left to voluntary effort that certain estates might be isolated between groups, so that they would not have a sufficiently large acreage to employ a man of their own?

Witness.—That might happen, but I do not think people would be so foolish.

No. 13.—The cost per acre last year was 80 cents, not including the export duty, but there was a great deal of influenza on my estate, and I lost nine coolies. In an average year the cost would be between 40 and 50 cents. I only send accidents or serious cases to the hospital. One case which I sent was that of a cooly who had been ill for six months with chronic diarrhœa, and he arrived in a moribund condition. He was not in that state when I sent him, and I suppose it was the long journey, and most likely the coolies had made him walk—that killed him off.

No. 14.—I think he is fairly chargeable with the whole expense even though it were more than the present system. At present I understand that coolies in hospital, after a certain period, are charged to Government, and that might be continued.

No. 15.—I do not think a cooly ought to bear any part of the cost. It would be unfair to him. Coolies have to support a great number of their relatives and friends as it is, and I do not see that they could afford this. I would object to a charge of even 5 cents, as it would be a tax upon the cooly. It would be both unfair and inexpedient.

No. 16.—We had a very inferior man last year. He was an utterly unqualified person, and ill-disposed besides.

By Dr. Macdonald.—He was first of all, I think, an assistant in the dispensary at Ramboda. He has been removed now. I had a very serious outbreak of influenza, and he utterly neglected his duties. It got so serious that I wrote direct to the Principal Civil Medical Officer saying this man was quite incompetent, and asking if he would send me the best prescriptions possible. No prescriptions were sent, but the doctor from Gampola was sent to give his advice. Orders were given for this man to attend, but he refused to attend at all, and referred to his superior officer in Kandy, I think. The result was that I was without any medical assistance whatever for eleven days. If we had had a decent man I do not think I should have lost so many coolies. I did the best I could, but I lost nine. We have now got a proper man—a competent person with an Indian degree. The man I am referring to had no certificate at all I understand.

No. 17.—I think this system of dispensaries could be more suitable. If you do have this system the man in charge of the hospital should have nothing else to do. I think that a great deal of the mortality in hospitals is caused by the medical men spending so little of their time in the hospitals. The man in charge of Gampola hospital is also district medical officer, and has a large district to visit. A large portion of his time is spent away from his hospital and patients. There should be a fully qualified man from the Medical College to visit estates.

By Mr. Walker.—Sometimes when we sent for medical assistance the men say they are busy. I have known a man not coming for two days after I sent for him. He might be in another part of the district. I do not think private practice interferes in a district like Pussellawa, because there is virtually none.

The Commission then adjourned to meet at the Club at 1 P.M.

On resuming, the first witness called was—

J. C. Dunbar.

No. 1.—I have been nineteen years in Ceylon, but I was connected with planting before I came here.

No. 2.—Nineteen years ago we attended to our coolies more than we do at present. The coolies are now looked after otherwise.

No. 3.—Not always.

No. 4.—Yes.

No. 5.—Absence from muster and from rice issue—I should say more especially rice issue. A cooly might be absent a week before it was discovered that he was sick. I see my muster every day more or less. At present we have two musters: my assistant takes one and I take the other.

No. 6.—I take steps daily in so far that if any muster is short I want to know why, and I make inquiries. I might be told that a cooly was sick, and that might be repeated every day for a week before I ascertained whether the cooly was ill or not.

No. 7.—Not always.

By Mr. Ashmore.—If a kangany did not report I should scold him, and tell him he would be prosecuted.

No. 8.—In some cases willing, and in other cases unwilling; but generally they are more willing to go to hospital now than formerly. When the hospital is within reasonable distance they are willing to go. In accidents and serious cases I insist upon them going, and they go.

No. 9.—Yes, and it arises more or less because of separation from their friends and the distance the hospital is from the estate. In some cases there is a preference for native treatment. At present I should say that about 10 per cent. prefer to have the native vedarala.

No. 10.—Undoubtedly.

No. 11.—I think that generally it is, and I could not suggest anything. That is a question for Government.

No. 12.—Does this mean that there is an hospital? In what way is there to be greater facilities for visiting coolies if it is simply a dispensary that is to be established?

Mr. Walker.—The idea is that at a dispensary you might have a room with a few beds in it.

Witness.—Having dispensaries would be an excellent idea, but having small hospitals a bad idea.

Dr. Macdonald.—Supposing you had charge of an estate of 2,000 acres and established a dispensary employing a dispenser at Rs. 50 a month, and getting your medicines free from Government, do you think that the coolies would take full advantage of the dispensary and be content to be treated in their lines by the dispenser, where they could be freely visited? Would they take greater advantage of it than they do of the hospital, where they are away from their friends?

Witness.—That is putting it in a different light. I think that they would take greater advantage of it.

By Mr. Ashmore.—I think that even in a scattered district, the establishing of these dispensaries is quite feasible. I think the estates could be grouped according to acreage approximately, keeping within a radius of three or four miles.

By Mr. Walker.—If you are going to send the coolies to hospital send them to a good one, and not merely to a room attached to a dispensary. The coolies understand a good hospital, and can appreciate it. The hospital at my place is only 2½ miles away. It is a beautiful place, and the coolies are well treated, and they are delighted to go. If they are sent to an uncomfortable place with an inferior man to treat them they wont go.

Dr. Macdonald.—Supposing they were left in their lines, would they object to the estate dispenser treating them there?

Witness.—They would go to the dispensary in the same way as they come to the bungalow, but they do not like the dispenser treating them—I mean to say a serious case. When I think of a dispensary I think of a man going to take a dose of medicine. If it was a serious case the dispenser would send him to the hospital.

By Mr. Walker.—I daresay a cooly might prefer to go to a room at a dispensary rather than run the risk of going to an hospital 16 miles away, and he might prefer to die in his lines. If these dispensaries are started it ought to be the duty of the dispenser, when he sees anything dangerous, to suggest that the man should be sent to the hospital. It is for that reason that I advocate dispensaries, and the dispensers should be qualified enough to say whether a man should be passed on to the hospital or otherwise.

No. 13.—It is impossible to say. It might be 75 cents, including export duty and everything. Without the export duty it runs to 12 cents or something like that. It costs me very little at present, because I am sending away very little tea. I have a large charge and comparatively few coolies. On the other hand, my neighbour might have fewer acres and a large force of coolies and pay more for his medicine.

No. 14.—He should pay it all.

By Mr. White.—Regardless of the amount.

No. 15.—A cooly would never go to hospital if he had to pay. It would be unfair to charge a cooly whether he went to hospital or not. Coolies are pretty well in debt as it is, and I do not see how you could collect the money from them.

No. 16.—Yes.

No. 17.—I would strongly recommend No. 12.

By Mr. Walker.—Such schemes as this would have to be more or less compulsory. It is compulsory at present in so far as there is an export duty. Government has to spend that money as best they can. Let them go on doing so and putting on more dispensaries. I do not think it would be possible to make each group responsible for the cost of its own dispensary; it must be general. I think the scheme should be a Government one, as Government could work it much better than the planters could. If there was an increased cost it could be recovered by a heavier duty, but, as I said, I think it could be worked for 75 cents an acre. If the cost did come up to a rupee the estate would have to pay it. The present large mortality in hospitals would be done away with if dispensaries were placed closer to the estates, and the dispensers had firm orders from those who looked after him to send every serious case to the hospital. Those cases would then be sent to hospital in proper time.

E. GRINLINTON.

No. 1.—About sixteen and a half years.

No. 2.—I certainly think so.

No. 3.—Yes.

No. 4.—No. A visitor or hanger-on might.

No. 5.—By parading the coolies in the morning in gangs and seeing how many turn out. I pursue the case of every cooly that is absent.

No. 6.—I ascertain from the kanganies at the parade, and that is done six days a week.

No. 7.—Yes.

No. 8.—Generally speaking, high-caste coolies are unwilling, but low-caste coolies as a rule are not. In my case they have not very far to go, but I think the reason for the unwillingness of high-caste coolies is that the food at the hospitals is generally cooked by low-caste men.

By Mr. Lloyd.—It would be a great improvement if a patient's food could be cooked by his friends.

No. 9.—I have not noticed any preference for native treatment. My experience up here is that they prefer the English doctor. Dr. Craib is very kind to the coolies, and they are fond of him.

No. 11.—I have practically answered that question. There should be greater facilities for the friends of the patients visiting them.

No. 12.—No. This question seems to refer to an hospital rather than a dispensary.

The Chairman explained that the question did not contemplate anything but a simple dispensary, and that the man in charge should visit the coolies in their lines.

Witness.—I consider it unnecessary. In cases of fever and diarrhœa the superintendent is perfectly capable of treating the coolies himself. If a cooly is ill enough to go to hospital then he is sent there.

By the Chairman.—If an estate was any great distance from the district hospital, say ten miles, it might be advisable to have a dispensary within easy reach, as you say, with a qualified dispenser in attendance—a man who would be able to treat small cases and distinguish between cases that he could treat and cases necessary to be sent to the hospital; otherwise I say no.

By Mr. Walker.—A cooly prefers much more to get treatment from his master than from a dispenser. It takes a great deal to win the confidence of the coolies, and if this man did get it then certainly it would be a good thing.

No. 13.—About 50 cents, excluding the duty, but with the export duty about 90 cents per cultivated acre. I have got a large labour force. About 20 per cent. of the coolies do not turn out.

No. 14.—In certain cases he should bear the whole of it, and the cooly pay nothing. In cases where the illness is avoidable and is due to the cooly's carelessness the cooly should be liable.

By Mr. Walker.—I think it would be advisable to make the cooly pay a certain amount, 5 cents a month or something like that, as a sort of insurance. I do not think the cooly would object if it were made universal by Government, and the master told the coolies that he had this money to pay, which would cover the expense should he fall sick. I think they would look better after themselves.

No. 16.—No.

No. 17.—I only think that the hospitals should have different cooks for the high and low-caste people.

By Dr. Macdonald.—I try to get as many high-caste coolies as I can. I should say that 85 per cent. were high-caste.

W. P. HALLILEY.

No. 1.—Eighteen years.

No. 2.—They get as much medical attention through the hospital as before, but less from the superintendent.

No. 3.—If a cooly is not very seriously ill they report, but when he is ill and ought to go to hospital I think they do not report as often as they ought.

No. 4.—Yes.

No. 5.—Morning muster, but then I cannot tell whether they are all sick. There are always so many coolies off, and sometimes you might get forty in the line not sick at all. If I miss a cooly for some time I ask for him, and perhaps I may be told that he is not very well. When a cooly is reported ill I go and see him, and if he is very bad I send him to the hospital.

By Mr. Walker.—A cooly might be away from work for three or four days. Sometimes they go off on a journey or run away, and sometimes they are taken away when sick for native treatment I suppose They are taken to other estates and boutiques.

No. 6.—That is practically answered.

No. 7.—Not always. If a kangany does not report I fine him sometimes.

No. 8.—They object.

No. 9.—There is a caste prejudice against the food at the hospital. They say it is cooked by a low-caste man, and when there is a row they are sneered at and taunted with having eaten low-caste food. I am only three miles from the hospital. I think they go to the native doctor first.

No. 10.—No.

No. 11.—I think they are very comfortable if they would only see it, and I have nothing to suggest.

No. 12.—I am within three miles of the hospital, and I make the coolies go there. I should think it would work very well to have such a dispensary for the distribution of medicine and the dispenser visiting the coolies in their lines, but if he thought necessary sending them to the hospital.

No. 13.—About 20 cents an acre, not including the export duty.

No. 14.—I think he pays quite enough.

No. 15.—I think the cooly ought to pay something like 10 cents a month. He would think he had something to do with the hospital then, and be more satisfied with himself. He would try to take his money's worth out of it. That would stop caste prejudice and the dislike to go to hospital as much as anything.

No. 16.—No.

No. 17.—I am deputy coroner for the district, and I think that in every case of child death there ought to be an inquiry or something of that sort with the object of ascertaining whether there has been infanticide. I think there is a great deal of that.

By Mr. White.—Of course there are cases of mere neglect, but I think it is intentional I have not had a particular case, but I have a sort of suspicion that that goes on.

By Mr. Lloyd.—The 10 cents could be collected from the cooly through the superintendent—make it a monthly charge on the check-roll.

By the Chairman.—I would make the proprietor responsible, but allow him to recover it from the cooly.

By Mr. Walker.—I would make that universal; make it a tax and have more dispensaries. I would make the scheme compulsory, for if left entirely to voluntary effort I think it would fall to the ground.

By the Chairman.—I would have it worked by Government; the money funded or expended by Government; or you could appoint a Commission of planters to work it, but it should not be left optional.

The Commission then adjourned till the 12th.

Nuwara Eliya, December 12, 1892.

W. S. THOMAS.

No. 1.—Twenty years.

No. 2.—I think the coolies are just as much looked after really by the superintendents, but owing to the hospitals being handy they do not give the medicines themselves.

No. 3.—Yes, directly they occur. Every morning the kangany tells me whether anybody has been taken ill since the previous day. I make inquiries if there is any case and see the patient. That answers Nos. 4, 5, and 6.

No. 7.—Always.

No. 8.—They do not like to go to hospital if they can avoid it, except in cases of accident or venereal disease.

No. 9.—I do not know that they have anything against the hospital, but they do not like their sick friends being taken away from them; they would rather have them in the lines. I am within ten minutes of the hospital, and they object to go. They have the idea that if they go to the hospital they will die. I have asked many a time whether they were well treated in the hospital, and they said yes. I have had one or two coolies who, having been once to the hospital, were quite willing to go again. If it were not for the fear that they would die I do not think the coolies would mind so much going to hospital, especially if it was near. There is no preference shown for native treatment. They get treatment first from the local medical man, and if he is not successful then they say they would like to try their own doctor. They do not go to the native doctor first.

No. 10.—I do not see very much difference myself, except in the case of coolies who have been to hospital. They are willing to go again when they have been there once and got better. On the other hand, if a man dies in the hospital the coolies say they wont go to that place.

No. 11.—I have asked them if they had any complaints, and they do not seem to have any. They have made no complaints as to the cooking. If a low-caste man did the cooking at the hospital then a high-caste man would, of course, object to take the food. It is a mistake to injure their caste feelings. So few of my coolies go to the hospital I have had little opportunity of judging of this particular matter. The greater part of my coolies are high-caste.

No. 12.—I think this system of 2,000 acres would not work at all. It should be left to the districts to name the centres where the dispensaries should be placed, and not according to acreage at all. There are several places where the distance the coolies have to go is so great that they do not say they are ill, and do not ask for medicine. From one centre you might have 4,000 acres within easy reach.

By Mr. Walker.—Undoubtedly it would be a good thing if the acreage was limited to a certain extent in order to allow the dispenser to go round the lines. Probably in that case the dispenser could not work more than 2,000 acres. I approve of the system aimed at in the question.

No. 13.—I will send it.

No. 14.—I could not answer that question without a lot of data, and I do not know what proportion we pay now.

The Chairman.—Take Nos. 14 and 15 together.

Witness.—Don't charge the cooly. One way to defeat the whole thing is to make the cooly pay. If he knew he had to pay he would avoid reporting himself. Where he has himself to blame for his illness it would be a good thing to charge him, but how could you make any difference.

By Mr. Walker.—If each estate charged the coolies, say 10 cents a month, that money should go to what might be called an hospital account solely for the estate, and not to the Medical Department. Then when a cooly was ill he gets his medicine at the hospital, and during the time of his sickness he could be supported on the estate and provided with medical comforts he could not otherwise get; and there would be coolies in the lines to watch him and cook for him. When a cooly had been ill for a long time he could be kept supplied with rice and food which some estates object to give, although I always give it myself. For this the cooly might pay, but if you tax him in any other way he would say that he would not stay and would clear off. This fund should be kept entirely on the estate for medical comforts. It might work if the establishing of dispensaries were left in the hands of estates grouped for the purpose instead of being left entirely to Government. My idea about the dispensaries is that they should be worked through the department, and the medical officer of the district, while attending to the central hospital, should not go round estates to attend to coolies, but go round the dispensaries to see that things were in order. There should be certain hours when it would be known that he would be there, so that the dispenser could then submit to him the more serious cases that he felt a difficulty in coping with.

By Dr. Macdonald.—If I had a cooly ill, and if I had a dispenser near. I would send for him, and leave him to say whether the doctor should be sent for or not. This

system would undoubtedly relieve the medical officers of some of their work, and many of them at present are overworked. It is a farce at present to ask our medical officer to do all the work in the district he has to do, because it is simply impossible, even with a medical assistant, because the assistant is not allowed horse keep and cannot move about. I have known the medical officer being about from morning till night. Private dispensaries at certain centres would help immensely. If private dispensaries were supplied with medicine free by Government for the use of the estate coolies I certainly do not think the estates would object to pay the dispenser's salary.

By Mr Walker.—I think the system would have to be established compulsorily on groups of estates, otherwise there would be a hitch somewhere.

By Mr. Lloyd.—There might be one or two beds if it did not add much to the expense; but if the medical officer did not itinerate it would be a mistake to have beds, because it is only serious cases that would be put in the beds, and for which the medical officer would be required. If the district medical officer did not go round the dispensaries the coolies in most cases would not be treated as, I think, they ought to be.

By the Chairman.—There would be fewer cases necessary to be sent to the hospital.

By Mr. Walker.—The dispenser should be engaged through the department because we are not competent to judge of his qualifications, and when we have any complaints it could be sent through some small committee to headquarters, which I take it for granted would immediately deal with the matter and send us a new man.

By Dr. Macdonald.—Yes, the recommendation of the Medical Department would do quite as well. If the man were recommended by the Medical Department it would be for us to appoint him and pay him. We would have the power of dismissal if we objected to him, and look to the department to keep up the supply.

By Mr. White.—We would pay the dispensers, and the charge upon the coolies would go for medical comforts, which in ordinary cases come from the superintendent's bungalow. The medicines, I understand, would be supplied by Government. Buildings are sometimes put up at too great expense, but I think groups of estates could put up buildings quite suitable enough at a cost which would fall very lightly upon them.

By Mr. Walker.—I think it would be desirable to group estates, and then make it compulsory for them to appoint dispensers. I am not sure whether, in a big district like Dimbula, or Dikoya, there should not be one Central Committee. The grouping of the estates primarily through the Planter's Association and then through the District Associations.

By Mr. White.—The old committees were not a success, but their powers were greater. The proposed committees would not be on the same footing at all.

No. 16.—No

No. 17.—One thing I should like to bring forward is that there should be a place to which a cooly could be sent who was suffering from disease of the eye. The medical officers do not seem to know anything about the eye. Two cases came under my notice lately. One was my head kangany who got medicines at the hospital, which did not do him any good. He went to the coast and came back very nearly cured by a native doctor. The other case was that of a boy who was picked up very ill. He was not my cooly, but I had him sent to the hospital, from which he was dismissed cured of his dysentery, but said to be stone blind. Since that he has been in my lines, and getting stronger every day, and gradually gaining his eyesight through my head kangany having got a lot of the medicine by which he was cured. I think the fact shows that the man who dismissed him as stone blind knew precious little about the eye.

Dr. Macdonald thought there must be some mistake in the matter, as the medical officers were perfectly capable from the instruction they received of treating ordinary eye diseases.

Witness replied. He merely stated the cases as they had come under his notice, and he should be glad to feel that there was some place to which he could send a cooly when he had sustained some injury to the eye. One of the medical officers should be more or less a specialist. These cases were few and far between, and one centre where there were two or three beds would be quite sufficient. As regards Dimbula District it seemed to be a great pity, and hardly fair to the district that there should be only one central place where coolies could be taken in, as Dimbula was a very large district. He thought there must be 60,000 coolies there.

JOHN FRASER, Abbotsford.

No. 1.—Twenty-three years.

No. 2.—Yes, both personally by superintendents and otherwise.

No. 3.—Not always, but I am under the impression that the kanganies are sometimes deceived by the coolies as to the state of their health.

No. 4.—A cooly might put me off with excuses for several days. I have known a cooly with dysentery work for a week and say nothing about it. The cooly says he has been ill for a week, but the doctor says he must have been ill for a fortnight, and he has been working all the time. He could not be absent for any length of time without my knowledge.

No. 5.—The check-roll shows this as far as the working force is concerned. Questions are put regarding the absentees daily. I pursue the inquiry for the purpose of ascertaining whether the coolies are really sick or not. That also answers No. 6.

No. 7.—I think they do. It is to their interest to keep their coolies in good health.

No. 8.—Coolies invariably refuse to go to hospital except in surgical cases until they are convinced that they are seriously and, as is often the case, hopelessly ill. Even then they will frequently beseech me not to send them away, but allow them to die on the estate amongst their friends.

No. 9.—I think my previous statement answers that, and they have a great objection to being separated from their friends when they are sick, and they do not feel at ease in comparatively palatial buildings. There is a preference shown for native treatment by those who can afford it. I would not say that they go first to the vedarala. They come to the superintendent first for medicine, and if they do not get better they will go to the native doctor without apprising you they have done so. A man who has few friends on the estate often goes willingly to hospital, whereas those with a number of friends decline to go under any circumstances. The fear of dying has a deterrent effect upon them. When a cooly is placed in a large ward in an hospital, and sees a man on one side of him dying and another man on the other side dying, he gets frightened. The putting up of a screen when a man is dying merely informs the cooly of the fact that his neighbour is dying.

No. 12.—I decidedly approve of estate dispensaries being established for groups of estates which might vary from 2,000 to 6,000 acres according to the contiguity of the estates, and no estate be more than four miles from the dispensary.

By Dr. Macdonald.—If there was a group of 6,000 acres the coolies could be sent regularly to the dispensary rather than the dispenser visit the lines. I think the dispenser should always be on the spot.

Mr. Ashmore.—But supposing a man were ill and being treated in the lines?

Witness.—Well, for half a day he might be at the dispensary, and he could devote the other half to visiting.

Mr. Ashmore.—Do you think he could really manage 6,000 acres, which really means 6,000 coolies?

Witness.—I mean 6,000 of an aggregate, not cultivated acreage; and being within four miles of a fixed point the dispenser could visit one or two estates every day.

By Mr. White.—He should visit when called upon, but when he has no calls he might visit in rotation as well?

By the Chairman.—Certainly, regular visits by him would tend to increased cleanliness in the lines. The dispenser might have off days in which he might visit every estate once a fortnight say.

No. 13.—It varies considerably, but the average is about 50 cents an acre plus the export duty.

Nos. 14 and 15.—I think employers do all that can be reasonably expected of them in paying as they do now and have done for the last twenty years. I make the coolies pay in venereal cases. I do not think that if the cooly had to pay, he would appreciate medical attendance any more. I am inclined to think that it would not be advisable to charge the cooly a small sum per annum. A charge of 5 cents a month is such a mere bagatelle that it is hardly worth making it. I doubt if the cooly would like the idea of being charged. I should get them to care more for the treatment by the dispensers and the medical officers before charging them. Once they appreciate it then they might be charged a small fee, but so long as they do not, it is merely throwing obstacles in the way of their caring for the treatment to charge them. I think the cost of establishing more dispensaries would have to be borne by the estates. They should be inexpensive buildings,—merely well ventilated sets of lines with a room or two in cases of severe illness. The scheme should, I think,

be carried out departmentally. I do not think we worked the Medical Ordinance very satisfactorily years ago ourselves, and we should not revert to that.

By Mr. Walker.—It might be advantageous for those on the group of estates to take oversight to some extent so as to keep the dispenser up to the mark, but otherwise I think interference would be a mistake The dispenser might be paid by the Medical Department, but if he did not do his duty, surely the reporting of that to the department would be sufficient to get him removed.

By Dr. Macdonald.—If he were paid by the group that would be a different matter. In that case I should say there would have to be a Local Committee.

By Mr. Walker.—Most certainly the scheme could be worked more economically through a Committee although we did not work the old scheme very economically formerly.

By Mr. White.—The establishing of the dispensaries would not remove the responsibility of superintendents as they would still have to see about their sick coolies, but as far as the actual giving of medicine is concerned they might have more time to give to other work.

By Mr. Walker.—I would make the scheme compulsory.

No. 16.—No.

No. 17.—No.

E. F. Messervy.

No. 1.—Thirteen years.

No. 2.—They get as much personal attention from superintendents, but they have now also the hospital and dispensary for the administration of medicine.

No. 3.—Yes.

No. 4.—No. If a man did not appear at muster my conductor would make inquiries and report. Of course there are cases where the coolies think they can be treated by their own people, and take simple medicines for themselves. The superstitious ones would go to the soothsayer and get their fortunes told, in the hope that they would get better. They go miles and miles to get jungle leaves and make some infusions.

No. 5.—I personally visit those who are reported to be ill, in order to ascertain whether they are seriously ill or not. Information is generally given by the conductor, kangany, or the cooly's friends.

No. 7.—They either report to me, or the friends of the coolies do.

No. 8.—Some are willing and others not. I think high caste coolies, as a rule, refuse to go, but I make them go if they are really ill.

By Dr. Macdonald.—I should say that almost 60 per cent. of my coolies are high caste.

No. 9.—There is a caste prejudice. I do not think their caste is respected when they are at hospital, their food being cooked by people of a lower caste than they are. I think a cooly who has lived in Ceylon and seen the result of treatment would rather go to an English doctor or a man who has been trained in an English College; but the ordinary cooly who comes from the coast prefers treatment by natives, I think, as a rule.

By Mr. Walker.—Separation from friends also affects them to a certain extent.

By Mr. Lloyd.—The hospital is three miles away in my case, and those coolies who refuse to eat the food get the raw food supplied them, and they send it to the estate to be cooked there and then brought to them by their friends. That could not of course be done in the case of estates at a distance. No complaints have been made to me about any difficulty in connection with their friends visiting them. I do not think they are afraid to go to hospital because they think they will die, but they think that if they eat the food of low caste people they will suffer from some sort of disease.

No. 12.—I am very much in favour of dispensaries, but they need not be so numerous as that would seem to imply. I think all great centres should have dispensaries, especially where the coolies go for their rice, so that they might be able at the same time to go to the dispensary to get medicine when they are suffering from cold or some slight disease. I think an area of 2,000 acres too small. In isolated districts it might not be too small.

By Mr. Walker.—It certainly would be a good thing for the dispenser to go round the lines. He could devote a few hours to the dispensary and then go round the lines. I have not thought whether the dispenser would be able to undertake more than 2,000 acres in seasons of illness when he might have to visit every line. It might not be serious sickness.

By Mr. Lloyd.—The dispenser would relieve the Superintendent to a certain extent, and the number of cases which it would be necessary to send to hospital would be reduced.

By Mr. Walker.—I think it would have to be compulsory, but the grouping might be left in the hands of the district. The dispenser could be appointed through the Medical Department, who would dismiss him when anything wrong was reported and proved.

Dr. Macdonald.—If the dispenser were your own servant and paid by you, would you not retain the power of dismissing him?

Witness.—Of course we would if we appointed him.

By the Chairman.—We would appoint him on the recommendation of the Medical Department, as we do not know about his qualifications.

No. 13.—Without taking into consideration the export duty on tea the cost is 11 cents per acre. That includes everything except medical comforts which I give myself. I am three miles from the hospital, and I am not put to much expense in getting coolies conveyed to the hospital. The coolies get medicine free. I have calculated for the twelve months from July, 1891, to the end of June, 1892. It is only cases I do not understand that I send to hospital. Simple cases of diarrhœa, fever, &c., I treat myself.

No. 14.—I think it should remain as it is. I think the tax is a very fair one. Our estates are not in bearing and our force not full, but probably we shall have to increase our force, and the export duty and the hospital charges will then be greater.

By Mr. White.—I should say that 50 cents an acre was quite enough. Being in a healthy district we suffer for those who are in a feverish or unhealthy district. We bear our share of the export duty.

No. 15.—Coolies should certainly not contribute, but they might have a provident fund on the estate, each paying perhaps 10 cents a month, so that they could be provided with really good nourishment, in the shape of fowls, &c., when ill.

By Mr. White.—I would establish the provident fund by law; make it legal for the manager of the estate to deduct it from their wages. It is trifling, and would not be objectionable. I have asked, and they have said that they would certainly pay.

No. 16.—I think they are competent and successful.

No. 17.—No, except that I think a high caste cooly should be put on to cook for the high caste coolies.

T. G. Hayes.

No. 1.—Nearly twenty years.

No. 2.—Quite as much except in dispensing medicines. So much medicine is not issued from the bungalow as formerly, and that only in the slighter cases.

No. 3.—Not always, but I think that as a rule they are.

No. 4.—It is possible. I think that coolies whose illness one does not hear of are those suffering from debility, but nothing particularly the matter with them, and the kanganies are not anxious about them. These are the coolies that in a great many cases go to the hospital in the last stage.

By Mr. Ashmore.—The cooly might not necessarily be working all the time he was on the estate. A great many coolies come from the coast in that state, and remain possibly for a long period without working. I do not mean that a great many coolies do that, but I think those are the sort of coolies who have to answer a great deal for the mortality in hospitals.

No. 5.—None, except the kangany's report.

No. 6.—None, except that there is a general order given to the kanganies to report all cases of illness.

By Mr. White.—I would not necessarily make inquiries on inspecting the check-roll and seeing that a man had been absent for so many days. On the day of rice issue the question might come up. If he asked for rice he might be asked where he was; otherwise he might be a week or two absent or off the estate.

No. 7.—I think they do as a rule, although that might sometimes depend on the amount of interest the kangany took in them, and the amount of the cooly's debt to the kangany.

No. 8.—On the place I am in charge of, the coolies are very willing to go to hospital. I am about five miles distant. Low-caste coolies particularly do not object to go to hospital, and they generally say they can't be forced to stay there, and that they will get well much better if they do not stay there.

No. 9.—There is less prejudice among low-caste than among high-caste coolies, with whom the question is how they are to get their food cooked if their relatives are not to accompany them. In some cases where those of high-caste go to the hospital, coolies go and live in the *caddies* in order to cook for them.

No. 10.—In some cases they have got over the objection to going to hospital. I think it often depends upon the individual doctor in charge. I do not know whether the experience of the cooly in hospital makes him more willing to go afterwards.

No. 11.—I know nothing against it, except what I have said about cooking and the coolies' friends.

No. 12.—That would be a good thing, and would remove some of the difficulties. Their friends seeing them constantly they would not feel isolated.

By Mr. Lloyd.—I think a few beds at the dispensary would be very desirable for special or critical cases for which the dispenser could call in the medical officer.

By Mr. White.—The doctor would have comparatively few calls to outlying estates. Every estate would be within reach of the dispenser, and nobody would pay Rs. 2·50 for the doctor if he could send to the dispensary.

By the Chairman.—The early treatment of cases by the dispensers would reduce the number of cases to be sent to the hospital, and the number of doctor's visits to outlying estates.

By Mr. Walker.—I think line treatment is hopeless. The doctor comes to the lines and prescribes, but we get no value out of his visit because his treatment is not followed in the lines. It would add to the number of dispensers needed if going round the lines were insisted upon. At the outdoor dispensaries now the coolies have to be there before 10 o'clock, otherwise they are turned off and have to go next day. I think the dispensers should always be in attendance there.

By Dr. Macdonald.—The cooly could go to the dispensary daily, and if he could do that the system of having a few beds at the dispensary would be useful. It is a common thing to find a medicine bottle out of which they ought to have taken so many doses a day, perhaps with only two doses gone. I do not think it would be possible for the dispenser to go round the lines and give medicine if that had to be given perhaps three times a day.

By the Chairman.—I have no faith in treatment in the lines.

No. 13.—I could furnish an accurate return, but approximately it is about 37 cents, exclusive of the export duty. All the acreage is not yet in bearing.

Nos. 14 and 15.—I do not think the cooly should contribute directly at all. I do not think he would make any use of it if he did. I think he would grumble even if he had to pay only 10 cents a month; and it would not make medical attendance any more popular.

By the Chairman.—I think the present arrangement of the Government and the proprietor paying each a proportion is a fair one.

By Mr. Walker.—I would make the scheme compulsory. The appointment and dismissal of the dispenser might be safely left to the Government. Matters of complaint would be sifted by the Government.

By Dr. Macdonald.—Any arrangement that is made should be done by the Medical Department, who have better means of judging of the qualifications of the man, and it would be much more satisfactory.

No. 16.—No.

No. 17.—No.

The Commission adjourned to meet in the afternoon. On resuming, the first witness called was—

J. N. CAMPBELL.

No. 1.—Thirteen years.

No. 2.—In my own case more.

No. 3.—Yes.

No. 4.—No.

No. 5.—Inquiries are always made at 4 P.M. as to any coolies who have not come to work.

No. 6.—I employ a dispenser who is assisted by a dispensary cooly. It is the duty of the dispenser to attend at the dispensary every morning and attend all cases coming to him, and of the dispensary cooly to visit every line and report all cases of sickness. Any cases which cannot be treated at the dispensary are treated in the lines. The dispensary cooly reports to the dispenser, and the latter visits the case if he considers it serious.

No. 7.—Yes.

No. 8.—Coolies willingly go to the hospital for medicines, but are unwilling to be detained there.

No. 9.—There is a prejudice. I consider that in the particular hospital to which my evidence refers the coolies are not so well treated now as they were when the Medical Wants Ordinance first came into use. The district medical officer lives at some little distance, and the assistant does not live on the spot; but, apart from this, the attention to the coolies and their ailments is described as insufficient. Coolies generally will only resort to native treatment after the failure of hospital treatment. The one costs them money the other is free. I am four miles from the hospital. This refers to Maskeliya.

By Mr. Walker.—I do not know how it is that the attention is insufficient, but the coolies always complain.

By Dr. Macdonald.—The medical officer may live half a mile away perhaps. I do not know where the medical assistant lives, but I think he is almost a quarter of a mile away. I do not say that they complain that the medical officer is not in attendance, but I think he is slack in his duties. I cannot tell you whether he is always there, but he does not live in the hospital. He goes away visiting patients on private practice.

By Mr. Walker.—I think that interferes with his more special work.

No. 10.—The prejudice against remaining in hospital is as strong as ever.

No. 11.—Not at all, but under the circumstances it is not easy to see how to make it more so, caste prejudices must always be a difficulty, and want of room to separate foul diseases and dying patients from others. A greater number of separate wards and the permission to bring a relative to prepare food would be of some help.

By Mr. White.—I think in some cases that permission is granted, but there is always a difficulty about it. It should be observed that although these hospitals are free in the sense that the cooly pays nothing for his treatment, he goes there as a rule more or less under compulsion of some kind, and therefore has a right to expect some consideration.

No. 12.—From the concluding sentence of this question it would seem that the term "estate dispensaries" includes some kind of hospital where coolies could be treated as in-patients. If this is intended, I am of opinion that it would lessen the objection of coolies to being treated in hospital.

The Chairman.—It was intended to refer to dispensaries.

By Mr. Walker.—With any system of dispensaries I think it would be advisable to have some sort of ward attached to each.

By Mr. White.—I have a dispensary of my own, and I have found it a success during the last two and a half years. I employ a dispenser, who is a conductor as well. I purchase the medicines from the Medical Stores in Colombo.

By Dr. Macdonald.—I have applied to Government to get them, but I have always been requested to send a cheque before being supplied. I have not applied to have them given to me free. I have heard lately that they have been supplied to Spring Valley dispensary free.

By Mr. Walker.—I think a smaller area would be better than 2,000 acres, because he ought to take charge of each case of sickness and see it through. I think it would be advisable for him to go round the lines.

By the Chairman.—I think I have only had six or eight cases in hospital during the last two and a half years. The result of the dispenser being there is that the labour force is kept more healthy. The dispenser is especially useful in midwifery cases, in which he has had a good deal of experience. I would not advise the system being made compulsory for each estate, but for convenient groups I would.

By Mr. Walker.—I should have the officers to be Government servants, and the supplies of medicine on Government account. The planters could have a good deal to do with the system in the way of supervision, but I would rather give the charge to one man than to a Local Committee. I think the dispenser should be a Government servant, but ought to look to the superintendent as his superior.

By Dr. Macdonald.—He should be paid by the Government, and not by the estate.

By Mr. Walker.—The power of dismissal should lie with the party having charge—the Committee or whatever you like to call it.

No. 13.—The cost for the year July, 1889, to June, 1890 was about 62 cents an acre. Since then the cost for medicine in my private dispensary has been about 50 cents an acre, apart from coolies sent to hospital and dispenser's salary.

Nos. 14 and 15.—As between employer and cooly the employer should bear the whole cost. The cooly ceases to earn wages when he is ill, and cannot afford to pay for treatment. He would look upon having to pay as an innovation, and the effect on the labour might be bad. I would not make them pay anything.

By Mr. White.—I think Government should bear a proportion of the cost.

By Mr. Lloyd.—I think any charge upon the cooly would be a mistake. It might tend to keep coolies out of the Colony, and I think it would be unfair as well. I think we ought to supply them with such things.

By Mr. White.—As to recovering the cost, Government might keep accounts for everything they paid out and charge. I do not think it matters very much whether each individual estate or groups of estates is charged, or whether it is taken out of the export duty. It would be more equally divided, perhaps, if they charged each group with its own expense.

By Mr. Walker.—In the present case what I pay is represented by the greater efficiency and comfort of my labour force.

By Mr. White.—It would take the responsibility off me.

No. 16.—Such cases cannot but occur, and I have heard of such, but have not had any under my immediate notice. The treatment by the inferior grade is often more suited to the coolies than that of the superior grade, in that they receive more attention from the former.

No. 17.—The reasons which led me to cease to avail myself of the Estates Medical Department, except in rare instances, and organise a dispensary of my own with a competent dispenser, may be of some service to the Commission. They were :—

(1) That I found it impossible to devote sufficient time to give the sick due personal attention, the number of immigrants on the estate having risen from about 70 to 80 in 1884 to over 500 in 1890, and the work having increased, the superintendents' duties multiplied immeasurably.

(2) That I had not the aptitude for the treatment of sickness.

(3) That the system of calling in the medical officer was most unsatisfactory at best. The following would be the procedure. A cooly having been ill for some time and treated as best he could by the superintendent, would become worse, and the superintendent would decide to send for the medical officer. A cooly would be despatched with a summons at (say) 8 A.M. The medical officer might or might not come the same day. On arrival the superintendent might be absent on other duties at some distant part of the estate, and not be aware of the medical officer's visit until after his departure. The medical officer would leave a ticket with prescription and directions. This would be at once despatched to the dispensary with a bottle, and the medicines might arrive the same night or might come next day. In any case the administration of them would necessarily be left to the cooly and his friends, and on the average the medicines would not be administered to him under about thirty-six hours from the time the medical officer was sent for.

(4) That I was unable to get the district medical officer to visit my coolies at all.

(5) The prejudice against going to hospital to stay.

I make the following suggestions :—

If the present system is to be maintained a superior European medical officer should visit each hospital once a month, if possible paying surprise visits.

Three estate superintendents living near the hospital should be associated with him, and one of them should visit the hospital at least once a week and make inquiries about the food and receive complaints and report to the visitor.

The district medical officer should either be forbidden to take private practice or made to give a return of all visits paid by him to estate coolies and paying patients with mileage travelled. Any false statement to be severely punished.

Some arrangements should be made by which the medical officer could immediately administer remedies on visiting the patients

But I recommend that the present system be superseded by the suggestion in No. 12:—That groups of estates of about 2,000 acres should have a small hospital and dispensary, and suggest that there should be a qualified dispenser able to prescribe in cases of ordinary sickness, and an assistant whose duties would be at first confined to dispensing the medicines. The qualified dispenser should be free to visit the lines in the group in cases that require attendance. It should not be his duty to find out cases himself, but it should be his duty, when brought to his notice, to attend to them regularly during the progress of the disease, and see that the patients were properly fed and looked after, and that his medicines were properly administered. He should remove all suitable cases to the hospital The dispenser should be under the direction of one of the superintendents of the groups who should undertake the inspection of the hospital and dispensary, and while remaining a Government servant should look up to the planter as his superior officer.

The question of arrack is also a very important one. I do not think any one knows the amount of arrack that is consumed on tea estates.

The Chairman.—That is hardly a question that comes within the scope of the Commission.

J. TILLY.

No. 1.—Twenty-eight years.

No. 2—By myself quite as much.

No. 3.—I do not think so.

No. 4.—It is possible for a cooly to be ill without my knowledge, but I could not say how long. I had a case lately of a cooly dying, and I did not know about the cooly being ill. They told me that he died of dysentery. The kangany was to blame for that. He was one of the coolies that had not worked—a cooly that had come from the coast ill. I do not know that the kangany had been prosecuted.

No. 5.—I see from the muster roll when the coolies are absent. If coolies are sick the rule is that they come up to the bungalow for medicine. If they cannot come to the bungalow I go to see them. Every morning I have a lot of coolies who come up for medicine. When I notice that a man is absent I do not inquire as to the cause of the absence, and he might be absent till next rice day before I inquired. If he did not apply for rice I would make inquiry.

No. 7.—I do not think they usually report. The coolies as a rule come themselves. As a rule those who have been with me for some time come to me for medicine when they are ill.

No. 8.—I do not think I have found them unwilling as a rule, but occasionally there is a case. Sometimes a high caste cooly or kangany will say he does not want to go. Probably half of my coolies are high-caste. I am three or four miles from the hospital. The disinclination arises from the fact that they think they will die if they go to the hospital, and the opinion is that there is nobody there of their own caste to give them rice. I do not think they would object to being separated from their friends if they were seriously ill and had a chance of getting food in their own particular way. I do not know anything about native treatment. Sometimes they will tell me that they have taken Tamil medicines and have not got better, but not often.

No. 10.—I do not think so ; it is much about the same.

No. 11.—The only thing I could suggest is that there should be a high caste cook for the high-caste coolies, and then I do not think there would be much difficulty about getting them to the hospital.

No. 12.—That idea is a very good one. If you have a dispensary within three or four miles of an estate, coolies will be much more willing to go there for medicine. I should think that a dispenser could serve more than 2,000 acres, but that depends upon the distance.

By Mr. Walker.—I would confine the dispenser to the dispensary work and allow the superintendent to treat the ordinary cases. When the superintendent saw that the case was one he did not quite understand he could either send for the dispenser or send the cooly to the dispensary.

By Mr. White.—It is probable that the establishment of dispensaries in the neighbourhood of estates might induce superintendents to believe that the treatment of the coolies was out of their hands. If they were close to a dispensary they would be inclined to send the coolies there

By Mr. Walker.—That would give the superintendent more time to devote to his ordinary work. I have not so much time to devote to doctoring the coolies as in the old coffee days. Whether the system should be established compulsorily would depend entirely upon how much was going to be done, what was to be the cost of it, and whether we were to be charged extra. I think what should be done is that Government should just extend their present system by making dispensaries more frequent. I would leave the working of the scheme to the Medical Department. If we interfered, there would be sure to be clashing between the Medical Department and the Local Committee spoken of. If anything went wrong it would be bandied about from one to the other

No. 13.—Twenty cents an acre is the cost of my medicines and hospital charges, exclusive of the export duty. I do not know what it would come to with the export duty.

Nos. 14 and 15—I think we pay enough for our medical attendance now. I do not think we should get the cooly to pay for it. I do not think the cooly would understand paying even 5 cents a month, and he would say that we were cheating him out of his money. It might have a bad effect upon the labour supply.

By Mr. White.—As between the proprietor and Government, if this scheme were to be more expensive than the present one, I do not think the employer would be fairly chargeable with the whole cost of it—not any more than employers of labour in towns.

No. 16.—No.

No. 17.—No.

By Mr. Walker.—I think it would be unfair to charge me any more than I am charged at present. I think the dispenser's salary might come out of the Medical Aid Fund. If the cost could not be defrayed under the present arrangement I think the general revenue should stand it.

H. R. WIGGIN.

No. 1.—Close on twenty-six years.

No. 2.—I think the planters give as much as they are able to give now, but it is hardly to be expected that they should give as much as in years gone by before the Government stepped in. I certainly think the planters give the coolies as much personal attention as they used to, but they do not doctor them to the same extent. I think they have just as much time as in the old days.

No. 3.—My assistant asks the coolies, and I have no direct control. I insist upon cases being reported to the assistant in charge. The names have to be entered daily in the check-roll, and the case of every man who does not turn out to work is inquired into at once.

No. 4.—No. The inquiries were made from the kanganies and the people who know about the cooly.

No. 7.—Invariably.

No. 8.—As unwilling now as ever they were.

No. 9.—I believe it originated principally from caste. The same cook and the same utensils are used whether the same food is given or not. A decided preference is shown for European treatment. My coolies do not go to the native doctors. I do not allow the native doctor on the estate.

By Mr. Walker.—I think the principal thing that deters coolies from going to hospital is that they are separated from their friends. I do not think distance has the least effect. Fourteen or fifteen years ago, before the big famine, I started an hospital on the estate itself, and built a house for the medical officer. With the exception, I think, of one old woman and some small children, we never got the coolies to go to the hospital, which we kept open for nearly eighteen months. They preferred treatment in their own lines.

No. 11. No, and if it is to be altered, caste should be considered. I do not know whether a high caste cook could be got. I know that lots of the coolies cook curry and rice, but I do not know whether they would be able to cook the hospital *regime*.

No. 12.—I think that is about the best thing that could be done. I think it is possible for one man to look after a larger acreage, but it depends upon the lay of the land.

By Mr. Walker.—I think it would be advisable when a cooly was not able to go to the dispensary for the dispenser to go and see the cooly. He should just go to the lines when sent for. It is hard to say what acreage a man could attend to. It would depend upon the amount of sickness, of which there is more at some times than at others, and upon whether the man was active or not. It is possible that the scheme would work with some compulsion, but whether it is probable is more than I can say.

No. 13.—It varies a good deal, but as far as I remember it comes to about 40 cents per acre. The question is, how often does the medical officer himself come when a fee is allowed to be charged, and how often is the dispenser allowed to do his work?

The Chairman.—That hardly affects the question of cost.

Witness.—If the medical officer visits the estate, that visit is charged for. If he does not come, it is not charged for. That is to say, we have an unqualified instead of a qualified man, and the estate is not charged on that account.

By the Chairman.—If the medical officer always comes the cost would be higher.

By Dr. Macdonald.—If the dispenser visits the estate I believe he does not charge. The Colombo office wrote to me and said that in the case of a dispenser there was no payment to be made, and I presume that was the result of some correspondence with Government.

Dr. Macdonald.—Visits are charged, but of course the superintendent may object, and in that case he must wait for the district medical officer.

Witness.—And in the case of a good many outlying estates like ours away from the cart road, 75 per cent. of the visits are made by the dispenser, and not by the district medical officer.

Dr. Macdonald.—The dispenser is not there for the purpose of visiting estates, but if the estate prefers to have the dispenser rather than wait for the medical officer, then the dispenser goes.

Witness.—I take the dispenser because he is supposed to have some medical knowledge, but I should prefer the doctor.

By Mr. White.—One part of the estate is about five miles from the hospital I think, and the other ten. The cost of 40 cents per acre is irrespective of medicines on the estate and not including the export duty. The estate medicines, I should say, run up to at least an extra 60 cents for the twelve months, making it as nearly as possible a rupee, exclusive of the export duty. My acreage is something over 2,200.

Nos. 14 and 15.—I do not see any reason why the estate should not pay. I do not think the cooly ought to bear any part of it himself. I think he would most certainly object to a small monthly payment being charged to him.

By Mr. White.—I am not prepared to go into the question of whether Government should bear some portion of the cost.

No. 16.—I have never found them profess to be so.

No. 17.—No, except I think it would be an advantage to have these dispensaries.

By Dr. Macdonald.—If I had a qualified dispenser on my estate I think he could attend to the ordinary cases both at the dispensary and at the lines. I no not think that would relieve the superintendents of all the minor cases.

By Mr. Walker.—The less Government interference there is in the matter the better I think for the coolies and everybody concerned; and I would have the scheme managed more on the lines of a Local Committee.

J. R. HUGHES.

No. 1.—Nineteen years connected with planting in Ceylon.

No. 2.—I do not think quite as much attention is given by superintendents now as before. In many cases coolies are not so inclined to come of their own free will and accord as they used to be in years gone by. Many high-caste coolies are often afraid of being sent to hospital. Low-caste coolies do not care.

No. 3.—The kanganies have instructions to report cases of illness at once to the assistant. I think it is nearly always done. There are very few cases within my knowledge in which it has not been done.

No. 4.—It is possible, but not very probable in the case of working coolies. Coolies who are living with their relations and are not working coolies might be ill without my assistant knowing about it.

No. 5.—My assistants have instructions when coolies are not at work on a certain day to ask for them. If they are ill the instructions are that they are to be brought to the bungalow for medicine, or to see whether the doctor should be sent for.

No. 7.—Nearly always.

No. 8.—Most decidedly unwilling to go to hospital for permanent treatment.

No. 9.—I think there are two chief causes. One is that there is not sufficient care taken in the hospitals about the separate cooking of high-caste and low caste coolies' rice, and the second is that when coolies die in hospital there is not enough care taken in burying them. I have made inquiries on estates of which I have charge, and on two different estates the answer has been that at certain times, when there have been a number of deaths in the hospital, coolies have been buried two and three in one grave, which of course is a thing that coolies highly object to. I have it on the authority of a friend that he had seen a cooly who had died in hospital just before he was going to be buried, and he was not even entirely covered. The coolies naturally object to their relatives being buried in that way. I think separation from friends is another objection. In many cases they have to be sent ten and eleven miles. I am ten miles from the hospital, but I have a Government dispensary within four miles. In many cases preference is shown for native treatment, but I think not to a great extent. Most coolies will come to their own superintendent for medicine. I think they have faith in him. They do resort to native vedaralas sometimes before, but more frequently after, if they do not get well with European treatment after the first day or so.

No. 11.—No, I certainly do not think it is. There ought to be some arrangement at every hospital whereby the rice for high-caste coolies could be cooked entirely separately by a high-caste man. I do not think there should be any practical difficulty about that, because wherever there are wayside *caddies* a high-caste cooly can go there and get his rice as well as a low-caste cooly, and has no objection to doing so. There are high-caste people in almost every roadside bazaar. If it is possible for the coolies to go to the bazaar and eat without prejudice to their caste, I do not see why it should not be possible in hospitals.

No. 12.—It would be a great improvement if dispensaries were a little closer together, and I should myself say that wherever these dispensaries existed, and there is a qualified dispenser, there ought to be a few beds for the treatment of serious cases. I think the coolies would go more readily to these places than they do to the hospitals for indoor treatment, because they would be nearer their own homes, and their relatives could cook their food and take it to them, and go and see them every day.

By Mr. Walker.—In many cases the acreage might be a little larger than 2,000 acres—2,500 acres would not be too much,—but where there were big tracts of uncultivated land between the estates I do not think a man could look after more than 2,000 acres. The dispenser could visit the estates that called him. I doubt it being necessary for him to go regularly round the lines every day or every other day

By Mr. White.—The dispenser could treat serious cases for a time at all events, but if he were doubtful he could send for whoever had the overlook.

By Dr. Macdonald.—The district medical officer would still be available at the hospital.

By Mr. Walker.—The scheme should be carried out by the Medical Department rather than by Local Committees, who, I think, would be sure to disagree about it in one way or another. If the scheme were worked entirely as under the first Ordinance it would be all right. I have often thought that the planters never made a greater mistake than when they got that Ordinance abolished. The coolies were better looked after in those days than they ever were. There would be this difficulty about a Local Committee. The dispenser might be starting to come and see a cooly that I had ill, when my next door neighbour sent for him to attend a case which he thought rather more serious. We might be both members of that Committee and come to loggerheads because the dispenser came to me first. I do not think the idea of Local Committees is one that would work.

No. 13. It costs between 15 and 25 cents per cultivated acre without the export tax.

Nos. 14 and 15.—I think the employer should be entirely liable for medical aid for his coolies. I think it would be unfair to charge the cooly, and to make such a charge would tend to keep the cooly away from Ceylon. It is to our interest to keep the coolies in good health.

By Mr. Lloyd.—The cooly would be able to come to work sooner, and in that way he would benefit, but the employer very many times would benefit too.

No. 16 I have thought there have been cases in which coolies have not been rightly treated, but I cannot recall any particular instance at the present moment.

No. 17.—I do not think I have anything to suggest in addition to what I have mentioned in answering the other questions.

The Commission then adjourned to meet at Norwood.

Dikoya Planters' Association Rooms, Norwood, December 14, 1892.

All the Members of Commission present except A. W. Lloyd, Esq.

Dr. Meerwald.

No. 1.—Eleven years.

No 2.—Yes. I have compared the figures with those of English hospitals, in which the death-rate is 10 or 11 per cent., against 24 or 25 in the estate hospitals here.

No. 3 —It is no doubt due to the cases coming in very late, that is, after a protracted course of illness.

No. 4.—The percentages of Malabars are :—Bowel complaints, 28·57 treated and 14·91 died ; dropsy, 3·88 treated and 1·89 died ; debility, 2·73 treated and 1·89 died ; pneumonia 1·89 treated and 1·68 died. Mixed races :—Bowel complaints, 2·31 treated and 1·89 died ; dropsy, ·21 treated and none died ; debility, ·21 treated and none died ; pneumonia, 3·42 treated and 1·68 died.

By Mr. Walker.—I think the hospital is a healthy one ?

By Mr. White.—And the site a good one.

No. 5 —Yes. Very well, with the help of my medical assistant.

No. 6.—Yes—not owing to the medical officer being absent on other duties, but absent attending to other Tamil coolies.

No. 7.—I have learned from the coolies themselves that their diet in their own country consists of rice and other cereals, like Indian corn and such things. Lots of them only take rice about twice a week. I do not think Indian corn inferior to rice as an article of diet. I have asked whether it was from motives of economy that they took these other things, and I was told that it was simply because they could not get rice. There are some parts of India where rice is not grown, and having to bring it some distance it is of course dear. As they grow these other things they eat that food. I think they prefer rice if they could get it. They have told me that they would like now and again to have a little of their old cereal by way of a change. Those who live near large towns in India have always facilities for getting medical advice, but those who live a long way off never have English treatment. They resort to their native practitioners. They do not care about going to hospital even in their own country, but they seek outdoor treatment. In bad cases, after they have tried their own remedies and failed, they will go to the hospital as a last resort. This information I have got from the coolies themselves. I have no personal experience.

No. 8.—Yes, because they arrive in the Island in an exhausted condition, and they do not live well on the journey. They reduce their expenses to the lowest farthing, and generally arrive here in a very exhausted condition. No sooner have they settled down and got their supply of rice than they simply have a splodge, and the result is severe indigestion, which leads to diarrhœa. The irritating material in the bowels keeps on this diarrhœa, and a debilitated condition is soon followed by dropsical symptoms. When they arrive at the hospital it is generally with dropsy and chronic diarrhœa.

By Mr. Walker.—That refers particularly to coolies arriving in Ceylon for the first time ?

No. 9.—Yes. It is wonderful the improvement that takes place in the condition of the cooly after six or eight months' residence in the Island. The cooly who has been here two or three years is an intelligent and civilised being compared with new arrivals An acclimatised cooly compares very favourably with a native of Ceylon.

No. 10.—In 1890 the average stay of those discharged was 10·92 and those who died 6·84 ; in 1891, those discharged 10·56 and those who died 8·33.

By Mr. White.—1891 was an unhealthy year.

No. 11.—When a superintendent mentions on the form the number of days that a cooly has been ill we put that down. We always ask the cooly himself, and we record sometimes both. An intelligent cooly can give right information, but the new arrivals have no idea of the time. They generally say between ten and fourteen days They do not know even their own age.

No 12.—Yes. It is difficult, for instance, to distinguish between piles and dysentery. It is only after examination that even I find out it is piles.

By Mr. White.—Those of the mixed races that we take in are simply cases brought in by the police, having been picked up on the wayside ; and we very seldom admit voluntary applications unless the cases are very bad.

By Mr. Walker.—About 90 per cent. of the admissions are estate coolies, and even among the paupers we admit, a number are Malabars—run away coolies found by the police.

Dr. Heynsberg.

No. 1.—Thirteen and a half years.

No. 2.—Yes. I have not had the opportunity of making comparison with the figures of other countries.

No. 3. Delay in coming to the hospital, and the callous nature of the cooly has a great deal to do with that delay.

No. 4.—In 1890 the numbers treated were : bowel complaints, 89 and 51 died, the percentage of deaths being 56·18 ; dropsy, 22 treated and 12 died, percentage 54·54 ; debility, 13 treated and 4 died, percentage 30·76 ; pneumonia, 33 treated and 10 died, percentage 30·30. Of the mixed races none were treated for these diseases. Often Malabars were not admitted for these diseases. The cases that came to hospital were mostly accidents

By Mr. Walker.—I attribute the high death-rate to the lateness in coming for treatment. A medical assistant and myself visit the coolies in their lines when they are somewhat ill. When we go a second and third time we see that the nursing arrangements on the estate are almost nil, and we generally ask the superintendent, as a last resort, if possible to let us have the patient in hospital ; I have no reason at all for thinking that a larger number of moribund cases are admitted to Maskeliya than to other hospitals.

By Mr. White.—As to whether the cooly's unwillingness to go to hospital is less when he is almost moribund, what I have to say is that he goes as a last resort. The kangany himself sees the force of sending the cooly then. When he is slightly ill his objection is stronger. The Tamil medicine-man exercises a certain amount of

influence, but directly the cooly is moribund the vedarala gives him up. If there has been a series of successes with cases from any particular estate, I have noticed that the coolies from the estate very freely come to the hospital, but directly there have been a few deaths the cooly thinks that it is just as well to remain in the hands of the vedarala.

No. 5.—It is not at all possible to attend efficiently both to hospital duties and visiting estates if there is no medical assistant afforded, and in districts where assistants are given, for instance in Maskeliya, it is as much as we can do sometimes. The calls do not occur with the regularity of one or two a day, but sometimes they come in such a number that we cannot overtake them. Sometimes when we have a large number of important cases in hospital, such as amputation cases, to look after, and some five or six calls to visit different estates come, it is not possible, even with an assistant, to do the work efficiently; but, generally speaking, with an assistant I might say it is possible.

No. 6.—There are some instances, owing to the medical officer being away visiting other coolies who have to be attended to.

By Mr. White—Such cases would appear in the monthly report, in which we state how many cases are seen on the estate after death, the medical officer having found the patient dead on his arrival.

No. 7.—Except hearsay I do not know anything.

No. 8.—Yes, and especially if there are epidemics of any nature in India They come from the coast the first time in a weak and emaciated condition.

No. 9.—There is a marked difference between those coolies who have been some time in Ceylon and those who have but recently arrived. An acclimatised cooly looks as if the food, habits, and life on estates agreed with him; he compares very favourably in condition with the ordinary native of Ceylon.

No. 10. For 1891 the average stay of those discharged is twenty days, and fatal cases sixteen

No. 11—Information is generally got from the cooly himself, but the medical officer may form a conclusion from his own personal observation.

No. 12—Yes. There are obscure diseases that would not look very serious to the unprofessional eye, and it would only be by examination that the dangerous state of the patient would be revealed. A mistake might be made in distinguishing piles and dysentery.

By Mr. Ashmore—Ten per cent is, I think, the accepted standard of death-rate all over the world, and anything much over that rate is excessive.

By Mr. White—I have very few cases among the mixed races. I have no occasion to deal with them unless they come as beggars, when I might admit them and discharge them in a few days. The mortality might be reduced if there was a medical assistant for every couple of thousand acres.

By the Chairman—No 12 in the list of questions for planting witnesses would be a splendid plan. If we get the Rs. 2·50 that now goes to Government, and there were at least one call a day, that would make Rs. 75 a month, for which amount we might get a man to attend the cases on 2,000 acres, under the supervision of the medical officer of the district perhaps

W. FORBES LAURIE.

No. 1.—It is thirty six years since I came to Ceylon.

No. 2.—This question would have to be answered with modifications. In some districts more attention is given to the cooly, and in other districts probably much less. All my early period was in districts where medical aid was given to the coolies. The responsibility of looking after the coolies rested then entirely on the superintendents, and where we had medical aid the medical officers kept us up to a state of efficiency as regards attention to the coolies. We felt a responsibility for the coolies' welfare, which has now been removed by Government taking the whole thing over. At present superintendents do not pay the same attention that they did formerly. The younger men know very little about the treatment of coolies compared with the older men, as it is not a part of their education.

No. 3.—No.

No. 4.—I do not think you would necessarily know that a cooly was ill if he did not take rice; you would know that he was absent; you might inquire the cause of his absence.

By Dr. Macdonald.—A cooly might be two weeks ill in the lines without my knowledge.

No. 5.—The ordinary means of information from the kanganies. I cannot say that I take steps daily to ascertain the number sick.

By Mr. Ashmore.—I certainly was in the habit of doing it a great deal more formerly than now. I would not go so far as to say that I do not take daily steps, but as a matter of degree I did more formerly than now.

No. 7.—They do as it suits their convenience. If a man owes the kangany a lot of money he is very anxious that he should not die, and is very solicitous for him; at other times he is indifferent.

By Mr. White.—It is to the kangany's interest to keep his coolies in good health.

No. 8.—That there is slightly more willingness than formerly.

No. 9.—There is a prejudice. The coolies say that they are not thoroughly considered. I fancy that there is not that consideration there ought to be towards an Eastern in order to make the hospital popular. It does not commend itself to his nature: there is something wanting. I do not think there is preference in the same degree as there used to be for native treatment.

No. 10.—I have practically answered that.

No. 11.—I have answered the first part. As to alterations I would suggest that the hospitals might be somewhat under the control of a Local Board of some kind, formed of the planters themselves. Ramasamy dislikes being taken away from the *durai*, but if the hospital were at all under the control of the *durai* he would not object. I do not think the medical etiquette of the present day means everything. I know there would be opposition on the part of the medical men to any scheme of this sort. They would want the men to be put in hospital entirely under their control. It must be borne in mind that the cooly is full of prejudices. He is as conservative as conservative can be, and has been brought up with manners and ideas which one has no conception of, and which any one who has not had large experience of Ramasamy would put on one side at once.

By Mr. Walker.—I have no scheme. The difficulty to be overcome would be as suggested, whether the doctor should be under the Committee or the Committee under the doctor. I think there ought to be a Committee to moderate the control, of course not as regards the professional treatment, but as regards the dieting, accommodation, and comfort of Ramasamy.

No. 12.—That would have a satisfactory effect upon the mind of the cooly, but only because it would be nearer, and he would see more of the dispensary and the whole arrangement. I think the cost of such an arrangement would not be relative to the advantages. I am certain that it would cost a great deal more than the present system, which costs a great deal of money for what we get out of it. If the cost were not very much in excess of what it is now it would be an advantage, certainly, to adopt the proposed system. The cost of European medical attendance in a place like Ceylon is very much in excess in relation to the pay which the labourers receive. These medical men almost look to the same fees that they get in Europe.

The Chairman explained that all that was contemplated here was a qualified dispenser with a salary of about Rs. 50 a month.

By Mr. Walker.—Irrespective of cost the idea of bringing the dispensaries nearer to the cooly is a good one.

No. 13.—I will send that to you.

No. 14—I do not know that I consider that the employer is chargeable with the cost of medical attendance for his coolies, but it really does not signify. The only answer I could give is, that when the cost of production of tea is greater than the tea is worth, tea will collapse

By Mr Ashmore.—I look upon medical aid to the coolies as part of his wages to which he is lawfully entitled.

No. 15.—If we have to pay more he will be paid less, because tea has to be produced with a certain margin. It is rather a politico-economic question.

By Mr. White.—As between the employer and Government I certainly do not think that the employer is fairly chargeable with the whole cost.

Mr. Ashmore.—Then Government should pay some portion of your wages bill?

Witness.—Decidedly not. In my mind there is no difference between whether I pay you for the cooly or I pay the cooly.

Mr. Ashmore.—If medical aid is part of the legitimate wages of a cooly and the Government pays any portion of that, Government pays a portion of your wages bill.

Witness.—If I pay my coolies I may pay them so much of their wages in the way of medical attendance. If Government pays anything that has nothing to do with me.

By Mr. White.—I only look upon it as my duty to supply the coolies with medical attendance to the extent that

I consider right in my own mind. As a general principle I look upon medical attendance to coolies as a matter of ordinary wages, just the same as putting up lines or anything else I do for the cooly. I do not think it would make much difference in operation whether he paid or not. If I paid it then I would take it out of him in some other way. I must produce my tea for a certain price.

By Mr. Walker.—I do not think the coolies would object to such a small sum as 5 or 10 cents, but I do not think there would be any advantage in it. I think a small sum like that would be vexatious, and it would be inexpedient at present to charge it. In time these things would work themselves out all right. I do not think it would make him appreciate the value of medical attendance more.

No. 16.—No.

No. 17.—I have nothing more to suggest than that if a little more of the lay element were introduced into the management of hospitals it would be beneficial. I think that would overcome the difficulty that Ramasamy has, and it would make the planters themselves take an interest in the hospitals.

T. S. Dobree.

No. 1.—Twenty-nine years.

No. 2.—Not so much. The medical attention given formerly by the superintendents is now very largely given at the hospitals.

No. 3.—No.

No. 4.—It is possible, but when a cooly gets seriously ill he comes and asks for medicine or asks to be admitted to the hospital. It is difficult to say how long a cooly might be ill without my knowledge. He might be ill for some time if he has an object in concealing his illness—if he has a prejudice against being sent to hospital; but I think it is rarely that a cooly is ill for any length of time without your coming to know of it. If the cooly did not come up for rice the superintendent might think he was off the estate. He might make inquiries after him, but I do not say that in every case he would. In my own case I give an order that when a cooly is ill his case should be reported; but there is no doubt that in some cases they do not do that.

No. 6.—It depends upon whether the labourer is wanted or not. If you wanted every cooly you had on the estate you would naturally inquire, but if your coolies were working only three or four days a week you would not be so careful to make inquiries.

No. 7.—They sometimes do and sometimes do not. A man being afraid to go to hospital might conceal his illness, even if the kangany knew the steps he might take to get the man cured it might depend upon whether the man was heavily in debt or not. In these matters they are often indifferent until the case gets very serious.

No. 8.—For outdoor relief they are willing to go, but many of them—high-caste coolies—do not like to go. There is a prejudice against going, more particularly amongst high-caste coolies. The life and the buildings are entirely different from what they are accustomed to. The cooly generally lives in a very small line, and probably sleeps in a space about six feet square, and when he is put into a big room he does not feel at home, the style of comfort being quite different from what he is accustomed to. Once or twice, but not often, I have heard complaints in connection with high-caste cooking. I think at the hospital here they have a high-caste cook. There is a preference shown for native treatment for some diseases.

No. 10.—Yes. They are more willing to go. At one time they looked upon it as certain death.

By Mr. Macdonald.—Coolies fresh from the coast do not like to go; this is a strange land to them, and they think the hospital is such a long way off that their friends wont come to see them; but coolies who have been on the estates for some time, and have had European treatment, are much more willing.

No. 11.—I think it is to a certain extent, and also that to a certain extent it is not. I do not see how it is to be done from a hygienic point of view. I think it is one of the prejudices they have to sleep in a cool, airy room, what we call comfort being discomfort to them; but if the hospital could somehow be made rather more to approach their own mode of life, their objection would be less. It might be done by just having one or two coolies in each room.

No. 12.—I certainly think the coolies would prefer that if the dispensers were qualified. I have known cases where the dispensers were not qualified.

By Mr. Walker.—I think a few beds might be attached to the dispensary. I think coolies would prefer that, and it would do a great deal more good. Their friends and relatives could go and see them.

By Dr. Macdonald.—I think 2,000 acres rather small. The dispenser should be under the supervision of the doctor. I would put him under the Medical Department to a great extent. If he was a man who obtained the confidence of the coolies—and I know there are dispensers who have entirely the confidence of the coolies who will go to him for everything—if I had a qualified and good man capable of getting the confidence of the coolies, I would have no objection to sharing in his payment on a certain acreage. I think you might double the acreage.

The Chairman.—Supposing the Government were to say, "If you provide the dispensary and dispenser, we will provide the medicine," would you have the management under local control or left entirely under the control of Government, you merely paying the dispenser?

Witness.—Under local control certainly, and also under the supervision of the doctor

By Mr. Walker.—I should think the dispenser should have certain hours at the dispensary and other hours for going round the lines. In many cases it is impossible or inadvisable for the coolies to be taken out of their lines, especially in bad weather. It would depend upon the lay of the estates whether the dispenser could work more than 2,000 acres. In this district it is easy to go about.

By Mr. White.—Would you have the man to go round the lines as part of his ordinary duty and ferret out cases of sickness, or just come when called for?

Witness.—If he had to do that you would want a man for every 1,000 acres to do it efficiently.

By Dr. Macdonald.—I would leave it to the committee or manager whether he should go round the lines.

By Mr. Walker.—I think you would have to make the system compulsory. Under this system I should think the cases would be treated long before they reach that stage at which they are generally now sent to the hospital.

No. 13.—I cannot say exactly. I think last year it was nearly a rupee or about two-thirds of a rupee per acre, exclusive of the export duty.

By Mr. White.—That was higher than usual because an unusual number of coolies came from the coast.

By Mr. Walker.—In previous years it might have been 50 cents roughly. I can send you what I paid for the hospital.

No. 14.—I think that medical attendance and medicines are a fair charge on the estate.

No. 15.—I think one of the inducements to coolies coming from the coast is that they are looked after and doctored free.

By Dr. Macdonald.—I think I would have the estate bear any additional expense there was. It might be advisable to charge the coolies all over 5 to 10 cents a month, but I am rather against it myself, as I think it might be prejudicial. It has been the custom to treat the coolies free.

No. 16.—Not in this district, but in others.

No. 17.—Nothing further than I have stated.

A. W. S. Sackville.

No. 1.—Twenty-five years.

No. 2.—I do not think as much attention is given to coolies now, as in most cases the doctor is available; the cooly is either sent to the dispensary or the doctor is called to the estate. Owing to the facilities given by the presence of doctors the younger generation has not the same experience in cases of sickness as their predecessors had.

By Dr. Macdonald.—Apart altogether from treating them, the superintendents take as much interest in their coolies, but give less personal attention.

No. 3.—Cases of illness are reported, but frequently in a misleading way. It sometimes happens, and on making inquiries why a woman is in the lines, I am told that her child is ill, and afterwards it is found that it is not the child that is ill at all but the mother.

No. 4.—It is not possible for a cooly to be ill for more than one week without my knowledge. One day in every week I go through the check-roll at the time of giving out rice, and if a cooly has not worked five days the reason is asked. If illness is given as the reason then the cooly is ordered to come to me next morning. I have a rule that at any hour of the day or night if a cooly is ill I am to be called.

No. 5.—The muster list is sent up to me every morning immediately after muster, and I find out if there is any serious discrepancy. I know within two or three of the number that will come out every day. If any are absent I inquire why they did not come out to work. If they are sick I inquire into their sickness, and usually send them off straight to the hospital.

No. 7.—There is considerable difficulty in my case in their doing so. I have got about two hundred and fifty

coolies on the estates, and perhaps forty or fifty belong to kanganies that are not on the estate and never have been. When I took charge of the estate I took over one gang, of which the kangany from that day to this has never been on the estate, and there has been no one who could be made responsible at law for those coolies

By the Chairman.—I had a case last year of a gang of forty or fifty coolies who came over. The kangany said he was following, but he never turned up. These are two gangs of nearly one hundred coolies, and there is not one on the estate who can be made responsible for them There is a head kangany, but he says he is not responsible

By Mr. White.—The kangany's pay is drawn for him by one of the coolies and remitted to the coast.

By Dr. Macdonald. I do not think the law would allow you to touch the cooly who draws the kangany's pay. I I have got three kanganies on the estate and 250 coolies, and they always make the excuse when they are asked why they did not report such and such an illness that they had to go out to the field the first thing in the morning.

No. 8.—Personally I have never found the smallest difficulty in getting coolies to go to hospital. On the only two estates I have been on in the Island I have been in the immediate neighbourhood of an hospital. The hospital just now is within a stone's throw of my estate

By Mr White I mean for indoor treatment and otherwise

By Mr. Walker—I think it is due to the liking for the doctor who is very popular with them

By Dr. Macdonald.- There is no prejudice against going if they know the doctor. If a new doctor came there might be a difficulty. I have never heard of any preference for native treatment.

No 11 – It is difficult to find out what the coolies think about the hospital. A short time ago I had three coolies who were in the hospital and it came to me indirectly that they had said they were insufficiently fed I asked them individually about it, and they said it was not true, and that they were well fed. I know they had said before they were not well fed. I think if certain facilities were given for the coolies friends visiting them it might tend to make them feel less lonely in the hospital. I cannot help thinking that the nervous dread they have of what may happen to them when they are cut off from their friends would be lessened a good deal by the fact of their having almost daily some friend to come and see them.

By Dr Macdonald—I cannot say whether coolies' friends are encouraged to visit them No complaint has been made to me. I think, however, it would be a great advantage if the cooly were allowed to see his friends in an outside verandah for instance.

No. 12. Personally my objection to this scheme is that it would fritter away the energies of the principal doctor The coolies all have a very great prejudice in favour of the *periya durai*, and do not seem to have the same confidence in any of the assistants. That is so in my own case and in other cases I have heard of, and if you have these estate dispensaries established all about the district with the doctor visiting them he would spend the greater part of the day going round them In serious cases it would still be necessary to send the cooly to the central hospital. I think the objection of coolies, if they have any, to go to hospital lies not in the distance from the estate but in the fact that they are taken out of their own lines. If we had dispensaries even on our own estates we should find a difficulty in getting the coolies to leave their lines and go to what is not their home

[The Chairman explained that what was contemplated was the establishment of dispensaries for outdoor treatment. The idea was that a man would be treated very often in his own lines by the dispenser in cases that were not serious, and of course be within reach of his employer and friends. It was not contemplated by the question that the dispensaries should take the place of the hospitals in any way, but rather take the place of the treatment by the superintendents.]

By Mr. Walker.—It might be an advantage to have a dispensary within two or three miles of the lines and a dispenser who could go round the lines every day or every other day, but I am doubtful, and I think the coolies would still go to their master. Supposing they had an attack of diarrhœa, which is common, slight at the beginning but serious if neglected the loss even of a few hours might be of great importance then, and the coolies would still come to their master.

By Mr. White.—I do not wish to escape the responsibility of treating my coolies. The effect very likely would be to remove the responsibility of superintendents. I think the good of it is problematical, and I should be sorry to see it established without a trial.

By Mr. Walker.—I am doubtful whether there would be a sufficient number of qualified dispensers for every 2,000 acres. It depends entirely upon the position of the estates whether a man could serve a larger acreage than that You might have moderately flat land in which 4,000 acres could be served, but, on the other hand, you might have land cut up with rivers and hills in which it would be impossible to serve 2,000 acres. In my own case there is a river which is impassable during the greater part of the monsoon, and a dispenser would only be available for something like 1,000 acres.

No. 13.—In 1890 and 1891 the expenditure was 18 cents per acre, excluding the export duty. During 1892 it had been considerably more owing to an outbreak of choleraic diarrhœa, during which I had to have the doctor for about a week almost constantly on the estates, perhaps twice a day. Most cases are sent to the dispensary, so that I only keep simple medicines on the estate.

No. 14.—I think the employer is fairly chargeable with the whole of the cost of medical attendance on coolies, with the exception of those cases in which coolies arrive on the estate utterly unable to work. I have known coolies arrive from the coast in a very feeble condition, who were permanently in medical hands, and have never done any work at all It is difficult to say who should be charged with the cost of such cases, but if the cooly recovered and eventually became useful no doubt one would pay it one's self; as a matter of fact one does pay for them, but still it is rather hard that when a man is brought over from the coast in company with his friends his nominal employer should have to pay for regular medical attendance on him, or for a stay of several months in the hospital.

By Mr. Walker.—The kangany might be the proper person to saddle with the cost in such a case

No. 15.—I do not think so unless in cases brought about by his own misconduct.

By Mr. Walker.—I do not think it is possible to make them understand about paying a small sum monthly, whether ill or not. One day, a short time ago, I had a cooly who put his head into a Blackman's fan while at work and had his ear cut off. He was in the hospital for three and a half months, and I thought he would be able to give valuable information as to the treatment. I called upon him, and in reply to my question he said he liked the hospital very much. I asked whether if ever he was ill again he would wish to go, and the only reply I got was, "But I am not ill." I said, "But supposing you were ill," and he replied, "But I have not got a pain." I could get no further reply as to what his feelings were

No. 16.—I can only refer to what I said before, namely, that as a general rule the coolies wish to be treated by the *periya durai*, who as a general rule has been permanent on the estate, while an assistant is always liable to be removed.

By Mr. Ashmore—I do not think that would apply in the case of a dispenser who had been some time in the district, and whom they knew.

By Mr. Walker.—And it is quite possible that they might prefer a dispenser who had been some time in the district to a medical officer who had only recently arrived.

No. 17.—Nothing further than what I have remarked in answer to No. 12. It would be rather a dangerous experiment to start these dispensaries on a large scale without having thoroughly sampled them in different districts. The dispensary at Spring Valley is one for a whole group of estates belonging to the same proprietors, and 2,000 acres is rather an unusual acreage for other estates. I think there might be some friction caused by coolies going off their own estates. I should be sorry to see a scheme of this sort started without it being first of all tried on a small scale.

By Mr. White.—I think it would be a question of the amount as to whether the employer should bear all the costs if the dispensary scheme were more expensive than the present one. It would go very hard with struggling estates, supposing there was an epidemic and there was an enormous sum to pay quarterly for attendance on coolies.

The Chairman said that whatever the cost was it would be constant and without fluctuation. There would be the salary of the dispenser and the cost of the dispensary building, and presumably the cost of the medicines would not fall upon the planters at all.

By Mr. Walker.—If the cost of the scheme were 35 cents per acre that would be 17 cents more than in my case at present, and in addition there would be the export duty.

H. P. ROBERTS.

No. 1.—Twelve years.

No. 2.—The attention given to coolies now is quite as good as when I first came out.

No. 3.—Yes.

No. 4.—No.

No. 5.—Either the kanganies tell me in the morning that a cooly is ill, or the cooly comes up himself. If the cooly is ill I get the medical officer to see him if necessary, or get him carried to the dispensary.

No. 6.—If there is a short outturn of coolies I ask why, or if there is any particular cooly I want I ask where he is, and I am perhaps told he is ill. The dispensary is quite close, and they always come up if they are ill.

No. 7.—Yes.

No. 8.—The coolies are certainly not willing to go to hospital.

By Mr. White.—I am 1½ mile from the dispensary and about 10 or 11 miles from the hospital.

No. 9.—Yes, and it arises partly from caste and partly from the coolies being so much away from their friends. Another thing is that coolies do not like set rules as regards their diet, and so on. They will not go to the hospital until they are very ill, and very often they die and that very naturally adds to the coolies' prejudice against it. I do not think there is any preference shown for native treatment, and in cases where there is such a preference they probably tell you that the cooly has gone to another estate. They do not inform you that they are using native treatment.

No. 10.—They had a great prejudice at first against going to the dispensary, but they have overcome that now, and are always glad to go for medicine.

No. 11.—I know nothing about the working of the hospital, and I have not had any complaints.

No. 12.—The acreage would depend upon the district. In a close district 3,000 or 4,000 might be the acreage the doctor could get over, but in a very scattered district 2,000 acres would probably be the size: and of course 2,000 acres would make the scheme more expensive. An unhealthy district would also make a difference.

By Mr. Walker.—If the dispenser had certain hours at the dispensary, say in the morning and the afternoon, he might fill up his time in going round the lines and seeing the coolies there. I should not make it a system for him to go round the lines regularly. I do not think that would be necessary or advisable: it would be a sort of supervision that the coolies would not like. He should go when he is called for. If these dispensaries were established for 2,000 acres, I think there should be rooms available in connection with them to which sick coolies might be taken, that is, in cases which perhaps only required three or four days careful treatment. I think a cooly would go more readily to a small hospital close by than to a large one far away, where his friends and relatives could get at him, and where he should understand that he would not have to stay until he was quite well again. It need not be an expensive building at all, but something in the style of the cooly lines.

By Mr. Walker.—I think the scheme would have to be compulsory, because it would be more expensive than the present one, and questions might be raised by the proprietors.

By Mr. White.—If it could be worked economically and were left to voluntary effort the men on the estates might probably take it up, but then it rests with the proprietors and agents, and that is where the difficulty of voluntarism comes in.

By Mr. Walker.—The dispenser should be virtually the servant of the estates he was on.

By the Chairman.—And liable to be dismissed by the Local Committees.

No. 13.—Twenty-five cents per acre, exclusive of the export duty.

By Mr. Walker.—I send most of my coolies to the dispensary and keep just a few medicines on the estate.

Nos. 14 and 15.—In some cases the cooly ought to bear the cost himself and in others not. In some cases it would be impossible to charge him. If a cooly was in the hospital for some time as well as on the estate for some time, and not working, I do not think he would appreciate the value of medical attendance the better for being chargeable with some part of it.

By Mr. Walker.—It might be fair to charge the cooly 5 or 10 cents a month, whether he was ill or not, as a sort of contribution to a medical fund to ensure attendance, but I do not think it necessary or advisable. I look at it from the superintendent's point of view, but from the proprietor's point of view it might be advisable. I do not think it would have a bad effect upon our labour supply, generally, because it is so small.

No. 16.—No.

No. 17.—The death returns at present sent out should be made simpler for the superintendents to fill up. If the returns were simple they would be sent in more regularly. The questions should be those that a superintendent of his own knowledge would answer. A superintendent cannot, for instance, answer as to the age of a cooly, he can only guess at it. A lot of *sirus durai's* think they are bound to fill up the return, but the return may not be sent in if they cannot fill it up.

H. GORDON.

No. 1.—Fifteen years.

No. 2.—Every bit as much.

No. 3.—Yes.

No. 4.—No.

No. 5.—My kanganies have orders to report any case of sickness in the lines to the assistants, and they are fined for not doing so. I can also tell by the daily outturn and by the issue of rice at the end of the week.

No. 7.—Yes.

No. 8.—They certainly dislike going.

No. 9.—Yes, and it arises from dislike to being taken away from their friends. There is also caste prejudice. When they go to the hospital they see coolies round them dying, and very naturally that adds to their dislike. I do not think there is any preference for native treatment.

No. 10.—Yes, I think so. I do not think that coolies who have been once to hospital are more ready to go than those who have not. I do not think it affects them one way or the other.

No. 11.—I think the coolies would be much more inclined to go to the hospital if there were separate wards for them. When a slightly injured cooly, say, sees serious cases and coolies dying round him, that simply gives him a prejudice against going another time. There might be separate wards for slight and serious cases.

No. 12.—I would recommend the establishment of dispensaries, consideration being given to local variations. 2,000 acres, with a dispensary in the middle, would in some cases be absurd, but in many outlying places where the estates are far apart 2,000 acres would not be a bit too large for the dispenser.

By Mr. Walker.—The dispenser, as far as he has time, might go round the lines as well.

By the Chairman.—I think coolies would resort readily to a dispensary of that kind. I think it would be a good thing to have a ward at every dispensary, where the more serious cases could be attended without going to the regular district hospital. Being near his friends and relatives a cooly would not have the same objection as he has to going to hospital.

By Mr. Walker.—It would have to be made compulsory, I think. I would leave it entirely to the Medical Department. The present system works very well I think, barring that we have not sufficient medical assistants, dispensaries, and hospitals. I advocate the carrying out of the present system on a more complete scale.

No. 13.—Twenty-five to 30 cents.

No. 14.—I cannot answer that very well. The employer ought to be responsible I think.

No. 15.—No. I do not think it would be advisable to charge the cooly a small monthly sum. It would be more trouble than it is worth. The coolies' wages are low enough.

No. 16.—No.

No. 17.—No, except that the hospital might be moved to a more central point. At present one end of the district is a tremendously long way from the hospital.

By Mr. Walker.—Perhaps if we had a dispensary with a little ward attached it would not be felt so much. Coolies do not like going such a long distance.

A. G. LAYARD.

No. 1.—Fourteen years.

No. 2.—No, I do not think so.

No. 3.—Yes, generally.

No. 4.—It is possible for a cooly to be ill without my knowledge beyond the day of rice issue, but it is unusual and not likely to go beyond that.

No. 5.—Our kanganies as a rule report, and from the information I get from them I pursue the inquiry.

No. 7.—Generally I have known cases which have not been reported, but that is not common. The case of a cooly just arrived from the coast may be kept quiet, but not of an old cooly. A new cooly is generally more in debt.

No. 8.—Most unwilling.

No. 9.—Yes, and it arises chiefly from caste prejudice, and the fact of seeing so many coolies ill and dying in hospital frightens them. I am ten miles from the

hospital and five from the dispensary. Those who do not go to the hospital see men being sent there and never returning. If they could be allowed to have their friends with them it would be a great advantage. Very often a cooly expresses a wish to take his friends with him, but he cannot do that.

By Mr. White.—I believe it is forbidden. I cannot say so for certain, but coolies generally say so. If they had friends near them, and seeing them, I think it would give them more confidence. Perhaps there is a preference for native treatment where an estate adjoins Sinhalese villages.

No. 10.—Yes. I think when the medical man becomes known and inspires confidence amongst the coolies, the prejudice is overcome to a great extent. It depends very much upon the medical man in charge, I think.

No. 11.—I do not think it is suitable. Serious cases should be divided from the less serious ones and the coolies might have a friend to cook their food for them for instance.

No. 12.—I think they would be more inclined to go to hospital if they were nearer. There ought to be beds for patients in the same place, but not of course to take the place of the central hospital.

By Mr. Walker.—Dispensaries having rooms with beds would be advisable, and there would be a beneficial effect in the coolies being treated earlier. The acreage would depend upon how it is situated. The dispenser could go round the lines when called upon and not every day. I think the estates round about might agree, and if it could not be done voluntarily, I would have the scheme worked through the Medical Department.

By the Chairman.—The dispenser would be the servant of the Government, and he should have permission from the superintendent before visiting the lines.

No. 13.—Fifty cents in the case of one estate I am connected with, and 20 cents in the other.

No. 14.—The employer is certainly chargeable with a certain amount of reasonable expenditure.

No. 15.—I think the cooly would object, and I do not think he would appreciate it more. There are certain cases where I make the coolies pay—cases where they have neglected themselves.

No. 16.—There are cases in which some medical officers seem to get on better with the coolies than others.

No. 17.—Nothing beyond what I have mentioned in regard to having separate wards for serious and slight cases, and also giving the patients a chance of having their friends near. There should be a line near the hospital in which the coolies' friends could live. I think it would be a good thing to keep a trained cooly or two in hospital to go out to estates to administer certain medicines prescribed.

Mr. Walker.—Would that not rather point to the advantage of the dispenser going round the lines?

Witness.—Yes.

Mr. Walker.—If the dispenser were the servant of the Local Committee representing the group of estates, do you think there would be any objection to his going round the lines regularly and administering medicines in the way you suggest?

Witness.—No. In that case all the superintendents would be working together and would you ever get them to work like that?

Mr. Walker.—If you cannot get superintendents to work together like that, how could you get the scheme started voluntarily?

Witness.—I do not see exactly. I did not say voluntarily, but I said it would be a good thing.

D. Kerr.

No. 1.—Eighteen years.

No. 2.—Yes.

No. 3.—Almost invariably, but sometimes not until the illness has become rather serious.

No. 4.—I think it is scarcely possible, and it is very improbable.

No. 5.—My kanganies are under orders to report all cases of sickness in the lines, and the assistants are under the same instructions. Slight cases must come to the bungalow for medicine. If the coolies are reported to be unable to come to the bungalow, they are visited in the lines by the superintendents or assistants. All the patients must take medicine, or have their rice stopped. In going over the estates I frequently look into the lines.

No. 7.—Yes.

No. 8.—Most coolies are unwilling.

No. 9.—Yes, and it arises, in the first place, from leaving their home and friends to go amongst strangers; and secondly, from the belief amongst many of them that most coolies taken to the hospital die. I have not seen much marked preference shown for native treatment, but I have seen a considerable amount of preference shown for the *duraie's* treatment.

No. 10.—I think it is to some extent.

No. 11.—Personally I have heard very few complaints, but I do not think I have sufficient evidence to give evidence upon that question. I have no alterations or improvements to suggest.

No. 12.—I approve of them. The cooly would more readily resort to them than he does to the present one. In the District of Ambegamuwa, to which I belong, we have, I think, somewhere about 8,000 acres altogether, and a few of the Lower Maskeliya estates also go to the same dispensary, making altogether, I should say roughly, about 9,000 acres. We have no hospital, and only one dispensary. I think it is much too far, and out of the ordinary run of the coolies to send them to Dikoya among strangers, and utterly cut off from their own people. I should think that a district of that sort ought to have an hospital to itself, and another dispensary.

By Mr. Walker.—I think it is almost necessary to have two men. We have a licentiate of the Ceylon Medical College, who is supposed to do the doctor's work, and we have a dispenser, and even with these two we sometimes find, when we send for medicine, that neither is at home.

By Mr. White.—In a scattered district 2,000 would be about the acreage.

By Mr. Walker.—It would be a good thing for the dispenser to go round the lines after the hours fixed for his attendance at the dispensary. The only objection that I can see to that would be in the case of a sudden call to some particular case. Of course in 2,000 acres he would not be far away.

By Mr. White.—Coolies would have to go to the dispensary for medicine if they were ordered.

By Mr. Walker.—I think it might be better to have the scheme a compulsory one—a Government matter. I prefer to have it as it is now. Of course it must be limited to a reasonable cost. Other things being equal, I would prefer to have it in Government hands.

By Mr. White.—I do not think there would be any great harm in Government dispensers going round the lines and ferreting out cases of sickness. It might keep the planters up to the mark a little bit. So long as they had their lines in first rate order, I do not think they would have anything to fear.

No. 13.—I have taken returns for the year 1891 from the estates of which I am in charge, and the lowest cost is 13¼ cents per acre—while the highest is 55·92, the latter being caused by a visitation of smallpox which necessitated special hospital attendance and other expense. Leaving out that special case the average was 20¾ cents, and retaining it 26¾ cents.

No. 14.—I should say that for all ordinary casual sicknesses the employer ought to be chargeable, but not for chronic complaints which make the cooly permanently useless as a labourer. Sometimes there are hangers-on, relatives of the coolies, on the estate who are suffering from mere chronic complaints and of no use whatever. I do not think the estate ought to be responsible for them.

No. 15.—No.

By Mr. Walker.—I do not think it would be a good thing to make him pay a small sum monthly as a contribution towards medical attendance. I think it would have a bad effect upon the labour supply, taking into account the wages, the duty on rice, &c. It would be harrassing the coolies, and not worth while. I think any ordinary estate is quite able to bear the cost. The acreage might be varied up to 3,000 acres in a well-situated district. 35 cents, which is the estimate of the cost of the scheme, is a good deal to pay, but still I think it might be paid, as it would to an extent increase the efficiency of the labour force, the dispenser reducing the number of cases necessary to be sent to the hospital.

No. 16.—I have not met any cases that I could prove to be so.

No. 17.—I have found the present system to work well, but I think there are not sufficient dispensaries and officers. I think that if a few hospitals were added coolies would more readily enter hospitals in their own district than go a long distance. In a straggling district, when the medical officer is sent for at one end of it, it is impossible for him to attend to a call from the other end.

W. Megginson.

No. 1.—Fourteen years.

No. 2.—Coolies are now attended to as well as ever they were.

No. 3.—Almost invariably.

No. 4.—It is impossible until Saturday night, when rice is given out.

No. 5.—I have no further means than the kangany's report.

No. 6.—I take none whatever except that I inquire if there is an unusually short muster in the morning.

No. 7.—Almost invariably. When they do not they are punished

No. 8.—Most unwilling.

No. 9.—Yes, arising primarily perhaps from the distance of the hospitals, caste prejudice in regard to the cooking in the hospital, and separation from friends. There is not so much preference shown for native treatment as formerly.

No. 10.—Yes, to some extent.

No. 11.—They often make an objection that they cannot carry on from meal to meal, through not being allowed to chew betel, which enables them to go longer without food. They like to chew betel during a sleepless night. They might be supplied with spittoons, of course with reason. They also say that there is no sympathy shown with them in their cases: perhaps it is the want of a cooly nurse. They say that the doctor just looks at their case and passes on without any questions, and they feel that that is no attention.

No. 12.—Dispensaries for, say, 3,000 or 4,000 acres would be very good if really good doctors could be put in them. Great mistakes are made by badly educated doctors, who have got no one to refer to when they are puzzled in the diagnosis of a case.

The Chairman. This question deals rather with dispensaries than hospitals.

Witness.—There are so many cases of illness on estates which cannot be moved to hospital, and if they are very serious there is no one to refer to.

Dr Macdonald.—The district medical officer would still be responsible.

Witness—I consider that all the dispensers I have ever seen are only able to treat coolies to the extent that the superintendents invariably do, and they are inclined to take upon themselves the treatment of cases that they do not understand, doing far more harm than good. I would not have the same objection if we had a superior class of officers directly overlooked by the medical officer, to whom he should be answerable and report every case.

By Mr. Walker It would be a good thing to have these dispensaries if we got good men in them. I prefer more of the central hospitals, or there might be half a dozen line rooms attached to the dispensary to which cases that required two or three days' treatment could go, and the patients could have relatives there at any time. At present the expense of sending to hospital is very great to the average estate. I would rather, however, be in favour of multiplying hospitals, and when coolies become accustomed to being sent there, which would be the case if the hospitals were nearer at hand, I think their prejudice would be overcome. The hospitals would be more popular if a cooly were allowed to have a relative resident with him, and if he were allowed to supply his own food, which of course should not be charged, as that is unfair.

By Mr. Walker.—There would be a difficulty when a cooly has to be put on diet

By Dr. Macdonald.—I consider that the dispensers are not directly answerable to anybody for the result of their work. There is no means of checking whether their work is properly done or not: I mean the outdoor dispensers. Their success or non-success and the number of cases they attend does not seem to be reported in any way. These men might treat a case of pneumonia, for instance, for something quite different, and there is no one to refer to. I think the estates could afford to have a first-class doctor to overlook every eight or ten dispensers, and to be called in whenever the superintendent wished for consultation in serious cases.

By Mr. Walker.—The multiplication of dispensaries would be a good thing if the hospitals were also multiplied, and the medical assistants at the dispensaries overlooked by the chief medical officer of the district. It could be compulsory, but I do not think there should be much compulsion necessary at all. It should be done by Government. A dispenser for every 4,000 acres would be quite enough. I think it would not be unnecessary for the disponser to go round the lines except when called for. It would be interfering with our privileges altogether if men were allowed to go round the lines. I do not think the superintendents of the group would care for it. There should be at least three grades—dispensers, district assistants, and the district medical officers. The lower grades are indifferent because there is no one to whom they are responsible.

By Mr. White.—The duty of the district assistants would be to attend to ordinary cases. Whenever the case was an urgent or serious one he should be able to call in the district medical officer, whose usual duties are at the hospital I suppose.

No. 13.—Thirty-four cents, exclusive of export duty.

Nos. 14 and 15.—The employer should be wholly chargeable, and the coolies not in any way whatever. It should be carried out as part of the present scheme. The cost could be met, if necessary, by extra export duty rather than any extra charge for visits, which I think is now extreme. Why should I have to pay Rs. 2,50 a visit for a medical assistant—the man who usually comes to me is from the dispensary—when his visit at the outside might be calculated as worth only twenty-five cents.

Mr. White.—Do you recommend an increase in the export duty?

Mr. Ashmore—Rather than a direct tax?

Witness.—Yes.

No 16.—I do not say that the district medical assistant is to blame, but his want of experience and having no one to refer to.

No. 17.—I think there should be a difference in the charge for a visit where it is made by the district medical officer, or the dispenser, or the assistant.

The Chairman.—You could refuse to accept the visit of the dispenser.

Witness.—That is new to me. If the dispenser visits instead of the medical officer the visit should not be charged for in any way, but his visit followed by that of the district medical officer. I think that we should have some European doctors; the others as I have stated. The expense of that would not be too much per acre.

Mr. Walker—For what acreage would you have a European medical inspector?

Witness.—Perhaps 20,000 acres or more. I do not think there is much chance of reducing the death-rate in hospitals unless there is more European supervision. Some acreage assessment, perhaps, or increase in export duty, is necessary to give the thing a start. With more hospitals the death rate, I think, would be reduced.

The Commission then adjourned to meet in the same place on the following day.

Norwood, Second Day.

J. G. MACFARLANE.

No. 1.—About eighteen years.

No. 2.—Dispensaries and hospitals are nearer the estates

No. 3.—Yes.

No. 4.—No. Not at all likely.

No. 5.—Kanganies receive strict injunctions to report all cases of sickness

No. 6.—I inquire of the kanganies as regularly as possible. When coolies are only slightly ill they come to the bungalow for medicine, and if reported seriously ill I go and see them.

No. 7.—I do not say in every case, but as a rule they do.

No. 8—Unwilling, unless I bring moral suasion to bear upon them, which means that they go if I tell them to go.

No. 9.—Yes, and it arises from the fact that they do not like being away from their friends, and they have a fear of their caste feelings being interfered with. They are quite pleased to take the *durai's* medicine. I have asked them over and over again, and they have told me that the minor attendants at the hospital rather hustle them about. In venereal cases they seem to get treated among their own people. There is no native treatment except that I think.

No. 10.—A little. Latterly they are beginning to appreciate the benefits of the hospital.

No. 11.—Coolies have never made any serious complaints to me, and I cannot answer that.

No. 12.—I do not think it would have much effect because they never object to being armed with a bottle and going to the hospital for medicine. Sometimes they "funk" at losing a day's work when they have to go seven or eight miles to the hospital. I think if they were closer at hand they might resort a little more readily to the dispensaries but very little.

By the Chairman.—It would be a good thing to have a ward with a few beds attached to the dispensary, because then they would be nearer their friends, the estate, and the *dural*. I am about five miles from the hospital. I have no difficulty in getting them to go to the hospital for medicine, and I think they would be slightly more willing patients of a dispensary close at hand.

By Mr. Walker.—Two thousand acres form a fair approximate acreage for a dispenser to attend to. In a healthy season there might not be enough for him to do, unless it was part of his duty to go round the estate. There is this difficulty about the dispenser going round the lines, that one might send a cooly to the dispensary and the dispenser might not be there. Personally I would much sooner have the scheme worked under Government than by the estates themselves. It might perhaps be worked cheaper by a Local Committee as you suggest, but at present, as far as I am concerned, I think the Medical Ordinance is working uncommonly well. I think the scheme would have to be made compulsory if it was undertaken at all, because there are so many estates like my own where they are perfectly satisfied with the present arrangement. My estate is not a large one, it is particularly healthy I think, and I am favourably situated.

No. 13.—The cost varies according to the season but I think about 50 cents per acre would be a fair average, exclusive of the export duty.

No. 14.—I have no objections to the present scheme.

The Chairman.—But supposing the establishment of these dispensaries involved a slightly increased cost, do you think the employer fairly chargeable?

Witness.—If it was a very slight cost because the estate, the superintendent, and the coolies would all benefit in proportion I presume. The coolies would not be so long absent from the estates, and probably attended to quicker. It would increase the effective force on the estate. If medicines were supplied free we would be no longer at the expense of private medicines, but still I think Ramasamy would like to get medicines from his own master for ordinary ailments.

No. 15.—Certainly not. The cooly would object very strongly to a small monthly sum. He would immediately imagine there was some ulterior object in view. It would not make him value medical attendance any more that he had to pay for it.

No. 16.—No.

No. 17.—The only suggestion I would make is that stretchers should be kept for carrying coolies to hospital. It is rather painful to see a cooly sometimes bundled up in a cumbly tied to a pole. If it was not expensive I do not see why each estate should not provide itself with a stretcher.

KEITH ROLLO.

No. 1.—Twenty five years.

No. 2.—Not so much because the medical officers are on the spot.

No. 3.—Yes.

No. 4.—No.

No. 5.—My assistants go round the lines every morning to report cases of illness, and I have also a cooly in every division to report. When cases of serious illness are reported I send for the doctor, or send the patients to the hospital if they will go.

No. 7.—Yes.

No. 8.—They refuse to go.

No. 9.—Yes. On every occasion they refuse to go. I have never yet seen a cooly go freely, except at the very last after he had tried everything. The prejudice arises from being removed from their friends, and also from caste, but principally, I think, the former. A cooly thinks when master orders him to hospital that his case is really serious, and that he will die, and he does die. There is no preference shown for native treatment. They have a hankering after it occasionally, but I think they prefer European treatment.

No. 10.—No.

No. 11.—I think it is very good what I have seen of it.

No. 12.—Yes. I think dispensaries ought to be within three or four miles of estates. I would merely have a dispensary without a ward. I do not think in serious cases they would resort more readily to the ward attached to the dispensary than to the hospital.

Mr. Walker.—But of the two, do you think they would rather go to the ward at the dispensary or to the big hospital?

Witness.—I think they might go to the small ward if it was nearer, but I do not think it would make much difference. I do not think we shall ever overcome the prejudice. They object to being removed from their lines even when the hospital is quite near. If you start anything at all it ought to be compulsory. I think the suggested acreage is a fair one. I think it ought to be under the medical scheme. It might be more expensive, but I do not think the estates ought to be charged for that, so long as the import duty on rice is allowed. This scheme has worked very well in my experience, and I think what is proposed should just be an extension of the same principle. I do not think the dispenser should go round the lines unless he is called for. I would not have him go round as a matter of routine, as it would take up all his time on 2,000 acres.

No. 13.—On the estates under my charge 37 cents, exclusive of the export duty.

No. 14.—I do not think the employer should pay more than he does now. The cooly is only a monthly servant, and on the present basis I do not think the employer should be asked to pay for more than a month in hospital.

No. 15.—No.

No. 16.—No.

No. 17.—The only thing I would recommend is the establishing of dispensaries near at hand. I am within two miles of the dispensary.

At the close of this witness's evidence the chair was taken by Mr. Ashmore.

P. F. FOWKE.

No. 1.—Twenty four years.

No. 2.—I think so.

No. 3.—Yes.

No. 4.—No. Sometimes of course there are cases that crop up in the lines after three or four days.

No. 5.—I have a man who goes round the lines every day and reports to me the number of sick coolies.

No. 7.—I think they do as a rule, but I think there are cases where they do not report. I do not think anybody's kangamies are ever punished for not reporting. If the cooly is indebted to the kangany the latter takes good care to bring him up and get medicine for him. On the other hand, if he is an independent cooly and does not owe the kangany money, I do not think the kangany takes the slightest interest whether he gets well or dies.

No. 8.—A great aversion to it.

No. 9.—It arises from separation from friends the same as anybody else, and from caste prejudice. A high-caste man does not like his food to be cooked by a low-caste man. I do not think it is a prejudice that will ever be got over. Old coolies who have been here for many years, or coolies who have perhaps been born on the estates, may gradually slide away from it, but then there are coolies continually coming from the coast, and they are very strict in their caste.

No. 10.—Not in the slightest.

No. 11.—They do not like the hospital, and the proof of it is that they object to go. I think it would be better if the district medical officer were more in the hospital and the work not left so much to assistants, young boys who have somehow got in as probationers. I think these might be done away with and the medical officers paid higher, and left to work in the hospital, and not take private practice, which I think interferes with their work in the hospital. I would have an outdoor dispenser, and let the district medical officer be at the hospital always.

No. 12.—That is a good idea. Coolies do not object to dispensaries, provided they have not to go for indoor treatment. I do not think there would be any use for a room with a few beds attached to the dispensary: you would have nobody in it. I do not approve of the dispensers going round the lines at any time they wish without any sanction from the superintendent, but only when called in. The acreage is a fair one, it might be larger, say between two and three thousand acres.

No. 13.—28 cents.

Nos. 14 and 15.—It should be on the present basis. The cooly should not pay anything, except perhaps in venereal cases. To make him pay would be nothing more nor less than an income tax on the cooly.

By Mr. White.—I think the employer is now paying a sufficient sum on the average. If in excess of the present cost Government should bear a part of it.

By Mr. Walker.—When it gets up to a rupee Government should pay.

By Mr. Ashmore.—I do not think what I pay is too much. I think it is a fair sum.

No. 16.—I am strongly of opinion that these young boys in the hospital should not be allowed to take up as much work as they do.

No. 17.—Nothing beyond what I have said, except that the question of having stretchers on the estates might be considered.

S. E. TENCH.

No. 1.—Twenty-one years.

No. 2.—The coolies get as much attention, but from a different source. The superintendent shows the same interest, but is relieved of the treatment.

No. 3.—Almost without exception they are.

No. 4.—Not unless the cooly wishes to conceal the case, and does not even tell the kangany.

No. 5.—I have two conductors, and part of the business of one of them is to see every day who is ill and who is not. At the muster in the morning the kanganies have to report any cases of illness.

No. 7.—Yes, if they are kept up to the mark by being threatened with prosecution.

No. 8.—As a rule most unwilling.

No. 9.—The poorer classes in every country seem to dislike going to hospital. It is the same with the people here, and caste has partly to do with it also.

No. 10.—Perhaps it is, but not to an appreciable extent.

No. 11.—I have never heard them complain of anything particular. A woman did once complain that they did not give her the proper sort of food. I fancy the ordinary food was not suited to her complaint.

No. 12.—I think that might make it too expensive. An experiment might be made on 4,000 acres to see how it would work. I think the number of dispensaries should be multiplied. A man who lives, say, eight miles away is sometimes placed in a position of difficulty, and sends coolies for indoor treatment occasionally, but there is great unwillingness to go. If I send for the medical officer, and he happens to be away the assistant comes, and I pay the usual fee. I think the dispensaries would have to be worked by Government, the same as now. The working of the voluntary system before does not encourage one to establish it again. There would be difficulty in collecting the assessment, and, while the plan might be tried with a Local Committee, I prefer the whole thing to be worked by Government as an extension of the present scheme. I do not think the dispenser should be allowed to go round the lines of his own free will, as that might lead to neglecting his duties at the dispensary.

No. 13.—On the average 35 cents, exclusive of the export duty.

Nos. 14 and 15.—In Maskeliya the cost of the old medical scheme was, I think, 50 cents an acre, and supposing it came to that now, plus the export duty, that ought not to be too much. I do not think the cooly should have to bear part of the cost. If he did, that should be a matter between the proprietor and the cooly.

By Mr. Walker.—I do not think such a small sum as 5 or 10 cents would have a bad effect upon the labour supply to the country, but there would be the difficulty of collecting such a small amount. If it were legalised he would have to pay it. If the superintendents were left to collect it, some would do so and some would not.

No. 16.—No.

No. 17.—Every estate ought to keep a sort of ambulance cart—a thing that could be run by two coolies.

At a later stage witness added:—I do not treat coolies myself, but issue a ticket to go to the dispensary whether seriously or only slightly ill. The dispensary being so near removes the duty of treating the coolies from me.

By Mr. Walker.—That is an advantage, and gives me more time to devote to my other duties. With regard to No. 9 the coolies do go in for native treatment, and pay pretty heavily for it.

W. AGAR.

No. 1.—Thirty-eight years.

No. 2.—Quite as much personally; they get quite as much medical attention if not more than in the old time.

No. 3.—No. The coolies help to prevent illnesses being reported to me by concealment.

No. 4.—Yes. If the cooly chose to conceal it, or the kangany had any object in view, I might be kept in ignorance until the illness became very serious. When a case becomes very serious it is invariably reported. If a cooly wished to conceal his illness he could get rice otherwise.

No. 5.—I depend chiefly upon the kangany and conductor for information as to illness. It is to their interest to get the men to work. If the kangany does not do so he loses his head money. I initiate no inquiry myself, unless I notice that a man is absent for a long time. If I find on inquiry that the man has been ill, I fine the kangany for not reporting.

No. 7.—I think they do so fairly well, and when they neglect it I punish them.

No. 8.—I think they are more willing now than they used to be. They are still unwilling undoubtedly, but I think the greatest unwillingness is shown by new arrivals.

No. 9.—Yes, and it arises from separation from their own immediate friends more than anything else. In venereal cases I think they always show a preference for native treatment.

No. 10.—I think it is being slightly overcome.

No. 11.—I am scarcely competent to give you an opinion upon that point. The coolies make complaints of all kinds, but then they are apt to invent excuses if it suits their purpose to do so.

No. 12.—I have no hesitation in saying that I think the medical scheme would work very much better with dispensaries for 2,000 to 3,000 acres, especially in the far lying parts of districts. I am so situated that I cannot avail myself of the daily attendance at the dispensary that Mr. Tench spoke of. It is very rarely I can send a man to the hospital. I think an acreage of 2,000 is fair, but I am afraid that it would be too expensive. The dispenser might work up to 3,000 acres in some districts, but in outlying districts I do not think he could work more.

By Mr. Walker.—It ought to be an extension under the Medical Department but not left to Local Committees to work in any way. It would be more costly probably under Government, but I think it would be more efficient. I would have him under the immediate control of Government, but there might be a Committee appointed in the group to whom he would be subservient. The Committee would report to Government when anything was wrong, but I would not put the dispenser in the position of being dismissed without an inquiry by Government. The power of dismissal should be with Government, and not with the Committee. He should be the servant of Government. I think it would be advisable to have a room with beds attached to the dispensary for cases that could not otherwise be treated at the dispensary, and I think the coolies would be more willing to go to a ward like that near their own lines.

By Mr. White.—The expense must be borne in one form or another, and why should it not be in as efficient a manner as possible close to the estate.

By Mr. Walker.—These dispensaries would enable diseases to be taken in the earlier stages, and render the labour force more efficient.

No. 13.—About 25 cents.

Nos. 14 and 15.—There is no question about it, the employer is the man who must pay. If you deduct it from the cooly it will eventually come upon the employer, because he will have to raise his wages.

By Mr. White.—As between Government and the employer the cost should be borne share and share alike, as it is for the benefit of the Government that we should have the coolies here as well as of the planters.

No. 16.—No. I have seen young dispensers coming to the place that I thought inefficient, but I have not pursued the matter to see whether they were fit to attend or not.

No. 17.—I confirm what Mr. Tench said about estates having an ambulance for taking coolies to the hospital.

Witness subsequently added:—There is not a day of my life I have not a large number of coolies to be treated by myself, but I would rather not. If these dispensaries were established near at hand it would save my time, which is valuable, and, moreover, I should be prepared to pay higher than under the present system.

GEO. GREIG.

No. 1.—Twenty-nine years.

No. 2.—The superintendent does not do so much as in the old days; but I daresay that from the two sources the cooly gets as much attention.

No. 3.—As a rule.

No. 4.—No, if the cooly is on the check-roll.

No. 5.—If fewer coolies turned out than I expected I would inquire. If one or two coolies were casually away I would not inquire unless they complained.

No. 6.—If seriously ill I go and see them; if not, I get them down to the factory and treat them.

No. 7.—As a rule.

No. 8.—It is just as difficult to get the coolies to go to hospital now as ever it was. I am four miles from the hospital.

No. 9.—The prejudice arises from caste. They have a dread of the hospital, and would much rather be treated on the estate. They often have a preference for native treatment; they take it first in certain cases.

No. 10.—No, I do not think so.

No. 11.—Not in the case of high-caste coolies. To get a high-caste cooly to go to hospital I have had to send a cooly to cook his food. I do not think they have a high-caste cook at the hospital.

No. 12.—An increased number of dispensaries would be a great advantage. The acreage is a very fair one. The coolies never object to go to the dispensary to get treated and come back. I would advise a room with beds attached to the dispensary. I think the coolies would take more readily to such hospital treatment than going to the big hospital further away. I would carry out the scheme under the Medical Department entirely. I would

have the dispenser to go round the lines and familiarise the cooly with him. I think if he could make a regular visit two or three times a week, perhaps, it would be better. I think the appointment of Local Committees would complicate matters considerably, and that the scheme would work better under the Medical Department. The Government dispenser should go round the lines for the purpose of making inquiries as to sick coolies. There would have to be a thoroughly qualified inspector in each district or division of a district. That would increase the cost no doubt.

By Dr. Macdonald.—He could be placed under the district medical officer as at present. The duties of the medical officer as regards visiting would be considerably reduced, so that he would have more time for inspection. I do not think private practice interferes with his duties at present.

No. 13—Hospital bills and visits cost me 25 cents per acre. Medicines, rice, and charity cost about 30 cents an acre in addition, making the cost 55 cents per acre, exclusive of the export duty.

By Dr. Macdonald.—I give half a bushel of rice and Rs. 2 at each birth in charity.

Nos. 14 and 15.—I think it should be shared as it is at present. I see no objection to the present system. I do not think there would be any harm in charging a cooly if it did not come to more than 10 cents a head a month. The cooly would not feel it in the slightest. The difficulty would be in collecting it. I do not think it would affect him much in making him appreciate the value of medical attendance. I think it would be a fair charge if the expense was such as to require it.

By Mr. Walker.—The cooly would not feel it, and his general condition would be better if the dispenser went round. I do not think it would have a deterrent effect on the labour supply

No. 16—No.

No. 17.—No.

The Commission then adjourned to meet at Nuwara Eliya on January 9, 1893.

Nuwara Eliya, January 9 and 10, 1893.

A. M. Ashmore, Esq., in the chair in the absence of the Hon. P. A. Templer. All the other members present.

MEDICAL WITNESSES.

H. THORNHILL, Senior Medical Officer, Province of Uva.

(*The following answers were read by Dr. Thornhill.*)

Q. 1.—Nearly seventeen years, *i.e.* since March, 1876.

Q. 2.—I do. I have fully reported upon the subject to the Principal Civil Medical Officer in my letter No. 68 of April 16/21, 1885. I have compared the Ceylon Hospital Malabar mortality rates with those of the mixed races in Ceylon, and with the Indian Hospital rates, with the latter of which they are comparable, as being the same races, and as the hospitals admit the same classes, viz., adults and children, males and females. I hand in tables showing the Ceylon and Indian Hospital mortality rates (Appendix H.).

Q. 3.—The direct cause is the sending to hospital of large numbers of Malabars when in a hopeless or moribund state. This has been recognised as the cause for many years. The old Medical Aid Committee of Planters in Badulla sent round a notice to superintendents in 1878 asking them not to send these cases to hospital. The indirect causes—*i.e.* the causes of these hopeless and moribund admissions—are :—

(*a*) Non-observance and non-enforcement on estates of the provisions of the Medical Wants Ordinance, clause 20 (*b*) and (*d*) and clause 21, and disregard of the recommendations of the 1886 Medical Conference Report, as to superintendents personally seeing sick coolies and causing kanganies to do their duty.

(*b*) The extensive prevalence on estates of anchylostomiasis.

(*c*) Superintendents more or less frequently not personally seeing the sick before directing or allowing their removal to hospital.

(*d*) Superintendents more or less frequently not seeing the sick at all, or not doing so daily so as to treat the trifling cases and to notice the progress of the case so as to send the patient to hospital, or to send for the medical officer when the case was becoming serious.

(*e*) Indebtedness of the coolies to kanganies, whereby kanganies do not wish coolies to be sent to hospitals out of their sight.

(*f*) The absence of any sick list or register of cases of sickness on estates.

(*g*) The absence of proper ambulances or stretchers, and the present mode of conveyance by a cumbly and pole.

(1) With regard to (*a*), in many cases kanganies fail to inform superintendents in time. Superintendents too frequently, when informed, do not *personally* see the sick either to treat them while remaining on the estate or even before starting them off to hospital; and many kanganies who, in the early stages, failed to report a cooly's illness or persuaded him to refuse to go to hospital get him hurried off to hospital as soon as he finds he is dangerously or hopelessly ill, as he is then a trouble and expense.

(2) Clause 20 (*b*) and (*d*) are *impracticable*. Superintendents cannot discharge these and their other duties satisfactorily. Superintendents are not unfrequently necessarily absent, sometimes on business and sometimes on pleasure, and no one is left responsible. These duties will never be done properly till there is a special person on each estate or small group of *adjoining* estates *solely* to attend to these duties, as suggested in my letter 120 of $\frac{6}{12}$-12-86, appendix C of 1888's Annual Report, and paragraphs, 40 to 60 of 1891's Annual Report, and June, July, and August Mortality Reports, of all of which I hand in copies.

(3) Hospitals in the planting districts should be *large*, so that they can be *well managed*, and have a *good* staff of *trained nurses* and attendants, and have room for all cases to be sent in for treatment *in the early stages* of illness. On no account should local estate or small *hospitals* be thought of: they cannot be officered and managed properly, and they would merely serve to detract from usefulness and appreciation by sick coolies of large and thoroughly well-managed hospitals.

(4) Hospital treatment should *be made free* to the estate, being charged against Medical Aid Fund. Visits to estates should be charged Rs. 5 and Rs. 20 according to distance, and Re. 1 per cooly seen. I have urged this in my 1883's Annual Report, and in my letter No. 101 of July 22, 1885, of which I hand in copy.

(5) The Assam "Hotel System" for providing coolies for payment with *good cooked meals* should be established, especially so that they might have a hot meal in the early morning before going to work, and also that a meal might be sent to them in the field, as the long fast from 6 A.M. to 5 or 6 P.M. *is deleterious*.

(6) With regard to (*b*) above, *anchylostomiasis* is most extensively prevalent on estates (and in villages) owing to the absence of any latrines, and the consequent universal pollution of the surface of the ground; sanitation on estates is not satisfactory.

(*a*) Latrines on estates are absolutely necessary.

(*b*) Wells should be surrounded with walls and be *covered* and lined with cement.

(*c*) Springs should be similarly protected, and water should be taken from streams at a point beyond possibility of pollution, and should be conveyed in closed pipes to proper cisterns.

(*d*) I am satisfied that at least one half of the deaths on estates and in hospitals which are now returned as *diarrhœa, dysentery, anæmia, dropsy, debility, fever*, &c., are in reality cases of *anchylostomiasis*, the reason being that the existence of this disease and its signs and symptons are not yet generally recognised, and that these affections are the most *prominent* symptoms of the *final stages* of this disease, and hence the symptom is mistaken and returned for the disease.

(*e*) That this disease is widespread is manifest from the return which I hand in (Appendix H., Table E), and which shows that prior to September, 1892, except in the Badulla Hospital, no cases of this disease were returned in the Province of Uva. In August, 1892, I issued a circular directing all medical officers in the Province to obtain a small portion of fæces from all hospital and dispensary cases (from the latter of course it could only seldom be got) when there was *diarrhœa, anæmia, dropsy*, or *debility, or chronic indolent ulcers*, and to send them to me to Badulla for microscopical examination. It will be seen that from September to end of December, 1892, *plus* 18 previous cases from Badulla Hospital only, I found the anchylostoma ova in the fæces of 218 of the cases. Of these 37 died, and 58 were removed from observation.

(*f*) Had it not been for this course, these cases of sickness and deaths would have been returned as hitherto, viz., as cases of one or other of the diseases I have named, according to whichever was the most prominent symptom in the case.

(*g*) The experience of even these four months shows that this disease, in the Province of Uva at least, is widespread amongst all the native races, on estates and in villages, in all districts of the Province, but especially

on estates. Out of the 232 cases 129 were estate labourers.

(*h*) On a recent visit to an estate, to inspect vaccination, I took advantage of the opportunity of the coolies being assembled (unfortunately only the women and children were present) to look amongst them for cases presenting the external characteristic appearances of this disease, viz., a greenish yellow skin ; a white bloodless appearance) or a dirty rusty black) of the inside of the eyelids, or of the gums and inside of the mouth ; a white, flabby tongue (often presenting black patches) ; a puffy face, or swollen legs and feet, or merely emaciation and signs of general debility. I picked out 9 cases presenting the three or four first mentioned appearances, regarding 7 of which I had no doubt but that they were victims of this disease. None of the children were even suspected of being ill ; but on pointing out the characteristic appearances to the superintendent he at once recognised their existence, All these cases were at my request sent to the Badulla hospital, and in the 7 indicated I found the anchylostoma ova.

(*i*) I have no doubt but that a similar inspection of all estate labourers would result in the similar discovery of equally large or larger numbers of cases of this terrible disease, and I strongly recommend that advantage should be taken of all the coolies being assembled for vaccination to make similar health inspections in all cases. This could be done by the vaccinators after a little training, as it requires very little experience to enable any one to detect these cases even in the early stages of the *anæmic state*.

(*j*) The Assam 1890 and 1891 reports show how terribly prevalent anchylostomiasis is amongst Indian immigrants on tea gardens (and also amongst the Assam villages under the name of Kála Azar, *i.e. black fever*, which is anchylostomiasis plus severe malarial symptoms), and thus show that it must be equally prevalent here amongst the same Indian immigrants, and this is shown to be so in the Province of Uva by the results of the as yet very *limited* number of cases I have been able to examine.

(*k*) When the medical officers become more acquainted with the characteristic appearances of this disease, and when they have each greater facilities for miscroscopical examination of the fæces of all *suspected* cases found both amongst hospital and dispensary patients, I am sure it will be found that this terrible disease is most widespread throughout all estates and villages, and that it is the *direct* cause of at least one half the cases of sickness and deaths now returned as rickets (from villages), debility, diarrhœa, dysentery (quarter of this), anæmia (the "pándu" of villages), fever (including ague), dropsy, anasarca, &c.

(*l*) The mortality, suffering, and loss of *labour*, and consequent impoverishment due to this disease, is enormous, and I submit calls for immediate, persistent, and energetic action, *as it is absolutely preventible, and can be eradicated* by the introduction and use of latrines, and the prevention or limitation of the present universal pollution of the surface of the ground.

(*m*) I do not expect or imagine that for generations this can be done *universally* or *thoroughly*, but it can be done *partially*, and it should be, even if introduced and carried out to only quarter or half the extent of perfection, the present widespread existence of this disease, and of its present large destruction of life and labour would be limited and reduced to the same extent, viz., quarter or half, and along with this would be reduced quarter or half, one of the chief causes of the present *high estate hospital mortality*, and also a large amount of the sickness and deaths which occurred on estates and in villages.

(*n*) Sanitation on estates is *not* satisfactory. I would venture to submit copy of my remarks on the subject taken from my 1888's Annual Report, and copied in paragraph 70 of my 1891's Report, and also copy of the standard for sanitary requirements for estate lines referred to therein.

(*o*) Personally, I consider that the spread of anchylostomiasis is chiefly, *mainly in fact*, directly from the soil to the mouth by means of fingers, utensils, or food soiled with minute particles of the earth containing the encapsuled larvæ of the parasite. No doubt, too, infection takes place through the water, but the water is infected *from the soil*, hence it is manifest that to prevent or limit the spread of the disease the *pollution of the soil* must be prevented or *limited*.

(*p*) At present this pollution is universal round every line or estates (and in villages), and can only be prevented by the introduction of latrines. These I assert *will* be used freely by estate coolies, provided only (1) they are *properly* constructed and placed near enough to the lines, so that they will be a *convenience*, and not a trouble to go to them ; (2) that they are provided separately for males and females ; and (3) that they are kept clean. I would refer to Dr. Kynsey's memorandum on the subject, paragraphs 11 and 16, and to the remarks of Dr. Giles, the Special Bacteriological Commissioner to Assam, on the subject of the necessity for, and as to the construction and *use* of, latrines on estates ; and I endorse every word he has said regarding them, or rather he repeats what I wrote years ago in my 1878's Annual Report as to the necessity for and the use of latrines.

Q. 4.—I hand in returns giving these statistics for all the Uva hospitals. (Appendix II.)

Q. 5.—This depends on the districts, number of estates, and number of calls. *One* medical officer could not as a rule attend efficiently to a hospital and to visits to estates.

Q. 6.—I gave a list showing the total number of cases, viz., 35, in all districts in the Province of Uva during 1892, in which the medical officer did not arrive on estate in time to see a patient alive, and the reasons. It shows that in 30, *i.e* 85·71 per cent. of those cases, the patients were either dead or dying before the call was received, or before it was *possible* under any circumstances for the medical officer to have reached the estate. In the three cases in which there was some delay more or less it is doubtful whether medical attendance, even had it been given promptly, could have done any good.

Q. 7.—I cannot as to food ; the Indian authorities would supply this. The Indian and Assam sanitary reports show the existence of large numbers of hospitals and dispensaries, and that apparently they are largely availed of. (Appendix II.)

Q. 8.—Such is not my impression—statistics on the subject have not been kept hitherto. I gave the actual figures showing the duration of residence in Ceylon of all estate coolies in the hospitals of the Province of Uva for November and December, 1892, viz., out of 233 treated, 224 *i.e.* 96·14 per cent., had been more than three months in Ceylon, and only 9, *i.e.*, 3·86 per cent., had been less than three months in Ceylon, and even of these 9, 3 (a mother and two children) had been sent to the Badulla Hospital by one superintendent, not for any actual sickness, but because they were emaciated, wretched creatures, who should not have have been brought over. The numbers are rather too small for statistical purposes, but I think they fairly well represent the average relative proportions.

Q. 10.—I submit table giving the statistics for all Uva Hospitals during 1890. Unfortunately the police and voluntary Malabars—*i.e.* the destitute cases—have been included with "all others." Had this not been done the figures for the mixed races only would have been much more favourable. The average duration in the hospital of those who were discharged was :—

Estate labourers	...	...	23·36
All others	...	...	16·32

Who died :—

Estate labourers	...	...	13·10
All others	...	...	11·54

The percentage to numbers treated of those who died within 48 hours of admission was :—

Estate labourers	...	...	3·19
All others	...	...	1·76

Regarding those who died the percentage to numbers treated of those of them who were 30 days or more ill before admission was :—

Estate labourers	...	...	8·41
All others	...	...	4·09

Regarding those who died the percentage to numbers treated of those who were hopeless or moribund when admitted was :—

Estate labourers	...	...	6·39
All others	...	...	2·32

Q. 11.—The orders are that the statement of the patients and the *medical officer's opinion* were always to be given in the notice of admission. This, however, I think is not done as a rule, and the patient's or his friend's statement only has generally been given—it is seldom, if ever, correct. In 95 per cent. of cases the duration of the illness is hugely *under-stated*, as the cooly and his friends date the commencement of an illness not from the first appearance of the symptoms, but from the time at which he became *seriously* ill and ceased working.

In the bed-head tickets, and in the hopeless and moribund returns, the medical officer's opinion as to the duration of illness is given.

Q. 12.—In the early stages of certain grave diseases, such as aneurisms, erysipelas, pneumonia, consumption, anchylostomiasis, brain or spinal cord diseases, the unprofessional eye might not recognise *what* the disease was, and therefore of course would not recognise that the illness was likely to become *severe or dangerous*; but when any sick person *had become seriously ill*, or was merely becoming so, I do not think that an unprofessional person of intelligence who *personally visited* the patient, and *felt* and *saw* and *spoke to him*, especially if he did so on two or more days so as to note the progress, *would fail to recognise that he was seriously ill, or becoming so*, though he might still fail to recognise *what* the disease was from which he was suffering.

Dr. Thornhill asked in addition—

Q. 2.—How do you account for the fall in the rate of mortality in Badulla District between 1878 and 1892?

A.—The rate in Badulla in 1878 in the District Hospital was 43·67 per cent. In 1891 it was 27·35. I account for that by the increased attention paid to estate labourers through the working of the Medical Ordinance.

In 1877 the hospital was started in Badulla. Cases in a very bad state were sent in, and a circular was issued by the Medical Committee to forbid the sending of moribund cases to hospital.

By "increased attention" I mean increased attention both on the part of the Medical Department and on the part of superintendents. I produce a return to show what I mean by increased attention. I adopt a practice of calling the attention of superintendents to cases of coolies being sent in. I produce my written explanation of the return. (Return of Mortality, &c. with explanation of Return. Appendix H.)

Asked—How do you account for the fact that the mortality among estate labourers and that among mixed races rise and fall together, taking your explanation of the rise and fall among deaths of estate labourers as correct?

Answer.—As far as I can tell at present, it is a mere coincidence. It may be due to the debilitated state of the mixed races through the prevalence of cholera.

[Shown "comparative statement of mortality for first quarters of 1891 and 1892," Appendix H.]

Says. I cannot account for the excess of numbers not seen in 1892 in Badulla. The figures are for too short periods to be of any value. It is not wise to draw statistical inferences from small sets of figures.

By Mr. White.—Does the cooly himself in any way contribute to the excessive mortality?

Witness.—I must understand whether you are asking me whether I wish to see the present system changed?

Mr. White.—That has nothing to do with it.

Witness.—I cannot understand the question.

The Chairman.—The question is perfectly straightforward.

Witness.—If the cooly came up and reported his illness and requested to be sent to hospital more frequently, no doubt he would be.

Mr. White.—That is exactly what I want to get at. Does the cooly himself, owing to his habits, and his nature in any way, contribute to the excessive mortality?

Witness.—That is too wide a question. I decline to answer so wide a question.

Mr. White.—Is it, so far as you know, the case?

Witness.—If the Ordinance—which I consider is impracticable—were more enforced the mortality would be less.

The Chairman.—What is that?

Witness.—If the provisions of the Ordinance—which, however, I consider to be impracticable—were more observed, I am quite satisfied that the mortality in the hospitals amongst estate labourers would be less.

By Mr. White.—That is no answer to my question. I want to know if the cooly by himself contributes in any way to the excessive mortality.

Witness.—By himself? I cannot understand the question. The only answer I can give you is that I am perfectly certain that if he came and asked to be sent that he would be sent. If you infer from that that the cooly contributes towards it you can do so.

By Mr. White.—You allow in the majority of cases the cooly is unwilling to go to hospital?

Witness.—I do not.

By Mr. White.—How is it the superintendents and kanganies do not know of the cases on estates?

Witness.—I am sure the kangany does know, and it is not reported to the superintendent.

The Chairman next referred to that portion of the witness's statement, in which he deals with the indebtedness of coolies to kanganies as one reason for the coolies not going to hospital.

Mr. White.—I should like to know the doctor's authority for that.

Witness.—It is the universal expression of opinion to me by superintendents with whom I conversed. I wrote a special letter on the subject years ago, in which I referred to a string of pro-notes that length (*indicating*) from coolies to kanganies that had been lost.

Mr. White.—The notes had been lost or the coolies?

Witness.—The notes. I think the question of the indebtedness of coolies to their kanganies is universally admitted, and I say that the natural result is that the kangany objects to the cooly being out of his sight. In one of those reports I have given you a couple of instances of the kanganies only sending a man to hospital at the last moment.

Mr. White.—He does then sometimes let the cooly out of his sight?

Witness.—When he finds him hopeless and moribund.

By the Chairman.—You next attribute the excessive mortality to the absence of any sick list or register of cases of sickness on estates.

Witness.—Yes, and I submit the register that I think should be kept. I do not see how any record can be known about the sick unless a sick list is kept—a simple sick list is all I suggest.

By Mr. White.—Who do you say should keep that list?

Witness.—The person I propose is the kangany or the assistant. With small groups some person must be appointed to superintend. It is necessary it should be kept on the estate, and there should be a record of each cooly sick on the estate; the kangany sees them daily.

Do you think it sufficient for him to keep it?

I do think so; it was done at Nilabedda, where there was an outbreak of sickness. There was a most regular form kept by Mr. Gallwey of the sick, and of every visit paid to the sick.

The Chairman.—Then you say "with regard to (*a*) in many cases the kanganies fail to inform superintendents in time," &c.

Witness.—That is in the addenda to my July or August Mortality Report. I gave the particulars of two cases. There are also several other cases I could mention which show that that was the case.

That is to say, your personal experience.

Yes.

Then in regard to clause 20 (*b*) and (*d*) being impracticable, as you say, don't you think the matter could be assisted by having dispensaries with a small room with beds in it.

It would be most injurious I think. It would lead to increase of the objections to going to hospital, and I would refer you to the experience, adduced by every superintendent who had tried them. The objection was that the rooms, after being constructed, were left absolutely idle. I think it would be useless, and would destroy the effect of properly conducted hospitals and perpetuate the objection. Small hospitals cannot be properly officered. I formed the same opinion many years ago. In 1876 I said I could not myself see the utility of them.

By Mr. White.—What do you consider a fair average mortality—hospital rate.

Five to eight per cent.

By Mr. Lloyd.—Would that be what you consider a fair average for Ceylon?

Yes.

What is the average at home?

I cannot find any single book in which it is given. In most of the English hospitals they calculate the number of deaths in beds. They have what is called the bed paper.

That is, indoor patients?

No, it is not the number of deaths amongst the patients, but the number of deaths in the beds. There may be two or three patients in a bed. I cannot give any returns of the death-rates in the English hospitals. I cannot find them in any of the books of statistics that I have examined.

Dr. Macdonald said the rate was about 10 per cent.

By Mr. White.—Assuming 10 per cent. the normal percentage, why put Ceylon at 5 to 8?

Witness.—I go on the figures placed before me. The rates for the mixed races generally vary from 3 to 6 or 7.

But there is absolutely no compulsion with regard to sending cases to hospital in the case of the mixed races?

No; and in saying that we are dealing with a lot of cases which are not true hospital cases at all—a lot of poor-house cases which increase the rates abnormally, and cases which should be eliminated to arrive at what should be the true hospital rate.

By Mr. Lloyd.—Are patients from the mixed races ever removed in your district from hospital when found to be in a hopeless condition?

I have once or twice known the thing occur.

They are allowed?

Yes.

And estate labourers, are they removed?

I do not remember an instance. I have known of one or two amongst the Sinhalese population in which the friends have insisted upon the patient being removed from the hospital.

Not estate labourers?

I cannot remember a case of estate labourers.

Q. 5.—*Put by the Chairman.*

Witness.—This depends on the district, the number of estates, and the number of coolies. For one single handed to attend to these duties would be an absolute impossibility.

You have an assistant, have you not?

Yes. I do not visit estates. I have the administration of the Province.

The question affects the staff of the hospital. Are you and Dr. Swan able to do this together? Is there a difficulty in getting it done with the staff you have got?

No; I think not, as it is now. Some estates even at present are too far away, which I wish transferred to one of the other dispensaries to which they are nearer; but I think the staff at present in the Province—I speak rather of the Province than of the district is sufficient to pay visits to estates. Of course the more the better. But the staff at present is sufficient to do the calls that are received. Sometimes the calls come in rushes for about a week, and then there will only be two or three a day.

Q. 6.—Here is a list showing the total number of cases—it comes to 35—in all districts in the Province of Uva in 1892, in which the medical officer did not arrive in time on the estate to see the patient alive. Patients were either dying or dead before the call was received, or before it was possible under any circumstances for the medical officer to reach the estate. In the three cases in which there was some delay it is doubtful if medical assistance, even if given promptly, would have done any good. One of these cases was that of an old man dying of old age. In one of the other cases, of which Mr. Grey has said there was delay, the patient's name was not mentioned. The request was: "Please come and see a sick cooly."

Mr. White.—That should not make any difference.

Witness.—I think it does.

The Chairman.—Why?

Witness.—Because if the patient's name was mentioned: "Please see so and so," the request would have been attended to at once, whereas when a general request is made the hour is consulted—if it is received at 3 in the afternoon it is not to be expected the officer will go at once; whereas if the patient's name was mentioned I think I would have made my medical officer proceed on the spot.

By Mr. White.—Supposing his name was Ramasamy, would that have made any difference?

Yes; and his serious illness would have been shown.

Q. 7.—I cannot.

Q. 8.—Such is not my impression. Statistics on the subject have not been made hitherto. I gave the actual figures. On receipt of the questions in the end of October I issued instructions to all the officers in the Province to get statistics of all who were in the hospital or applying for admission. I give the statistics for November and December, 1892. Out of 233 treated, 224 had been more than three months in Ceylon, and only 9—that is 3·86—had been less than three months, and even of these 9 a mother and two children had been sent to hospital by one superintendent, because they were emaciated creatures. These figures are too small for statistical purposes, but I think they clearly represent the average relative proportion. I have a return for over and under three months in Ceylon.

Have you six months there?

Yes.

Three months is rather short, I think.

The number is from three to six months. Under six months is 31 out of 233, and from six to twelve months 52, and one year and over 136—that is to say, 13·30 under six months; 22·31 from six to twelve months; and 58·36 over one year.

Can you tell us whether coolies in Badulla district are mostly from the coast or from other districts?

Many come direct from the coast constantly. I think if you got statistics for a year they would not be found to vary very much.

Q. 9.—This question should be very carefully considered.

Witness was proceeding to explain, when *Mr. White* said that he must answer the question.

Witness.—I ask to have my answer explained. I cannot say "Yes" or "No" without involving a statistical error, which would invalidate any deduction.

Q. 10.—The Chairman read the witness's written reply to the question.

Are these those who died in hospital?

Those who died.

By Mr. White.—What do you call "a moribund condition." Would you call it "moribund" if the patient died within thirty days?

No, I would not call that a moribund case, "moribund" is practically hopeless.

Q. 12.—I cannot, but a man who has not applied to his superintendent may get seriously ill without the superintendent seeing it.

By Mr. Lloyd.—For instance, if the cooly did not apply to the superintendent, do you think that if the superintendent had seen him he could have told whether he was seriously ill?

I think any one who went and saw him would tell him so in all cases of the descriptions I have mentioned. If the cooly became seriously ill, I do not think anyone could have failed to notice it.

A disease that might seem a simple cough or malarial fever, might it not be the commencement of typhoid or pneumonia?

I have said that in the early stages one might not recognise, but assuming that it had passed from the primary stage to the serious stage, I think anyone would see it was becoming so, and would say that that person was becoming seriously ill.

By the Chairman.—You mean that anyone can recognise serious illness, but not in the early stages?

Of course not in the early stages.

By Mr. Walker.—You have advocated certain alterations with reference to hospital treatment, latrines, and diet, and so forth—do you advocate these reforms being carried out under any circumstances?

Let me know the circumstances in which you suppose I may not recommend them.

Irrespective of the result upon the labour force of the Colony, it is generally considered by planters that the only result of enforcing coolies to use latrines would be to drive the labour force from the Island.

A.—I never said *enforce* them. I said my experience was that they would be freely used the same as in Assam.

Q.—Are they not compulsorily used there?

A.—No.

Q.—Do you know that they were tried once at Uduwella, but abandoned because the coolies refused to use them?

A.—They were not on the principle that I ask; perhaps they were too far from the lines, and it was a trouble and a nuisance to go to them.

By Mr. White. Q.—How far from the lines would you have them erected?

A.—I do not advocate the compulsory use of them. I think a commencement should be made with them, and I am satisfied that if erected close enough to the lines to be a convenience they would be used, provided, above all, that they are kept clean. No person would be more fastidious in this respect than the Tamil cooly, and if the places were not kept clean he would not use them. Kept clean, I am satisfied he would.

By Mr. Lloyd. Q.—What sort of latrines would you have?

A.—A very simple one indeed. The building should be a cement platform with small raised walls and buckets, which could be made easily from the large number of old kerosine tins. There should be two buckets—one for the urine and the other for the fæces.

Q.—And how many pails do you allow?

A.—That depends on the number of coolies in the line.

Q.—Say a line of fifty coolies

A.—I should say three for the males and three for the females.

Q.—Would you have a separate building for the two?

A.—When you have a very large line, I think it advantageous, but it depends on the size of the line. With a small line it would be sufficient, I think, to have one place with the males on one side, and the females on the other.

By Mr. White. Q.—How would you dispose of the night soil?

A.—It may be used with advantage as manure to the tea or coffee.

Q. But would that be healthy?

A.—Anchylostomiasis will not live when buried in six inches of soil.

By Mr. Lloyd. Q.—Did you not come to the conclusion that the sickness on Niabedda was due to the manuring of the soil?

A.—I think that was due to the water containing artificial manure which had been placed on the surface of the soil.

By Mr. White. Q.—In the last Commission in 1878, you were very strong on the kangany being responsible for the proper working of the Medical Aid scheme, and now you say he does not report the cases?

A.—I do not quite understand. I said that he does not report illness at present except in a small percentage of cases.

Q.—What motive do you think he has for concealing it?

A.—I think one thing is, as I have already stated, the indebtedness of the cooly to the kangany, and the kangany does not wish the cooly out of his sight. I do not say that is the sole cause, but it is in a certain percentage of cases.

Q.—Do you not think it is to the interest of the kangany to keep him in health?

A.—It would appear so: but with a kangany who does not see the benefit of going to hospital you can understand he would influence the cooly against it.

Q.—Another opinion that you gave in 1878 was that the kanganies treated the coolies themselves. Do you still think the kanganies do that?

A.—They do I think, a little "native treatment," as they call it.

Q.—Would you prohibit native treatment?

A.—No; but I should certainly do everything to discourage it. I do not admit that native treatment was intended to be substituted for the Medical Ordinance treatment.

Q.—No; but the cooly is a free agent?

A.—Yes. If you ask me if it should be encouraged I say it should not. I think it does an enormous amount of harm directly and indirectly. The chief drug used is mercury, of which an enormous quantity is used.

MR. BISSET examined by the Chairman.

(1) A.—Twenty nine years.

(2) A.—I think more.

Q.—By superintendents?

A.—Yes.

(3) A.—As a rule they are.

(4) A.—It is possible, but very improbable.

Q.—Do you see the next question and the question after that, 5 and 6, in explanation of No. 1. It is usually convenient for witnesses to give the whole thing together. What means have you of ascertaining what is there set forth?

A.—I hold my kanganies responsible for informing me of any sickness in the gang.

Q.—Supposing, for instance, the kangany does not report, what means have you of checking his misconduct?

A.—I have the weekly rice issue, and if a cooly was not at work for a week I should ask where he was.

Q.—Practically then you can always find out on the Saturday night?

A.—Always: if there is no rice issued I ask where the man is, if he has not been reported.

Q.—What steps does your superintendent take daily to ascertain what number are actually sick on the estate, or do you merely wait for the kangany to tell you?

A.—No: I see generally one set of lines every day, and never pass lines without making inquiries.

Q.—Quite so; and in the same way you find out if a man is seriously or only slightly ill?

A.—Certainly.

(7) A.—As a rule they always do.

(8) A.—They have a prejudice against going to hospital.

Q.—Can you tell us from what that arises?

A.—I suppose it is not from any other reason than that the working classes have at home, where they have also a prejudice against going to hospital.

Q.—You think no more than that?

A.—I do not think so. That and caste prejudices. I think there is a great deal of caste prejudice.

Q.—May I ask you about that, as there appears to me to be a difficulty. If he breaks a leg or an arm he goes in spite of caste prejudices?

A.—He prefers being treated on the estate.

By Dr. Macdonald. Q.—Even with a broken leg?

A.—Even with a broken leg: that is my experience.

By Mr. Walker. Q.—From what do you think the objection arises besides caste prejudices—unwillingness to leave their friends?

A.—I think so. There is an unwillingness to leave their friends. If a cooly is seriously ill I have been asked to allow him to remain on the estate to die amongst his friends.

(9) I think in certain cases a preference is shown for native treatment. For instance, in cases of venereal disease I think they always go to the vedarala before they tell us.

Q.—They have common supposed remedies of their own?

A.—They have, and use them also until they get so bad that they see they have done wrong.

Q.—They stick to their own remedies as long as they can?

A.—Yes.

(10) A.—I do not think so.

Q.—It is as bad as ever?

A.—As bad as ever in my opinion.

(11) Certainly not to their feelings and habits.

By Mr. Walker. Q.—As much as it can be made suited?

A.—Yes, but their habits are very filthy habits, and they do not care about being kept clean.

Q.—They do not like much light and air and space?

A.—If they were consulted they would close up every door and window in the hospital.

By the Chairman. Q.—Can you suggest an alteration or improvement?

A.—In the hospital treatment?

Q.—Yes.

A.—No.

By Mr. Walker. Q.—Do you find complaints about their not being allowed to see their friends?

A.—No: they have never actually complained to me about that, but as I was riding past the hospital the other day one of my coolies came out and begged of me to let him go away. He said he was better, but I said it was for the doctor to say if he was better or not.

(12) A.—I should certainly be in favour of that.

By Mr. Walker. Q.—You would have such a system as that part of the Medical Department?

A.—Part of the Medical Department? I do not think it workable with the superintendents alone.

Q.—Not voluntary?

A.—No.

By Dr. Macdonald. Q.—Do you know anything about the estate dispensary on the Spring Valley group?

A.—Only that Mr. Rettie tells me of it, and according to his statement it works very well indeed. I have been trying to establish one similar.

Q.—That is entirely under Mr. Rettie, and is not a portion of the Medical Department?

A.—Oh yes.

Q.—This is a set of rules applicable to such a place. Would you mind looking over them and see if you approve. (Handed rules to witness, Appendix H.)

A.—No. 5 I should not approve of.

Q.—What is that?

A.—"The dispenser shall be appointed by, and be under the supervision of, the superintendents of estates, who will also pay his salary, but his appointment will be subject to the approval of the Principal Civil Medical Officer." I should say that would not do unless you can have a man entirely under your control.

Q.—You note that the appointments are subject to the approval of the Principal Civil Medical Officer?

A.—Exactly: but then my neighbour and I may not be on very good terms. He may say "I want the man," and I may say "You cannot have him just now; you must wait till to morrow," and he may say "Then I'm hanged if I will pay my share of his salary."

By Mr. Walker. Q.—Of course you would have to make the payment of salary compulsory. Assuming that estates were grouped, and the manager formed a local Committee, do you think then it would be possible?

A.—I do not think so if a superintendent is to have the supervision because we are not in a position to say when a man is seriously ill or not. We can see them going about, but that is not enough.

Q.—Would you not consider the supervision of the District Medical Officer sufficient?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Supervision or inspection?

A.—Supervision, and if there is a complaint let it be made to the District Medical Officer.

By Mr. Walker. Q.—Do you think the acreage suggested a fair one for one dispenser to work?

A.—2,000 acres? I think you might take in a larger acreage; that is, if the estates were compact.

Q.—If the country was a difficult one or not?

A.—I think a dispenser might manage 2,500 or 3,000.

Q.—In Haputale?

A.—Yes, with estates lying together.

Q.—Would you advocate a hospital room with beds in it?

A.—I should advocate a hospital room with beds in it—a few beds.

Q.—And you would have the dispenser entirely confined to dispensary work, or go round the lines?

A.—Go round the lines and visit all the lines once a week, or twice a week if possible. It should be a part of his duty to go round.

By Mr. White. Q.—With what object?

A.—There might be coolies there in hiding. The superintendent cannot always see them, and, as I said, they conceal disease as long as they possibly can. These men could find out a great deal more about the coolies than any superintendent can, in my opinion.

By Mr. Walker. Q.—Do not you think that there might be some objection, if the dispenser was a servant of the Government, to his going round the lines?

A.—I should have no objection, and should rather court it.

Q.—You do not think there is a risk of his interfering in any way?

A.—I do not think so

By Mr. White. Q.—I do not see how he is, by going round the lines, to find out if a man is diseased if they wish to conceal it.

A.—A man going round there gets acquainted with their habits and customs, and the others would tell him when they would not tell you.

(13) I have worked it out for a series of years. Kabragalla estate of 198 acres cost in 1887 7½ cents per acre; in 1888 it cost 9½ cents per acre; in 1889 it cost 7 cents per acre.

By Mr. Lloyd. Q.—That includes everything—hospital charges and the cost of medicines?

A.—Yes, but not rice gratuities.

Q.—Nor export duty?

A.—No. In 1890 it cost 4¼ cents per acre, and in 1891 13 cents, and this year—at least I have not got returns for two months of the year, and can only give you figures for ten months—it cost 19 cents.

By Mr. White. Q.—How do you account for the increase?

A.—I account for it by the fact that there have been a great many coolies coming from the coast—poor, starved, and emaciated creatures, requiring a great deal of medical attendance and comforts. For Udahena estate the figures are, 170 acres; 1887, 21 cents; in 1888, 34 cents; in 1889, 12 cents; in 1890, 22 cents; in 1891, 35 cents; in 1892 (ten months), 25½ cents. Lunugalla, with 350 acres, I can only give the figures for two years, for it has only been for two years in my charge; in 1891 it was 14½ cents, and for ten months in 1892, 19 cents.

By Mr. Walker. Q.—What is the reason of the difference between Udahena and Kabragalla. It is three times as much in one case?

A.—That I am not able to tell you. The coolies seem to have better health on Kabragalla.

Q.—It is not because one is nearer the dispensary?

A.—Kabragalla is the nearer of the two.

By Dr. Macdonald. Q.—Udahena looks down on a fever country?

A.—It does.

By Mr. Lloyd. Q.—Kabragalla being nearer the hospital, do not a great many go there?

A.—A great many do go.

By Mr. Walker. Q.—How far is Udahena from the dispensary?

A.—About five miles.

Q.—And the other place?

A.—About the same distance.

(14) *By the Chairman.*—I do not consider he is fairly chargeable in any case whatever, unless in a case of accident. If a cooly was damaged in my employ I should consider I was chargeable for his food and medicine, but not otherwise. He is free to come and go when he likes. He is not indentured?

Q.—Who should pay, the cooly?

A.—Government ought to pay it. Where would they be but for the cooly?

By Mr. Walker. Q.—Do you think that employers are not fairly chargeable with what it costs at the present time?

A.—I do not think so.

(15) A.—I do not think so. I think that would be the means of defeating your object. If a cooly had to pay, it means a great deal of sickness and ill-health being concealed.

By Mr. Walker. Q.—Do you think it a good plan to make the cooly pay a certain sum a year irrespective of the state of his health—say a rupee a year.

A.—I do not think so.

Q.—Do you think it unfair or inadvisable?

A.—I think it unfair, because if I am going to pay for my medical attendance I should seek the liberty of getting my own medical attendant.

Q.—Of having a voice in the matter?

A.—I think so. I think it unfair that Ramasamy should get a doctor rammed down his throat.

By the Chairman. Q.—You think that if he has to pay he ought to have a choice.

A.—Yes

By Mr. Walker. Q.—As a matter of fact, he does pay when he goes to the vedarala?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you think a charge such as that would have a bad effect on the labour supply?

A.—I do not know that it would, but I feel pretty certain that there would be a good many cases of illness concealed if they knew they had to pay.

By the Chairman. Q.—Supposing there is a monthly deduction, say a charge of 10 cents a month, do you think that any charge such as that would have an adverse effect on the labour supply?

A.—I do not think it would affect the labour supply.

Q.—Your objection is more to its being unfair?

A.—More to its being unfair.

By Mr. Lloyd. Q.—You say that dispensaries would be a good thing for the cooly, and that he would benefit Don't you think it fair to charge him some small sum to pay the cost of this? He might be attended at once and get to work sooner.

A.—No, I do not think so. Certainly he would get to work sooner, but Ramasamy does not care. They are all too much in debt, and my experience is that they will work for a certain amount to get their rice; but the coolies I have to deal with are all so overburdened with debt, and I know it is not uncommon for as much as Rs. 250 to be due to the kangany. They will never work that off. I do not even deduct for the dhoby.

(16) I think there is one instance that I can point to. A kangany's wife died just about this time last year, and I really do not think that the man understood the case.

Q.—That is the only instance that has come to your notice?

A.—That is the only instance.

By Mr. White. Q.—Was that the District Medical Officer or an assistant?

A.—One of these native men.

(17) A.—Well, I cannot say that I have any suggestion to make that would be of any value to you.

By Mr. Walker. Q.—You would not approve of the establishment of dispensaries for estates if the cost fell upon the estates?

A.—Oh yes. If you gave us good men I would approve of it. It would be far more satisfactory than the present state of working.

Q.—But you said that you thought that the estates were already charged more than they ought to be charged?

A.—For all the return we get.

Q.—But you would not object to the cost falling on the estates if they worked satisfactorily?

A.—Not if they worked satisfactorily. I have been trying for some time to get my own dispensary, but there seems to be some difficulty in the way.

Q.—Can you say what the difficulty was in your way. You say there seems to be some difficulty?

A.—I think the only difficulty that stands in the way was that Dr. Griffin seemed to wish the matter left in abeyance until the Commission had sat, and he had seen what they were going to propose.

Q.—Otherwise there is no difficulty as far as organisation, and so on, is concerned?

A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—The actual cost of a dispensary would be about Rs. 750 a year, as nearly as we can get at it. Do you think a group of estates might fairly be called upon to pay that?

A.—I should be very pleased to pay my share of it if we have a man always to be got at, because, in my opinion, a great many diseases could be taken in the incipient stages, and they would seldom require sending to hospital except in rare cases.

Q.—And so the labour force would be more effective?

A.—More effective, and I think the coolies, being treated amongst their friends, would not have the same objection as they have now.

Q.—And that would tend to lessen the death rate in hospitals?

A.—I think so, very much.

By Mr. White. Q.—Do you know of any estate that established latrines at any period of your experience?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What was the result?

A.—Simply *nil*, and they had all to be pulled down.

By Dr. Macdonald. Q.—The coolies would not use them?

A.—Would not use them. They were established on Queensland estate.

Q.—At a convenient distance for the coolies?

A.—Very convenient. But they were a perfect failure Mr. Robertson started them, and he said he was going to compel the coolies to use them, but the scheme failed—utterly failed.

DR. GRIFFIN, examined by the Chairman.

Questions put at an Paper.

(1) Rather more than 16 years, about 16½ years.

(2) Yes.

Q.—With what figures of other countries have you made comparison?

A.—None.

Q.—May I ask why you consider the figures excessive?

A.—Because so many hopeless and incurable cases come to the hospital.

Q.—But I mean there is a comparison—as compared with what?

A.—I do not say comparatively excessive

Q.—You simply mean more than it need be?

A.—More than it need be.

(3) The advanced stage of sickness which so many patients have reached before they arrive at the hospital, and many not having had medical treatment before coming.

(4) I hand in written answer (Appendix H.)

By Mr. Lloyd. Q.—I should like to ask a question with regard to questions Nos. 2 and 3 Dr. Thornhill told us that owing to a system he had introduced at Badulla hospital, the returns of deaths were very much smaller in a certain half year while he was there in charge, than during a period you were in charge when you discontinued the system he had enforced.

Q.—To what system did he allude?

A. Prosecutions I think

By Mr. Walker: Q He called it rousing superintendents to a sense of their duty.

By Mr. Lloyd. Q.—He gave us figures in support of his statement?

A.—I have not seen the figures.

Dr. Macdonald explained that the rate rose from 13·98 to 17·64 during Dr Griffin's period of office, and that when Dr Thornhill returned and put his system in force again, the rate went down to 14·72

A.—I have not any figures to guide me It was my opinion that the mortality would increase if questions of the sort were put to superintendents, and as far as I remember the returns rather supported my opinion. Do I understand the mortality increased to 17·64 during my time of office for the whole Province?

The Chairman.—In Badulla hospital during your term of office the mortality rose to 17·64, and when you went away it fell to 11·72

Dr. Macdonald.—That was supposed to be due to you not following up Dr. Thornhill's policy of making inquiries.

Mr. Walker.—And following up Dr. Thornhill's prosecutions.

A.—I do not think I can give you an opinion on that. It is a question whether you can connect the two.

By Dr. Macdonald. Q.—As a matter of fact you did not follow up his policy?

A.—I did not. The wave of mortality began to decrease after I left. The effect of my policy may not have been shown till after I left—the full effect. I do not dispute the figures.

By Mr. White.—As far as you know at present you stick to what you wrote in the mortality report?

A.—I have no reason other than these figures to make me think otherwise. If I remember rightly the mortality did decrease for a certain time after I went to Badulla; but I do not suppose it was due to any effect of my action.

By Mr Walker. Q.—Don't you think it the probable natural result of these inquiries, that through fear of prosecution or rather of penalties the superintendents would send all and every case to hospital?

A.—I do not know whether it would be fear of prosecution, because prosecution would be probably instituted on the information which some of these inquiries would elicit.

By Mr. Walker. Q.—I think you are rather opposed to sending in what are looked on as hopeless cases to hospital?

A.—They should not be sent in. Mortality in hospitals now is due to cases that ought not to be sent there.

Q.—And you would in that case save the credit of the hospital at the expense of the death rate on the estate: of course the cooly dies all the same?

A.—The cooly would die all the same.

By the Chairman.—The only object of the existence of the hospital is to alleviate distress. If it does not do that, it is no good at all. My opinion is, no case should be sent to hospital unless by order of the medical officer. I would prohibit any cooly being sent unless previously seen by the medical officer. I would have a certain rate to be paid for such coolies as are ordered in by the medical officer, and for any case sent in not ordered by the medical officer the full cost should fall on the superintendent who sent him.

Q.—Make it a penal rate?

A.—I would not make it a penal rate. I would prevent hopeless sick cases being sent to hospital and treated there, where the treatment costs much more than the rate charged If you have a hopeless case sent in, sometimes it costs a rupee a day to treat, and the estate only pays 30 cents. If treated on the estate or sent in when first sick, the patient would probably have been cured for 30 cents or a little more.

Q.—If coolies were treated more in the incipient stages on estates the cost of hospital charges would be reduced?

A.—Certainly: I think you will find that with those estates that had a resident dispenser in charge, or a medical assistant, that the patients sent from those estates were much fewer than the others. A man may come to hospital who is hopelessly ill. He lingers on for two or three weeks, and he will never recover: patched up perhaps he will be able to live, but physically unfit to go on, and all that is expense to the general revenue, the cost being quite as much as I said.

By Mr. White. Q.—If that system were carried out it seems to me that it would cost the estate a large sum in medical visits. For instance, suppose I have a man ill, and you come to see him, and you decide it is not a case suitable for hospital. He may, as you say, linger on for weeks, during which time you would have to come to the estate to visit him—it might be twice or thrice a week

A.—That is so, but if that case had been seen by me perhaps earlier—if I had seen the case when the disease began—very likely he would have been cured and made well in a few days. It seems to me that neither the coolies nor the superintendents have a right to choose their own time for going to hospital at somebody else's expense. Practically that is what happens; the cooly chooses his own time and it costs a great deal to cure him or keep him alive. I would say when first ill, "There is the hospital, if you like to go go there; if you do not like to go now you must pay the total cost if sent afterwards." I would not shut the hospital to him or to any cooly, but I would say he should not be treated at the cost of the Government

Q.—Supposing he says he does not want to go at all?

A.—Let him stop. The Ordinance provides that if he chooses not to come in, it is a perfect answer as to why he was not sent to hospital but the cooly should be told it will be too late to go to hospital next week—we are not going to pay perhaps Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 a day ten days hence.

By Mr. White. Q.—It is a very common experience; a cooly comes and says he is slightly ill, and you consider he should go to hospital, and he says "Oh no, I won't go to hospital." He remains in the lines perhaps for three weeks until he is in a hopeless condition, and he then says "I will go to hospital."

A.—I would not prevent a superintendent sending him there; but I say he should pay the cost.

Q.—Why the superintendent?

A.—Because he has the option given him of sending the man or letting him stay.

(5) The visiting of patients on estates is never interfered with by my hospital duties. I have an assistant.

Q.—And, *vice versa*, your hospital duties are never interfered with by your visits to estates?

A.—Yes, quite so.

(6) A.—Very, very rarely.

(7) No.

(8) I do not think they do.

Q.—Have you any statistics or figures or information on that?

A.—No; but I want to say that I do not think the new arrivals contribute any undue mortality. I have figures for the last two months here. I think they are the same figures as in Dr. Thornhill's circular.

By Mr. Lloyd. Q.—In your evidence before the last Commission you said that deaths were more frequent amongst the new arrivals.

A.—Yes; I daresay.

Q.—You have changed that opinion now?

A.—Yes. It is difficult to say what the deaths are—we really do not know what the deaths are.

Q.—Looking at the gangs coming in, you do not think they are weaker than the coolies who have been here some time.

A.—The time of the last Mortality Commission I think was just after a period of famine in India, and undoubtedly the mortality was very much swelled then.

Q.—You do not think old coolies compare favourably with new coolies?

A.—There can be no doubt that the man who has been in Ceylon some time is physically superior to the majority of recent arrivals.

By the Chairman. Q.—But that being the case, he still dies more readily?

A.—No. I do not say he dies more readily.

Q.—Goes to hospital more readily?

A.—My opinion is that what perhaps swells the mortality is coolies who have been here several months in Ceylon—not the newly arrived.

By Mr Walker. Q.—Does not "newly-arrived coolies" mean coolies only a year or so in the Island.

A.—I daresay that may be so: coolies unable to acclimatise themselves and adapt themselves to the altered condition of life probably add to the mortality, but what I meant by answering the question in the negative was that they were not ill when they came that they added to the mortality.

Q.—Not on arrival.

A.—I think not.

By Mr. White. Q.—You have already said the old ones are physically stronger?

A.—Yes, those who survive.

By the Chairman. Q.—In fact there is a percentage which gradually drops into hospital and dies, being unable to adapt itself to the country?

A.—Yes. I think that the long hours of work without food prevents a great many arrivals from India from developing into strong labourers. I do not think long hours—perhaps 10 or 11 hours—without food is likely to be anything but prejudicial to a cooly who arrives physically not in a strong state.

Q.—Do you know if, as a rule they have a midday meal in their own country?

A.—I do not know, but even if it were not so the condition of life is different He is not a working man—he lives, but he does no work. A horse running and a horse stabled and not working each day do not require the same diet.

By Mr. White. Q.—One is more acclimatised than the other?

A.—If a man went without food all day he may possibly survive, but it is contrary to all belief. It is not to be believed but that many coolies do succumb to diseases which, if they were fed three times a day, they would probably get over. The majority of the diseases are those of the digestive organs pointing to defective feeding in some way.

By the Chairman. Q.—May it not be due to the change from the dry climate in India to the wet one of the Ceylon hills?

A.—Yes. He would suffer when he first came. I grant that, and then I think it would be found that the higher the elevation of the estate the less the mortality. The mortality in the high districts is much less than in the lower.

Q.—That is probably due to the malarial fever?

A.—Yes, it is perhaps in some measure due. If I were going to any part of the country where infectious disease is, I should take care and advise people not to keep the stomach empty for long.

By Mr. White. Q.—These views are very different from what you said in 1878.

A.—I am very different myself.

Q.—You had only been a short time in the Island then?

A.—I had not much experience to base my opinion on.

The Chairman.—It is a fact that the Sinhalese cooly only feeds once in the morning and once in the evening from choice.

A.—But he does not work.

Q.—He carries boxes.

A.—If you put him on work where his meal does not interfere with his labour he will have his meal. Take him from the estate work to the hospital, and he takes his 10 o'clock feed. If he is travelling he takes it when he can. An estate cooly is different. As a rule he goes from 5 in the morning to 6 in the evening without food, while the kanganies, nine out of ten—in fact all from my experince,—take their 10 o'clock feed, showing that they like it. If they work for the Public Works Department they eat in the middle of the day. If they eat oftener, I fancy they would do better work, and certainly withstand diseases better;—you cannot help coolies working in unhealthy places.

Q.—Do you think it is discouraged—the taking of meals by a cooly in the field?

A.—It is discouraged by the kanganies—they are the men who really prevent it. I think it should be made compulsory the stopping of the work from 10 to 11. You see one superintendent cannot do it; he cannot effect such a change; he cannot leave off work unless his neighbour does.

Q.—Why?

A.—Because probably if he knocked off, to begin with there would be some difficulty in getting coolies to return to work. As a necessity they would have less pay, and his neighbours would say "At that estate you get short pay," and he loses his labour. He dare not do it in the interests of his employer. He dare not take it in his own hand to effect such a change. I believe the superintendent and the kangany would object.

By Mr. White. Q.—You are aware that weeding contractors are entirely out of control as to their hours, except as the result of the work they do?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And it is extremely unusual that a weeding contractor leaves a field?

A.—Quite so.

Q.—Why?

A.—Because the kangany cannot supervise his work so well. He knows the difficulty of getting him back. One kangany will do it and another won't. There is no one to take the initiative and say it shall be done.

Q.—You would knock off from 10 to 12?

A.—Yes.

Q. And work later?

A.—I would let them work an hour later. I think those are the hours in the Public Works Department They work till 5—take an hour in the middle of the day and work till 5. It is twelve hours. Nine coolies out of ten on estates go nine hours without anything to eat.

Mr. Lloyd.—I should say it was nearer one in ten. I think they do eat in the middle of the day.

Mr. White.—An immense number of them take food to the field.

Witness.—As a rule they do not.

Mr. White.—I certainly never heard of it being discouraged by any superintendent.

Witness.—But it is certainly not recognised. There is no cessation of the work to enable him to do so.

(10) A.—I have the figures for two years 1891 and 1892. The average duration of the discharged patients in 1891 was 21, and died 18. In 1892 the figures were respectively 20 and 13.

(11) A.—Almost always given by the patient or friends because the superintendent as a rule declines to give it.

By Mr. Walker. Q.—Is that information generally trustworthy do you think?

A.—It is as far as exactness goes. It is not absolutely exact I expect, but it generally agrees with the patient. Sometimes a cooly comes hopelessly ill, and say he has been ill for many weeks, but generally you find on further inquiry that that was not so.

Q.—As a rule the duration of illness entered in the returns coincides with the medical officer's opinion?

A.—Yes. As I said before, the superintendent usually declines to give it.

(12) Yes, but that renders it all the more difficult to understand why the medical officer is not called in very much earlier.

Q.—You think it is difficult?

A.—It is not difficult for the unprofessional eye to tell nine-tenths of the hopeless cases—in the great majority of these cases the veriest *unna durai* could not have a doubt; the patients are so hopelessly ill.

By Mr White. Q.—Conceive the position of a young fellow taking the responsibility of saying a man is to die, and no one is to try to cure him. Who would take the responsibility of saying he is practically to be left to die?

A.—Why not send for a medical officer? He will tell you most probably.

Q.—He would very probably say, "Let us send him to hospital."

A.—There are very few cases of illness that get so rapidly hopelessly ill.

Q.—If the superintendent has had no knowledge of the case until brought to him in this hopeless condition, what can he do?

A.—Punish his kangany.

Q.—But why the kangany always?

A.—Because he is in a position to know why a man is not at work. He is more likely to know than anybody. A cooly must get rice, and if he does not get work he does not get rice. I take it his absence from work would probably excite suspicion in the kangany's mind, if not in that of the superintendent, and it would be difficult to elude the vigilance of the kangany if he did that of the superintendent. These coolies are sent against their will, that is why there is concealment of cases. Although the Ordinance provides that they are not to be sent against their will they are sent, and it is this that leads to concealment. If a superintendent asked a medical man before he sent a patient to hospital, the medical man would probably know it was no good; but he sends him, and never asks the medical officer if he is in a fit state to undertake the journey, and then the man dies: and the coolies object to the hospitals on account of the high mortality there.

By Mr. Walker. Q.—You think the establishment of dispensaries on estates would be a good thing?

A.—I think it is the only effectual way. I would establish dispensaries for groups of estates. I would not close the hospitals, mind, to cases not seen by a medical officer: but I would certainly make the whole expense be borne by the estate. I think this will deal effectually with this question. Look at the figures of the general revenue, and you will find that Government really pay one-third of the cost of this. I think it would be much better if Government were to say, "We will create a fund for hospital treatment, a certain proportion to be contributed by the general revenue, and the rest recovered from the estates; and any cooly ordered in by a medical officer should be treated free, and his treatment debited to this fund; but any cooly sent to hospital without an order from the medical officer should pay the whole cost of his maintenance." That would relieve the superintendent of any consideration as to whether he was justified in calling on his employés to pay when a man would probably have recovered on the estate. A young superintendent very often has to decide, and has to explain why his hospital bill is more than his neighbour's or another superintendent's in the same employ; if a cooly is ordered in by the medical officer the cost of his treatment would be debited to the estate.

By Mr. White. Q.—I think that fails to meet the case of a cooly refusing to go to hospital, and then saying he will go?

A.—I will allow the superintendent to send him there if he thought humanity prompted him to do so; but I should say "You must pay for your good nature."

Q.—If he does not do so, would you hold him responsible in any way?

A.—I should not. He is treated on the estate on his own responsibility.

Q.—But when it is the cooly's own particular wish—he declines to go till he gets seriously ill, and then says he will go. Is the superintendent to pay for that?

A.—Unless the medical officer says he is in a fit state to go; if the medical officer thought this man was going to die, he would not order it.

Q.—In that case if the superintendent said "I decline to send him to hospital?

A.—Then let him be treated on the estate. You must have a medical officer to a small group of estates. He may say to a cooly "You cannot go there to die; and you cannot go there and hobble about and cook your own food," and so on. When they cannot do any work, and when they are a burden to their friends, they are often sent in to die—for 30 cents! You must have dispensaries, and I think they should be made compulsory. It should not be optional for any particular estates.

Q.—Do you think anchylostomiasis one of the greatest cause of deaths in hospitals?

A.—I have not many figures on the point. It is prevalent, no doubt, but it is difficult to say that the large mortality is due altogether to anchylostomiasis. Probably a great many of those cases where anchylostomiasis exist would recover if the patients were otherwise strong coolies, and not suffering from other causes, such as bad diet or general weakness.

By Dr. Macdonald. Q.—Do you think if latrines were established on estates coolies would use them?

A.—They would not at first, but I think they would, in some instances, if the latrines were put up convenient for them, and if the latrine system was properly and efficiently carried out.

By Mr. White. Q.—There seems to be some difficulty in arriving at what is a convenient spot. Would you put it north, south, east, or west of the lines?

A.—A cooly likes to get out of sight of the lines; but he does not like to go far. If there be fit places provided within easy reach of the lines he would go. If you put it in a handy place he would use it.

Q.—Do you not find that hospital coolies even go up the face of a hill in preference to going to the latrines?

A.—Yes; but I think that latrines might be introduced, and then might become general.

By Mr. Lloyd. Q.—Would you say a cement building with kerosine oil tins?

A.—That would be an expensive system, and you cannot introduce any expensive system unless you are certain it would be used. There is one thing more about the objection of the cooly to go to hospital that I should like to say. I think that if the medical officer could be separated as much as possible from connection with the administration of the Medical Ordinance, perhaps the objection of the cooly would be lessened.

Q.—You mean if power of prosecution did not lie?

A.—It does not really lie with him. He can recommend and be instrumental in some way, but I think it better, if the penal clauses are to be enforced against anybody, that the man in the hospital should have nothing to do with it. Very often the only information you have is collected from the patient, and he will not tell you the truth if he can help it; and I may say further, that the reason really why so many cases are concealed is, I think, that the superintendent and kangany are jointly responsible for the discovery of sickness. I would make the superintendent wholly responsible, and make the kangany report. If he wants to, there is nothing to prevent a superintendent prosecuting the kangany for neglect of duty in not reporting the cases; but I do not think there is an instance on record of a superintendent prosecuting his kangany for this.

ALEXANDER T. RETTIE, examined by the Chairman.

(1) Twenty five years.

(2) I do not think there is, because I think that the responsibility is to a certain extent taken out of their hands. On the whole, I think the cooly gets more attention, but he gets less from the superintendents.

(3) I think so, as far as my experience goes.

Q.—Do you work your labour force yourself?

A.—No, I do not. I have superintendents under me. Probably I should explain to the Commission that I have a dispenser on the estate, who visits every set of lines twice a week, and finds things out himself by personally going into a room and finding out a man in the incipient stages of illness, and treating him there and then.

Q.—That settles questions 4, 5, 6, and 7 then. What have you to say as regard to question 8?

A.—As a general rule the cooly objects to going to hospital, though I do not think it is so more amongst the coolies than amongst other people. I think they like being with their relatives, and caste prejudices intervene; but there is nothing serious in this disinclination to go to hospital.

Q.—Is there any disinclination to go to the medical assistant?

A.—None whatever. He attends them in their own rooms.

Q.—Is there a preference for native treatment?

A.—For some diseases I think there is; but during the short time I have had a medical assistant I think that has been dying out, and they go to him for their diseases.

Q.—Do you think the prejudice against going to hospital is being overcome?

A.—I do not think I can answer that.

(11) It is very difficult for me to say.

By Mr. Walker. Q.—Have you heard any complaints?

A.—No; I have not. I have no complaints of any kind whatever.

(12) Yes.

Q.—That is practically the scheme on your own estate?

A.—It is; the only thing is my acreage is not so much

By Dr. Macdonald. Q.—What is your acreage?

A.—About 1,600 acres.

Q.—You find that is quite sufficient for the dispenser.

A.—I think so. I think 2,000 acres should be the maximum figure; that is if the dispenser has to visit the lines as often as he has to do with me. I have the rules of my system with me. I have five divisions. On Monday

morning the dispenser goes round the lines in the first division and sees the cases, and he is back to the dispensary by 10 or 11 o'clock, when the people he has seen come for their medicines. On the Tuesday he sees the 5th division, and back to the dispensary by 10 o'clock. On Wednesday he visits the 3rd and 4th, and he gets back before the half day is over to attend to the issue of medicines; and the same thing is repeated on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday in the same order, so that he gets round twice a week to every line. That is the strong point of the system.

Q.—You made these rules yourself for his guidance?

A.—Yes, and they were approved by the Principal Civil Medical Officer. I still hold the superintendents responsible, and the result is that we have very few cases to go to hospital.

Q.—There is no difficulty whatever in seeing that the dispenser carries out these rules?

A.—None whatever.

Q.—You know he actually does what they require?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you wards attached to your dispensary?

A.—No, none; I have simply a room for the protection of coolies if they have to wait at the dispensary for any time.

Q.—Do you think the system of wards at the dispensary is inadvisable.

A.—I do not know. In some cases it might be desirable, but I have not found any necessity for it so far.

By Mr. Lloyd. Q.—You are not far from hospital if you want to send?

A.—No.

Q.—How long has your scheme been in force?

A.—Very nearly twelve months.

By Mr. Walker. Q.—You find it is liked by the coolies?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Is it already making the labour force a more efficient one?

A.—Undoubtedly. I think in a great many serious cases we could not have pulled the patient through but for the medical man's unremitting care and attention.

Q.—But in spite of these advantages you find the prejudice against going to hospital is very strong indeed?

A.—They prefer waiting until the case is a hopeless one.

Q.—You cannot expect much of a change in a prejudice of that kind in twelve months?

A.—But I find a decided change in going more to the doctor and less to the native, and I think that is likely to grow as far as I can judge.

Q.—Do you find your scheme enables you to keep the lines cleaner?

A.—I think it does. The medical officer reports at once any case of the lines not being what they ought to be.

Q.—Have you any system of latrines?

A.—No, none.

Q.—Have you ever known of estates, in your experience, establishing latrines?

A.—No.

Q.—You do not find that the dispenser going round the lines is objected to by the coolies?

A.—Not at all—the very opposite.

Q.—Do you think a system of latrines would be of use?

A.—I have no doubt they would use them to a certain extent

By Mr. White. Q.—With regard to the dispenser going to the lines, supposing he was a Government servant, he being paid by Government, would you give him the same liberty to go round the lines?

A.—Undoubtedly.

By Mr. Walker. Q.—In the scheme, as suggested in question 12, do you think it would be advisable to leave it to be done voluntarily by groups of estates, or do you think it advisable or necessary to have it under the Medical Department?

A.—Well, I asked the Government to give me the dispenser.

Q.—It might prove necessary to make the establishment of the dispensaries compulsory, or it would not be done. Do you think it necessary to make it compulsory on groups of estates?

A.—I do not think so, because the fact that it is compulsory will not give it that encouragement that it needs.

By Dr. Macdonald. Q.—You approve of dispensaries being established on the same lines as your own?

A.—Yes, I think it strikes at the root of the whole matter.

By Mr. White. Q.—What do you pay your dispenser?

A.—Rs. 50 a month.

Q.—And house?

A.—He is in the lines.

By Mr. Walker. Q.—You think a system similar to your own would be beneficial to estates as well as to coolies, but you do not advise that it should be compulsory?

A.—No. I find it very little more expense than before.

Q.—Can you tell us what the cost is for your dispensary.

A.—The cost for 1891, when I had no dispenser and no dispensary, and simply sent for the medical officer when I wanted him, was Rs. 558, or 33·9 per acre, and last year with the dispenser it was Rs. 652·70, or 39·5 per acre.

By Mr. Lloyd. Q.—That includes the coolies you have to send to hospital?

A.—Yes. I think we have only had one visit from the medical assistant from the hospital during the whole year.

Q.—What was the nature of the building put up by you for the purpose?

A.—The dispensary is located at the end of the set of lines, the dispensary being in one room and the dispenser in the next room; and in front of that I built a small room to shelter the coolies coming there.

Q.—A sort of ambalam?

A.—Walled round and closed windows, and a small partitioned place with a couch, so that the medical assistant can examine patients if he wishes it.

Q.—What size are the lines?

A.—10 ft. by 12 ft. They are rather better than the ordinary set of lines, and fitted with glass windows

Q.—You mean in these particular rooms?

A.—All this set. They were built for artisans.

By Mr. Walker. Q.—Do you think that any system like that would be adopted voluntarily to any great extent?

A.—I think so. The expense is very little (if any) more than the present and the labour force is very much more efficient. I have not half the complaints about people being ill, and there is not the same need of sending coolies to hospital, for their illness is treated in the lines in the incipient stages, and very few have to go to hospital The number has been reduced to a very large extent.

Q.—Would there be an objection to estates being grouped for this purpose, and given a certain time to do this voluntarily, after which it should be compulsorily done?

A.—I do not think there would be any objection to doing it. The only difficulty that I see is, that unless the dispenser is under the Government he would have two or three masters, and I am afraid it would not work.

(14) I do not think he is chargeable at all. I do not think he should be charged. The coolies are not indentured.

Q.—Are they not under advances?

A.—Yes, but that does not bind them.

Q.—You established the dispensary system not because you felt obliged to do so, but because it pays you?

A.—No, we had some cases on the estate where a medical assistant was sent for and could not be obtained, as he was absent. The cases were cases of labour, and I thought we should have some one on the spot. There were only two medical assistants in the whole district, and they might be away anywhere, and the results might be serious. That was the origin of my dispensary.

By Mr. White. Q.—Is your dispenser competent to undertake these difficult cases?

A.—Yes. We have not found anything amiss so far. I do not think it is hard on the Government to ask them to pay for this. I think we owe the prosperity of the country very largely to the Tamil cooly.

(15) I would not advocate that on any ground whatever. It would have a very detrimental effect, and they would hide sickness.

By Dr. Macdonald. Q.—That is not the point The point is, would you approve of charging him so much a month?

A.—I would not. The country is so indebted to him that I would not. I consider that they ought to be as free here as possible.

By Mr. Lloyd. Q.—Do you think that it would tend to keep them away from Ceylon?

A.—I think so.

Q.—A charge of 5 cents a month?

A.—I think so.

By Mr. Walker. Q.—You do not think it would tend to make him support it as a thing he has paid for?

A.—I have a school, and if they pay I find a great difficulty in getting the children to go to school. I think they would act in the same way.

(16) I have only known of one case in which medical assistance was sent for, and the assistant said that if he had the proper instrument he could have dealt with the case. Such a simple instrument as a catheter he was not supplied with.

Q. That is your present assistant?

A.—Yes.

(17) I do not know I have. As far as I have been able to judge I think that my system is the best that could be adopted, on the ground that the dispenser gets at the case quickly, on the principle that a stitch in time saves nine. My experience of coolies going to hospital before this was that cases were too far gone to be treated, and the patients naturally died, and the other coolies said they would not go there to die. Now there is nothing of that.

Mr. DUNCAN, examined by the Chairman.

(1) Twenty years.

(2) I do not think I have had experience sufficient of the previous time to express an opinion. The Ordinance was introduced in 1873 or 1874?

By Mr. White. Q.—Do you think as much attention was given ten or fifteen years ago?

A.—Yes, I think so.

(3) Yes.

(4) Possible, not probable.

Q.—What means have you of ascertaining what portion is confined to the lines by illness?

A.—Each kangany is responsible for his own gang, and he is supposed to report to me, or, in my absence, to my assistant.

Q.—Supposing he does not report, how would you find out when these cases occur?

A.—The only way would be to find out that the man was absent from work.

Q.—How soon would you find it out?

A.—Certainly the same week.

Q.—When rice was issued?

A.—Yes.

Q.—How do you decide on a serious case?

A.—I visit it myself, and if it is serious I give instructions to write at once to a medical officer to visit.

(7) Yes.

(8) Most unwilling to go to hospital.

Q.—Can you tell from what prejudice that arises.

A.—I think from two or three causes. Caste I think is one of the reasons that they object to it for. Another one is, I think, the very great mortality in the hospitals. They are afraid to go to the hospital. Personally I had three cases lately, where I exercised my influence with the coolies, and got them to go, and they only remained there a day or two and then absconded from the hospital. I only saw one man after, and he said the reason was that he was too high caste a man to eat the cooly food they gave him in the hospital, and he did not like being there.

Q.—Separation from friends and relations was another reason perhaps?

A.—Yes.

By Dr. Macdonald. Q.—You are not far from hospital?

A.—No.

Q.—Three miles?

A.—Yes.

Q.—So anybody could go from the estate to visit patients?

A.—So they did. The reason this boy gave was he could not eat the food in the hospital—not on account of the quality, but simply on account of the caste.

Q.—Is any preference shown for native treatment?

A.—I do not think so. I think the coolies are very glad indeed to have the treatment we provide for them. The only thing is they highly object to going to hospital, but they like our treatment.

(10) No, I do not think so.

(11) I think their caste prejudices should be studied.

Q.—How do you propose that should be done?

A.—I would propose that cooks of the highest caste you can get should be appointed instead of low caste men.

Q.—Would a high caste man cook for a low caste man.

A.—Oh, certainly.

Q.—Cook beef?

A.—Cook anything but beef.

Q.—You require two kitchens?

A.—Yes, and two cooks, and different sets of cooking utensils.

(12) I do not find that the coolies have any objection whatever to being treated on the estate. The objection is to going to the hospital. I certainly am in favour of estate dispensaries, as I think they would prevent a great many cases from becoming serious, and I am sure it would lessen the death-rate amongst coolies, and perhaps cases that have to go to hospital now would be treated and it would not be necessary.

By Mr. Walker. Q.—Do you think 2,000 acres is a fair amount?

A.—I think it would be too much.

Q.—That should be a maximum?

A.—I certainly think so.

Q.—Do you think any system like that ought to be carried out by groups of estates or under the Medical Department compulsorily or voluntarily?

A.—I think voluntarily.

Q.—No compulsion in any form?

A.—Not in any form.

Q.—Do you think it would be taken up voluntarily?

A.—I think so.

By Mr. Lloyd. Q.—You do not think some would be left out in the cold?

A.—They might, but they would suffer eventually.

By Mr. Walker. Q.—You may get a man willing to do it, but who cannot get his neighbour to join?

A.—He would suffer by being detached.

Q.—Is there any objection to making it compulsory, and saying each group shall find its own dispenser?

A.—I should be rather opposed to that. I think, as far as the coolies' health goes, it would be a good thing to make it compulsory. The only thing is we know nothing about what the expense is.

By Mr. White. Q.—If it was an expensive measure, as it probably would be if carried out by Government, you would object I suppose?

A.—I would object to it.

By Mr. Walker. Q.—It is not then the principle of compulsion that you object to so much as the probable cost?

A.—That is it.

Q.—You do not think a dispensary like that could be worked by little groups of estates?

A.—I think there would be a very great deal of difficulty with a group of estates.

(13) Forty cents on one estate and about 30 cents on another. They avail themselves largely of the dispensaries.

(14) I think the coolies have done so much for this country Government ought to have this on their own shoulders. If it were not for the coolies Ceylon would be nowhere.

(15) Q.—You do not think the cooly should pay any part of the cost himself?

A.—Certainly not.

Q.—It has been suggested that a small sum should be taken from him monthly?

A.—I should oppose it strongly.

Q.—(15) You do not think it would make him appreciate the value of medical attendance better—the idea is "I have paid my 5 cents, and I mean to have it"?

A.—I do not think so.

By Mr. Walker. Q.—As far as we can make out, a charge of 10 cents from the coolies would cover the cost of the dispensary scheme. Do you think it advisable to make anything like that?

A.—I do not think so.

(16) I can only recall one case where a medical officer failed to give sufficient aid to a cooly—that was a case of confinement some years ago. Generally I should say "No."

(17) No, I think I have covered every suggestion I can make. I think time will overcome the difficulties. There are difficulties in working a medical aid scheme, and the cause of the high mortality is unwillingness to go to hospital. Until the cooly is educated I do not think you can work it satisfactorily.

GEO. OSBORNE, examined by the Chairman.

(1) About nineteen years.

(2) I have no experience anterior to the introduction of the Ordinance, so I cannot express any opinion.

Q.—Do you work the estate yourself?

A.—No. I have a good many estates.

(3) They are always reported to the proper quarters. I have a dispenser.

Q.—Are they reported to the dispenser then?

A.—Yes; he lives on one estate—or else they report to the conductor.

(4) It is possible, but very improbable.

Q.—Supposing it escaped proper attention, how soon would the matter be brought to light?

A.—If it was a serious case the man would probably die.

Q.—He might die without its being found out?

A.—I never knew a case of that sort.

Q.—It has been represented that at least once a week a superintendent can find out at the issue of rice.

A.—Yes, and he has muster when he can inquire.

(7) Yes.

(8) They do not like it at all.

Q.—Can you tell us what the prejudice arises from?

A.—Simply as a general prejudice against going to hospital. A good deal, I think, is caste feeling, and there is a good deal in being taken from their friends—a general dislike to leave their home.

Q.—Are you far from the hospital?

A.—Seven miles.

(9) Q.—Is any preference shown for native treatment?

A.—There is not much of that now-a-days. I think that is dying out.

(10) No, I do not think so.

Q.—Bad as ever it was?

A.—Bad as ever it was.

(11) Well, I am not in a position to suggest any improvement. I do not know that anything can be done better. Of course it is a great change for them to go to hospital. It is totally different from their own homes—more space, more cleanliness, and more light.

Q.—There is nothing that can be altered as far as you know?

A.—No.

(12) The dispensary should not be a hospital. I do not say there is any objection by coolies to go to a dispensary.

By Mr. Walker. Q.—The idea is that coolies can be treated in the incipient cases, and the need of their being sent to hospital would be less. Moribund cases would not be sent.

A.—I think a system of dispensaries, if established, would be good.

Q.—Practically you have a dispensary?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Over what area?

A.—About 1,200 acres.

Q.—Do you work that in connection with the Medical Department?

A.—No.

Q.—Entirely private?

A.—Private.

By Mr. White. Q.—They have nothing to do with it?

A.—No.

By Dr. Macdonald. Q.—You find it working satisfactorily?

A.—Yes.

By the Chairman. Q.—The coolies go freely?

A.—Yes

By Mr. Walker. Q.—You find that makes the labour force a healthier one, and more fit to work?

A.—Yes.

By Mr. White. Q.—What do you pay the dispenser?

A.—Rs 70 a month.

Q.—Would you think that the suggestion contained in question 12 would be a good one to carry out?

A.—I think so, if it could be done without too great a cost.

By the Chairman. Q. There is no reason why it should cost more to other people than it does to you, is there?

A.—It depends by whom it is done.

Q.—You mean if it is in the hands of Government there is no limit as to the possible expenditure?

A.—No.

Q.—Do you think there would be any objection to making it compulsory provided the cost is limited?

A.—If limited I do not see any objection. I think that the scheme ought to be encouraged by Government.

By Dr. Macdonald. Q.—What sort of encouragement do you suggest should be given?

A.—Time would be a great means to encourage it. For instance, if one was started successfully others would see it and be encouraged to start another.

By Mr. White. Q.—If it could be shown on one estate that it was successful you think your neighbours would adopt it?

A.—Yes.

By Mr. Walker. Q.—Do you think 2,000 acres is as much as a man can take, or that he ought to look after more?

A.—It depends on how the acreage is constituted. With us, without detached estates, it would be rather large.

Q.—In your case he works 1,200 acres?

A.—Yes, and does other work. He could do 2,000 acres with nothing else to do.

Q.—I forgot if you told us if he visited the lines?

A.—Yes, if necessary.

Q.—Is it part of his duty to make regular visits?

A.—No; a case should be reported to him, and when he hears of a case of course he can go.

Q.—If he was a Government man, do you think there would be any objection to his visiting the lines on his own account?

A.—I see no objection to his visiting the lines on his own account so long as he does not order them to be pulled down.

(13) On one group it costs 40 cents, and on another group 50 cents.

Q.—That is exclusive of the cost of the dispenser?

A.—Yes.

By Mr. White. Q.—How long have you had the dispenser?

A.—About nine years.

By Mr. Walker. Q.—The cost of the dispenser is not included?

A.—No. On the group where it is 50 cents it is a group of 600 acres by itself and twelve miles away, and it does not come under the dispenser.

(14) I do not think he should incur any liability whatever, unless in a case of accident, when I think he might be called upon to pay.

Q.—Who do you think should pay if he does not? The cooly?

A.—I think the Government might do so if they felt so inclined.

(15) Q.—You do not think the cooly should bear any part of the cost himself?

A.—I see no reason why the cooly should not pay for maintaining himself in good health as well as any other member of the community.

Q.—That is as a matter of justice, but as a matter of expediency do you think it wise to make him pay?

A.—It depends in what way he is made to pay.

Q.—He might pay for the medical attendance he had?

A.—Pay direct to Government or through the superintendent?

Q.—Through the superintendent.

A.—Then I do not think it advisable.

Q.—How would you propose Government should make him pay?

A.—I cannot answer that.

By Mr. Walker. Q.—Do you think he would object to a small monthly charge of 5 or 10 cents?

A.—Out of his pay? It would mean the estate would have to pay it in the end.

Q.—What, by raising his wages?

A.—By raising his wages so much as to cover it.

(16) No, I had never noticed a case; they seem well up to their work as far as I know.

(17) None whatever.

J. Rettie, examined by the Chairman.

(1) Eighteen years.

(2) I scarcely think there is so much personal time and attention devoted to the doctoring of coolies.

Q.—Do you think they get less attendance taken altogether?

A.—I would not say that. I think recent legislation has had the effect of seeming to remove a certain amount of responsibility from the superintendent in certain cases.

Q.—Questions 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 are only really meant to apply to people who directly superintend an estate, and you do not do that?

A.—I am not in that position—no.

(8) As a rule they are unwilling, but I do not know that they are more unwilling than any body else would be to go to hospital. I think that unwillingness can be largely overcome, and is on certain estates I have under my charge. There is a very marked change in some of these. In some places they are very willing and in others very unwilling

Q.—Can you account for that?

A.—A good deal is in the hands of the superintendent.

Q.—In the way of personal influence?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Does it vary according to the distance hospitals are from estates?

A.—It does. They prefer not to go long distances.

By Mr. White. Q.—You are quite close?

A.—Six miles. On the estate I live on the coolies never show any unwillingness to go.

Q.—Of course Badulla is their market town.

A.—Yes.

(9) I do not think it is altogether caste prejudice I think when ill, they like to be with their relatives, and I think that is the case with most people. I have had cases of high caste kanganies raising a difficulty, and it has been met by the hospital authorities allowing their relatives to see to their meals. That is the objection with them.

Q.—It does not apply often you think?

A.—No. The kanganies like to see some special treatment meted out to them.

Q.—Is any preference shown for native treatment?

A.—In certain cases there is. I have one or two estates where they prefer being treated by the vedarala.

Q.—Is there any reason for that: is he a particularly successful vedarala?

A.—Yes, in one case it is so.

(10) I have really no personal experience, but I should not say that there is very much change one way or another from what I have seen.

(11) I think there should be a little consideration shown to their caste feelings. I seldom hear of any complaint of their treatment in hospital in the matter of accommodation and treatment in any way.

Q.—You have European nurses?

A.—Yes, and that has made our hospital considerably more attractive to the coolies.

Q.—To the coolies?

A.—Oh yes. I had a horsekeeper who broke his arm, and was in hospital two months. He goes back there two or three times a week, and he is never tired of talking about the lady assistant: and other coolies tell me the same thing. They say their meals are better seen to. I have heard complaints about hospital servants asking money from them, but now they say there is none of that, and they get treated properly, and have every comfort.

Q.—That is since the new hospital has been opened?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You have no alterations or improvements to suggest?

A.—In the mode of treatment at the hospital?

Q.—Yes.

A.—No, I have not. I have heard coolies wish to go and see their friends and relatives in hospital, and they must always have a letter of some kind to the hospital authorities, and they seem to think greater facilities might be given to them to visit their friends. I have no doubt that reasonable facilities are given. Coolies go with all sorts of stories. I do not think it advisable to allow them to see their friends without some sort of a letter.

(12) I think there is a great deal to be said for that proposal. I think it is an excellent idea. I am building a house on my group, and I am starting a dispensary on very much the same lines as my brother on Spring Valley.

Q.—What special building are you putting up?

A.—It is to be in conjunction with the school. I am starting a big house with a thatched roof.

Q.—The building is rather a costly one?

A.—Yes, it will cost a little money. It is to be run not in conjunction with the school, but attached to it: quite away from the lines.

Q.—That will be a more expensive scheme than your brother's?

A.—No. He happened to have his building for a dispensary before he started a school.

Q.—I understood him to say he had two rooms in the set of lines.

A.—Yes—his dispensary: but he has a school exactly the same as mine. I propose having a couple of rooms for a dispensary, and a room for the dispenser and a room for the coolies to wait in.

By Mr. Walker. Q.—Do you think it a good thing to have anything like an estate hospital with beds in it?

A.—It depends on how well a man was qualified for that kind of work. I doubt the probability of a man being sufficiently qualified.

By Mr. White. Q.—It implies higher qualifications on the dispenser's part, and secondly, an increase of salary?

A.—Yes. I can imagine cases where a dispenser might be able to watch the development of the case better if under his surveillance.

By Mr. Walker. Q.—Do you think that any such scheme as estate dispensaries ought to be left entirely to voluntary effort, or do you think it would be advisable in any way to make it general and compulsory?

A.—I should say voluntarily if you are sure of their taking it up. Compulsorily it seems to me there are difficulties. I do not anticipate any difficulty in working my own, because all the estates are under my own charge, but I can imagine difficulties arising where groups of estates are concerned.

Q.—As a matter of fact the system is spreading in Badulla of its own accord?

A.—Yes; there are four or five on estates of different interests.

Q.—That is purely the result of your brother's scheme?

A.—Entirely.

Q.—Do you think anything in the form of compulsion would create a prejudice against any such scheme.

A.—You would always find some men who would object to it. It is a question that has been discussed with us a good deal lately, and everyone seems to think it is a feasible solution of the difficulty. I have heard no questions raised of any opposition of any kind; but cases might arise.

Q.—To carry out this scheme in its entirety you have to group estates by some central body like a district association. If there was no compulsion there might be an estate that held out and refused to join, and naturally the scheme would suffer. You do not think that compulsion should be gone in for?

A.—I think the majority would do it and the minority would be carried by the majority.

Q.—Do you think any such scheme should be worked through the Medical Department, or left in the hands of the proprietors?

By Dr. Macdonald. Q.—As in Spring Valley?

Witness.—That I should say in a case like this is the best, but in the case of groups of estates I do not know.

By Mr. Walker. Q.—Would it be possible, do you think, for the estates interested to form a committee amongst themselves for doing this?

A.—I can see a difficulty that might arise.

Q.—Do you think it would be better worked thus than directed by the Medical Department?

A.—I do not quite see that it could be done entirely without the Medical Department. The appointment of dispensers must be left to the Medical Department.

Q.—You might make one man chairman, and have a committee for all the group?

A.—There are difficulties in the way. Some men make themselves obstructive in these matters. I think it would be better if an attempt were made to work it through the Medical Department.

(13) The year just closed 31 cents per acre, that is all round. Eight estates. It runs from 7 cents per acre on one estate to 75 cents on another. [Witness proceeded to give the figures of different estates, explaining that the estate where the average was 75 cents per acre was seven miles from Badulla, and that they had a very bad quarter in regard to sickness.] These figures do not include the cost of rice given in cases of sickness amongst the women.

By Mr. Walker. Q.—Approximately, what difference would that make?

A.—I should not think more than 5 cents an acre.

Q.—About 35 cents an acre altogether?

A.—Yes—the outside figure.

Q.—Do you think a dispensary scheme will be a more economical scheme than that?

A.—Not in the first case; but I think it will in other directions.

Q.—Indirectly?

A.—Well, very directly I should say.

Q.—Healthy coolies and a more effective labour force?

A.—Yes. I think a good many cases can be successfully treated by their being seen in the early stages.

(14) I am not willing to admit legal liability.

Q.—But morally?

A.—Humanity prompts me in doing it to a certain extent. I think in cases of accident in the performance of their duty we ought to be liable, but for the ordinary ailments of life I do not quite see how the planter should be held legally responsible for the whole thing.

Q.—Do you think the cooly should pay?

A.—I do not think the cooly should.

By Mr. White. Q.—Who do you think should pay?

A.—I certainly do not think the cooly. If the cooly is to be asked to pay he must have to select his own doctor, and his own mode of treatment.

Q.—In the event of the dispensary scheme becoming compulsory, would you object to any further charge on the proprietors than what they pay now. If your cost is now 30 cents per acre, and this dispensary scheme were to cost 50 cents, would you object to the extra 20 cents an acre?

A.—I do not know that I am prepared to admit that this new scheme will cost more than now.

Q.—You are prepared to pay because you think you will get better value for your money?

A.—Yes.

By Mr. White. Q.—But do you think there should be a limit?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you think that for ordinary ailments it is the business of Government to keep your coolies in good health?

A.—Yes. I do not see how proprietors should be compelled to do these things, because we hold no indenture over a cooly. He comes and goes of his own free will and he does not stay long in any case.

(15) *By the Chairman.* Q.—You think he should not pay the cost himself?

A.—I do not see how it can be done.

Q.—It has been proposed to make a monthly deduction from his salary.

A.—That would lead to endless friction. I hardly see the justice of it either.

(16) No, I cannot think of any case in which there has been anything flagrant.

(17) I really think this outdoor dispensary system, if started in a good spirit, might meet the difficulty very largely. There was a question of inspecting lines. That is quite discontinued now by Government.

By Mr. White. Q.—Is it discontinued in the Province of Uva?

A.—Oh yes.

Q.—But does not the medical officer who comes to visit the estate report?

A.—I have never heard of a report. I am certain that the period of inspection we had in past years has done a deal of good: it compelled a great number of people to devote a certain amount of time and attention to the estate labourers. I know of a good many cases in which lines were improved, and they have been continued in that improved state. Public opinion was roused in the question, and the attention of superintendents was kept to the point. That it has worked good I am convinced.

By Mr. White. Q.—Would you advocate a re-introduction of that?

A.—Oh! certainly not; but I see no reason why a periodical visit should not be paid.

By Mr. Walker. Q.—By the district medical officer?

Dr. Macdonald.—He is to still do so, and he does report. As a matter of fact that forms a part of his duty. We get these reports still.

Witness.—The question of latrines for lines has been discussed, but I have seen no scheme yet that would do.

By Dr. Macdonald. Q.—Do you think that coolies would use them?

A.—I think that, put within easy reach, they might. I discussed the question with some of our kanganies, and they made no objection. I think they object to latrines in the ordinary sense of the term, but I see no reason why certain secluded spots might not be fenced off for them.

Q.—You do not mean a building?

A.—Not a building. The difficulty though, it seems to me, is to arrive at anything of this kind that is easily worked and managed.

Q.—The superintendent cannot exactly be expected to go and look after them?

A.—No.

H. O. Hoseason, examined by the Chairman.

(1) Fifteen years.

(2) I was not here before the Medical Aid Ordinance.

(3) Yes.

(4) No.

(5) Check-roll in the first instance, but in addition I have another method. I have a kanakapulle, who is paid Rs. 15 a month, and whose sole duty is to go round the lines every day to look up the cases that are ill and make a memorandum of them, give them small medicines like castor oil or quinine, and, if he thinks a case serious, to report at once to the superintendent of the estate and arrange for the cooly to go to hospital, take him, and return with him after due notice is given.

Q.—You find that works well?

A.—I have found it work very well indeed.

Q.—That practically answers questions 4, 5, and 6. What about No 7?

A.—It is not necessary they should report, but still they are instructed to report, and if they omit to do so, and the kanakapulle finds it out, they are punished.

Q.—By you?

A.—By me.

(8) The coolies are quite willing.

By Mr. Walker. Q.—Are you near the hospital?

A.—No; seven miles.

By the Chairman. Q.—They have no prejudice against going?

A.—Except the usual prejudice of most people against going to hospital. They do not like to leave their friends and relations and home, but when I tell them the case is a serious one, and they would be better attended to in hospital, they have not for years made any objection.

Q.—Is any preference shown for native treatment?

A.—No. There are certain diseases in which they generally go for native treatment, but not fever and pneumonia and cases of that sort.

Q.—Cases of which they have reason to be ashamed?

A.—Yes.

Q.—I cannot ask you if, in your opinion, the prejudice against going to hospital is being overcome, because you say it does not exist?

A.—I say there is a natural prejudice that is usual with most people—the poor people at home are just as keen against going to hospital as a cooly is here; but I have never heard the coolies refuse to go, and say they would rather die than go, or the whole gang had better be paid off, or anything of that sort. I have generally found when I said it was necessary for them to go they have grumbled a little, perhaps, but they have gone without much difficulty.

(11) Well, of course it is not exactly according to their class customs, but I do not think there is anything objectionable in the present treatment in hospital. There is a point on which I should like to remark, and that is, I notice that since the nurses have been appointed the coolies are more willing to go to hospital. They say they now get their food properly. The complaint in the olden days was that they did not (and I am firmly convinced myself that they did not) get their food. They now seem to have no objection, and I have heard the remark made more than once, that now they get their food all right.

By Mr. Walker. Q.—They get now what they are supposed to get?

A.—Yes, which they did not get before. The employés round the hospital disposed of it, no doubt—and the nurses are a very great improvement in that way. There is no doubt about it. I think these nurses have been a distinct improvement to Badulla hospital.

(12) I think a great deal depends on the way dispensaries are formed, and the powers of the dispenser. I think it would be an excellent thing to have a dispensary in the middle of each group of estates, so long as the dispenser has not the legal powers given him to pull down lines and to order lines to be pulled down, and so come in conflict with the different managers of estates round about. I think anything that makes medicine easy to be got is desirable. The present kanakapulle I have got—he has certain medicines in his lines, and many coolies go and ask him for some at different times in the day. Anything that facilitates the supply of medicines should be encouraged.

By Mr. Walker. Q.—So long as his work is confined to dispensary work and going around the lines seeing sick coolies?

A.—I would not give him the responsibility of going around the lines. I think it would be useless, and the coolies would hide. The kanakapulle would report to the dispenser.

Q.—You are assuming the dispenser was a Government dispenser?

A.—Quite so. I am assuming that he has the powers Dr. Thornhill has been very keen that he should have.

Q.—That would make him objectionable?

A.—Yes, and I think he would do more harm than good.

Q.—You would not object to his going around if he was a servant of the estate as on Spring Valley?

A.—No; but I think he would be better employed if he remained at the dispensary, and only went calling on coolies in going round the lines when he was asked by the kanakapulle or kangany, who is more likely to know what coolies are ill, and whom the coolies would not hide from.

Q.—In Spring Valley they visit the lines twice a week.

A.—You would have to be careful in the matter; if you put the responsibility on the superintendent, and he said the dispenser must go round and see the sick coolies, he would have difficulties to contend with.

Q.—He must work with the superintendent?

A.—Yes, and the sick coolies must come to him—not he seek them out.

Q.—Do you think any such scheme should be carried out under the Medical Department, or by the estates themselves?

A.—By themselves? No; I do not think so. I think it would have to be done by the department.

Q.—Of course the question of cost comes in. You never know what the cost is, if done by Government?

A.—Quite so.

Q.—If you assume 2,000 acres to be what they are looking after, the only plan would be, I suppose, to group the estates in a district?

A.—Look at the Uva estates—wide apart from each other.

Q.—Yes, of course the grouping might be done by the District Associations.

A.—I am sure it would pay the estates to do it.

Q.—Do you think there would be any objection to making it a general compulsory scheme?

A.—No, so long as the man did not have the power to pull the lines down.

Q.—Assuming he was simply a dispenser?

A.—Yes.

By the Chairman. Q.—Were you not trying to get one of these dispensaries for yourself at one time?

A.—Yes, and I hope to get it yet

Q.—That would be entirely under your own control? or were you going in with a neighbour?

A.—No. I prefer it for myself.

Q.—The system has been tried in Uva, and has been found to be a success, and is spreading of itself?

A.—Yes.

By Mr. White. Q.—Have you any reason to suppose it would spread voluntarily if successful?

A.—I can imagine that a large number of men would have nothing to do with it.

(13) An average of 39 cents for the last five years. That I would say is entirely medicine and medical treatment, and does not include what extras we give women in confinements, and the coolies who attend the sick, all of which go to raise the charge.

Q.—What will that raise it to?

A.—I tried to estimate it, but it is rather difficult. We have generally kept it in different accounts.

(14) In the case of an accident to a cooly working on an estate, I think he is liable—not otherwise.

Q.—Not for his ordinary medical attendance?

A.—No. I consider that for our own interests we should do it, but I do not consider employers are legally chargeable. In the olden days coolies would remain twelve or fifteen years; now they only remain a month or two months very often.

Q.—Are you aware that under the Ordinance of 1865 any employer of labour is called upon to pay his servants for a month in the case of sickness? Should the old law be altered? Do you think the employer of Tamil labour should be treated more leniently than other people?

A.—No, I do not say that.

Q.—Why should not the employer of Tamil labour support his cooly for a month in the same way that I have to keep my domestic servant for a month.

A.—I did not take it into consideration that his liability would end in a month. I know cases where coolies have been treated by the estate for more than a month. I think we should do so in our own interests, though I hardly think we are fairly chargeable.

(15) No.

Q.—You do not think it would make him appreciate the value of medical attendance better?

A.—No, I should say the reverse.

By Mr. Walker. Q.—If you charged him a small monthly sum, say 5 or 10 cents, you think that objectionable?

A.—Distinctly objectionable. I think any charges against the cooly objectionable—anything they are unaccustomed to.

(16) No, I think they are very efficient.

(17) Let things alone, I think. I think there are dispensaries being put forward, and that Government should encourage them as much as possible; but I do not think we should have a new Ordinance.

By Mr. Walker. Q. You would not go so far as to make dispensaries compulsory on estates.

A.—No. I think not.

W. R. Kinsey, Esq., C.M.G., examined by the Chairman.

(2) I do.

Q.—With the figures of what other countries have you made comparison?

A.—I have really made comparisons with none.

Q.—Can you tell us on what you base your opinion that the figures are excessive?

A.—I base my opinion on the fact that the average rate of mortality during the last ten years is 21·60 per cent. I do not think that should be the death rate in hospitals.

Q.—What do you think should be the normal death-rate?

A.—The normal death-rate in hospitals the same as our's is about 10 per cent.

By Mr. Walker. Q.—Anything above that is excessive?

A.—I think so.

By Mr. Lloyd. Q.—Do not you think it better to consider the mortality in hospitals with the mortality on estates?

A.—In what way?

Q.—If the mortality is excessive in hospitals it may be small on estates, and the mortality together may not be excessive?

A.—I am quite prepared to admit that taking the death-rate as a whole it is moderate, assuming that all deaths are reported.

Q.—You would say it is very decidedly?

A.—I would, most decidedly. My contention is that the death-rate in hospitals is excessive.

Q.—Simply that?

A.—Simply.

Q.—The general death-rate amongst the agricultural labourers is moderate?

A.—Certainly—moderate if all deaths are reported.

By the Chairman. Q.—When you gave evidence before the Commission of 1877 I think you were of a contrary opinion?

A.—I have not read the evidence since.

Q.—I think you gave the opinion that the death-rate was very high indeed.

A.—I cannot say if that was my evidence or not. I will look it up. It is very possible. I talk now from longer experience.

Q.—With a large experience?

A.—Certainly.

[Questioned by the Chairman and Mr. Walker as to figures in his report relating to death-rate.]

Witness said:—I limit my opinion to excessive death rate in hospitals.

By Mr. Lloyd. Q.—You would naturally expect a high rate of mortality from persons from hot places in India?

A.—I would. I have laid that down in that report I think—change of climate.

Q.—Would be a natural cause?

A.—Yes.

Q.—How is it that the rate among the mixed races is so much lower.

A. The cases are not so severe. I believe myself that the mixed races go to hospital earlier, and the duration of illness is not so long in the mixed races as in the Malabars before they seek treatment.

By Mr. White. Q.—Do you think you get anything like the same proportion out of them that you do out of the Malabars?

A. What do you mean by that?

Q.—There are a larger number of cases I should say that go to hospital out of the Malabar estate population than out of the general population in proportion to their numbers?

A.—I do not think that capable of proof. My explanation of the higher death rate amongst the Malabars is that they are longer ill before they seek treatment

By the Chairman. Q.—The death-rate amongst the mixed races is below what you say is the normal rate?

A.—It is, but the diseases that the mixed races seek admission for are, as a rule, not so serious as those of the Malabars, and I think the Malabars should have the benefit of that statement. Of course hospital mortality depends a great deal on the class of cases you get.

Q.—Do you think the Malabars are radically more liable to those diseases?

A.—I cannot say that. You have to go back to the Malabar living in his own country, and I know nothing about that. Here he is under decidedly altered conditions. He is a stranger and, generally speaking, the death-rate of strangers in a country is higher than the death rate of the resident population. The immigrant in any country suffers more than the indigenous population. He does not know the country. He is away from his friends, and he is perhaps more afraid to go to hospital than the fixed population.

Q.—You are not able to give the Commission any information as to the diet of the cooly at his own home on the coast, or as to facilities for obtaining medical advice?

A.—Nothing except hearsay. I believe he is better off as regards medical treatment in Ceylon than in India, and I believe he has better food. That is my belief. I do not think there is much doubt that he is nearer medical relief here than in his own home.

Q.—It has been asserted to us that new arrivals contribute a large proportion of this mortality.

A.—I have no figures on that subject, but my belief is, it is correct.

Q.—We have had a good deal of evidence to the effect that the Immigration Department exercises very careful supervision, and we have had a good deal of evidence to show that immigrants arrive in a bad condition; have you any suggestion to make with regard to dealing with new arrivals?

A.—In India I believe they walk very long distances. The present Superintendent at Paumben told me the other day that the average distance they walk is 200 miles before they embark for Ceylon.

Q.—From their own home?

A.—Yes, and in some cases further. He said that was about the average; so, putting down 200 miles there and, roughly speaking, 150 miles here, a man walking 350 miles—must be more or less debilitated on arrival on an estate.

Q.—Is any supervision exercised over them at the port of embarkation to prevent the unfit coming?

A.—I believe there is. Mr. Jardine told me that it was quite exceptional for any to come of the beggar class, and that in fact they would not be allowed to cross over.

Q.—He looks to that personally?

A.—Yes, I believe so.

By Mr. Walker. Q.—There is no supervision between their homes and the port of embarkation?

A.—No.

Q.—No check on the distances they travel?

A.—No. I asked that particularly. They are just as free as the Sinhalese travelling from Trincomalee down to Galle.

Q.—They are free men in their own country?

A.—I believe there is no supervision whatever.

Q.—In the event of any dispensary scheme, is it possible to provide a sufficient number of dispensers to work the scheme?

A.—At present every man that is capable of taking charge of a dispensary is employed. It would take some time before a sufficient number of men would be available.

By Mr. White. Q.—How long do you think it would take?

A.—I think it could not be carried out in its entirety for some years—that is my belief. We have always our secondary class students for dispensaries—men specially trained, but they take two years to train; at least we have great difficulty in getting them.

Q.—Do you think if it was known there was an increased demand for these men that there would be an increase in the supply?

A.—I think more men would come forward.

Q.—What sort of salary are men of this class paid?

A.—I think they ought to begin at Rs. 50 a month.

Q.—After a couple of years' training?

A.—Yes. They are men of the dispenser class—able to treat the diseases of the cooly, fever and dysentery, and if they get a serious case they send for the district medical officer.

Q.—You said Rs. 50 to begin with. It seems not very much.

A.—I would give them increments for length of service.

Q.—What should a man of that class rise to?

A.—I should say with a hundred rupees a month he ought to be satisfied.

Q.—Do you think men of that class would prefer to work under the Medical Department or under the planters?

A.—I think they would prefer the Medical Department. I think every man of that class prefers Government employment to private employment. There is no doubt of it.

Q.—Do you think they would take private employment failing Government employment?

A.—They do so now.

By Mr Lloyd. Q.—Do you think it is the best way of lessening the mortality?

A.—I do.

By Mr. Walker. Q.—The establishment of dispensaries?

A.—Yes.

By Mr. White. Q.—Do you think there is a desire for them in any districts?

A.—Yes.

Q.—A voluntary desire?

A.—Yes

Q.—And do you think it would increase with the supply of men?

A.—I would do my best to supply men. We have a well-organised College, and I think what has kept them out of the class of dispensers is the standard is a little too high.

Q.—That is the standard for admission to the College?

A.—Yes.

By Mr. Walker. Q.—Is that the standard for general admission?

A.—Yes. We now insist on having the Junior Cambridge examination We formerly took the higher standards of the schools, the 5th or 6th; but the last couple of years we have insisted on having the Junior Cambridge examination, and it is a high standard for the class.

Q.—How many men of that class can you train in a year do you think?

A.—I think we could train fifty men a year.

Q.—Could you do that?

A.—Perhaps the inducement that you offer—the certainty of employment—may induce men to come forward.

Q.—You would want from 150 to 200 dispensaries to carry out such a scheme entirely?

A.—Roughly speaking, there are 1,500 estates, and an average of five estates for one dispensary would be about 300. The principle, I think, you should go on is that the dispenser should be able to visit all the lines on the estates three times a week.

Q.—What acreage do you think he could do?

A.—It would depend on the distance of the lines from the dispensary.

By Mr. White. Q.—Do you think it should be part of his duty to visit the lines, or merely to go when called on?

A.—I think it should be part of his duty to visit the lines to find out the sick. I think that is the root of the thing. The advantage is that the dispenser would treat the man there and then, and it would avoid delay. He would come down to the lines, see a man sick, and say "This is a man I can treat, or this man has to go to hospital, or the district medical officer should be sent for; I won't take the responsibility of either treating him or sending him to hospital."

By Mr. Lloyd. Q.—Do you think he should have the power of compelling coolies to go to hospital whether they like it or not?

A.—No. I take the opposite view altogether. I say don't send him if he is too ill to be moved. Such removal often takes away his chance of recovery.

Q.—The moving of him?

A.—That is my view.

Q.—And it creates a fear of the hospital?

A.—A very great fear.

Q.—It often happens a man refuses to go, and then says he will go when he is thoroughly ill—what is to be done?

A.—If he is in a fit state to be sent I would send him; if he is not fit to be moved, send for the medical officer of the district, and let him attend on him on the estate.

By Mr. Lloyd. Q.—What is your opinion as regards the cooly's habit of going without food?

A.—I think that it is injurious to him.

By Mr. White. Q.—I think it may be taken as an admitted fact that the cooly who has been some time on an estate is superior altogether to the man who has more or less recently arrived.

A.—Yes; I think so—I think that is a fact. A man that is in the Island some time on an estate getting his regular work and regular food is in a better state than the recently-arrived man

The Chairman.—That might be in spite of his long residence, not in consequence.

Witness.—True.

By Mr. Walker. Q.—Would it be easy to carry out this system of dispensaries by your Department?

A.—Of course, if the Government decided it was to be done it would have to be done. I would prefer myself that the estate dispensary system should be under the planters themselves—that we should have the district dispensaries and hospitals, and the planters have the management of the estate dispensaries.

By Mr. Lloyd. Q.—But, would you inspect them?

A.—There should be inspection.

Q.—By the district medical officer?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Would you not require frequent inspection?

A.—I think not. I should say myself when the district medical officer goes on the estate to attend to cases he should inspect the estate dispensary.

Q.—These are your views: the dispenser shall be appointed by, and be under the supervision of the superintendents of the estates, who will also pay his salary, but his appointment will be subject to the approval of the Principal Civil Medical Officer?

A.—Quite so. The object of, "subject to my approval," we want to get men to do the most good. It is simply this: We will be able to decide for you; this is a good man; we advise you to take him.

By Mr. Walker. Q.—His duties are thus set out:—The following returns shall be made by the dispenser to the district medical officer of his station:—

(1) Half-yearly returns of drugs, &c., in stock.
(2) Half-yearly requisition for drugs.
(3) Birth and death reports (as they are received).
(4) Form 117 (monthly).

Is that necessary?

A.—We intend to give him as little clerical work as possible. In the case of deaths on estates it would make the registration more accurate.

Q.—Would he be a servant of Government?

A.—No, servant of the planter.

Q.—Appointed by him, and liable to dismissal by him?

A.—Certainly. I think less friction would arise if he was your servant than a servant of the Department

Q.—I suppose the word "labourer" here is meant to be estate labourer—the Malabar?

A.—Of course; the Ordinance is for Malabars. I do not see why it should not apply to Sinhalese labour.

By Mr. Walker. Q.—Do you think the establishment

of these dispensaries would be sufficient to reduce the mortality in hospitals to a normal rate?

A. I say myself it ought. I say it is the only thing that can be done. If it does not, I do not see that more can be done. I think if you get a good scheme of estate dispensaries with the district hospitals and dispensaries I do not think any one could be blamed for the mortality.

By Mr. Walker. Q.—I suppose it would take at least, say, three years to furnish a sufficient number of dispensers?

A.—Certainly.

Q.—If not longer?

A.—Longer I think. You might get medical assistants from India.

Q.—Would not that be very costly?

A.—I should think you might get dispensers for very little—I should say for Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 a month.

Q.—Do you know if the same class of men get as high salaries in India as in Ceylon—or lower?

A.—I should say probably lower.

By Mr. White. Q.—Do you think there is a large supply there?

A.—Yes; there are colleges all over the place—Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, &c.

By the Chairman. Q.—As a matter of fact there are medical officers in the Department who come from India.

A.—Yes, there are a few.

[The Commission then adjourned till next day, when Mr. Ross Wright was examined by the Chairman.]

(1) Since 1877.

(2) Yes.

(3) Soon after.

(4) Yes.

By Mr. Walker. Q.—But not probably?

A.—Sometimes.

(5) By the kangany reporting the same at parade in the morning.

Q.—You see them on parade in the morning?

A.—I do not myself. The kangany reports to me or to my assistant.

(6) I ask my kangany whether there are coolies sick, and if he does not report anything I presume they are in perfectly good health.

(*b*) If they are seriously ill they come and tell me. Very often what they call ill, is not illness at all.

Q.—How long can a man be ill without your knowing it?

A.—It may be a considerable time. Perhaps the man has been ill and yet attended work, and been treated by a native doctor—that is especially so in the low country.

By Dr. Macdonald. Q.—Vedaralas?

A.—Yes; vedaralas and *pariaris*—especially in the low country.

(7) *By Chairman.*—Yes.

(8) They are certainly averse to going to hospital.

Q.—Can you tell us how that prejudice arises?

A.—I think they have caste prejudices, which carry a tremendous lot of weight in their minds, and then they think if they go to hospital they are sure to die. That is the idea.

Q.—How far are you from hospitals?

A.—Here my hospital is at Glencairn. In the low-country it was either Colombo or Ruanwella. My place there was on the Labugama road.

Q.—Talking of the Kelani Valley, how far were you away?

A.—About twenty-seven miles from Colombo.

Q.—And from the other place?

A.—Twenty two miles, Colombo was easier to get at.

By Mr. Walker. Q.—Separation from their friends is one thing I suppose?

A.—A large number do not like that. They like to feel they have some relatives to help them through.

By the Chairman.—You say that in the low-country preference is shown for native treatment more than up-country?

A.—Yes, a great deal; in fact they have not the same opportunities up here that they have in the low country—they are more mixed up with the Sinhalese down there, and the vedaralas come in and really begin to treat him before he is very bad; and they continue doing so until the man is very bad, and then when they find they can get no more out of the patient the illness is reported, but by that time the man is too far gone, and the hospital can do nothing for him.

Q.—What diseases do they mostly go to the vedaralas for?

A.—Mostly fever and venereal.

(10) No, I do not think so.

(11) I think the cooly generally reports that he is being fairly treated, but a high-caste cooly will not eat what is given him, because he thinks it is either beef or beef-tea, and that sort of thing, or that it was cooked in some low-caste man's chatties.

Q.—Can you suggest any change?

A.—Well, the only thing is, they must be brought to understand that their food is cooked by their own caste, and if coolies could be prevented from going back to the estate,—saying that in the hospital there was nothing but death all round him—that is bad. That is what does a lot of harm—their talk about the place being a death-place.

By Mr Lloyd. Q.—Which of the two places did they like best, Colombo or the one in the Kelani Valley?

A.—Neither of them. One just as much as the other.

Q.—Have you had any complaints from them?

A.—Never.

Q.—About their not getting their food or the attendants being troublesome?

A.—No. They do not feel inclined to eat. It is all this wretched prejudice of nobody of their own caste being around them.

(12) Yes, I think that very good. I think it is workable, but I think that these native doctors, if we have dispensers, should have some one over them, and report when they lose a case. I think it would perhaps make them more attentive.

Q.—Have you a dispensary at Labugama?

A.—We have one at Hanwella, which is ten miles away, and at Watawella there is a dispensary which is four miles off.

Q.—Down at Labugama there is a small acreage, is there not?

A.—Labugama itself?

Q.—No: I mean around the place. Would there not be a difficulty in grouping 2,000 acres?

A.—I do not think you could group 2,000 acres of tea, but of cultivated area, cocoanuts and tea mixed.

Q.—What do you think of the suggested area. Do you think it is a fair one for the dispenser to attend to?

A.—I think it is rather large.

Q.—You mean up-country in places like Dikoya and Ambaganuwa?

A.—No. Not where estates are adjoining one another as they are in Dikoya, but I think in the low-country 2,000 acres would be a tremendous lot for him to look after.

By Mr. Walker. Q.—Well, would you advocate a scheme like that being left entirely to be taken up voluntarily, or do you think it necessary to make it compulsory to group estates in different districts?

A.—I think it is well to group them, so as to be able to know which estates are under these dispensaries.

Q.—No. Do you think it might be left to be taken up voluntarily, or would you deem it necessary to make it compulsory.

A.—I do not think it necessary to make it compulsory.

Q.—Do you think it would spread in a reasonable time without compulsion.

A.—I think so, in time.

Q.—What would you do supposing you had four or five estates grouped for the purpose, and one or two estates held out.

A.—Then you would have to make it compulsory I think.

Q.—Do you think any scheme like that would be better worked under the Medical Department, or a good thing for groups of estates to form a local committee of their own, and have a dispenser working under them as their own servant rather than a servant of the Government?

A.—I think the latter way.

Q.—Having him as servant of the estate?

A.—Yes. The cooly has a great deal more faith in his master than he has in the dispensers, and I think they would be better pleased, and it might lead to their going more willingly.

Q.—They would rather go to the dispenser if they thought he was a servant of the estate than of the Government?

A.—I think so. That is my opinion.

Q.—Do you think it would be a good thing to have a hospital room at the dispensary with beds in it?

A.—Yes, I think the idea is good. In my own case I send a man to the dispensary; perhaps he is very weak—an extremely bad case; the doctor will probably report the case is a serious one, and order the man to hospital, and then he has to go ten miles. If there was a bed at the dispensary he could be treated there for a time and then sent to hospital. I think in all probability you might very often save a case.

Q.—The idea of a dispensary scheme is, the dispenser could treat a man on the estate in the early stages?

A.—It would be far better to treat him in his own line.

Q.—Would you advocate confining the dispenser to dispensary work, or should he go around the lines?

A.—I think he should go round.

Q.—Whether he is called for or not?

A.—Yes, I think so. Of course he would be sent for in urgent cases, but I think he should go round the lines.

Q.—As part of his duty regularly?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Would you care to have him do that regular work if he was a servant of Government? You will understand if he was a servant of the local committee there would be no objection. Do you think there would be an objection if he was a Government dispenser?

A.—I think there would.

(13) Very nominal. I am not quite certain.

Q.—You have not made it out?

A.—No.

(14) I think the estate should bear the charge, and that the cooly should not.

By Mr. Walker. Q.—The idea with regard to the 15th question was that a certain sum of money should be deducted every month from the cooly, whether ill or not.

A.—I do not think that would work well.

Q.—You think the cooly would not like it?

A.—I think he would object. He would say I am not ill, what have I to pay for.

Q.—The idea rather was that, if he paid he would insist on seeing the doctor for himself to get his money's worth.

A.—No. It is quite bad enough to get anything out of the cooly—dholy debts for instance—and if we charged him for this it would be all the harder.

By Mr. White. Q.—Do you say the employer should be chargeable with the entire cost?

A.—I do not think the cooly should pay.

Q.—But as between the proprietors and the Government?

A.—I think that each should bear a portion of the cost.

Q.—You see the Government pay at present 30 per cent. of the cost of the scheme. If the dispensary scheme were more expensive, do you think the Government should be called on to pay an increased contribution?

A.—I think they should bear a proportionate cost.

By Mr. Walker. Q.—If medicines were supplied by Government, free, do you think estates might be called on to pay the cost of the dispensary?

Dr. Macdonald.—The dispenser being a servant of the estate?

Mr. Walker. We make the cost about 35 cents an acre. Do you think it would be fair to make estates pay that amount, provided they get their medicines supplied?

A.—In the present time what do we pay for medicines?

Q.—We have all sorts of evidence—varying from 7 cents to a rupee an acre.

A.—You say it works out at 35 cents.

Q.—Yes.

A.—Should not the estate bear it? I think so, if medicines are free.

(16) That is a difficult question to answer. I do not think so.

Q.—You have always been fairly well satisfied?

A.—I think so; there have been perhaps times when on the spur of the moment I was not quite content with a man; but I think it is almost libellous to answer that.

Q.—You do not know of a particular instance?

A.—No. Their manner of addressing the coolies is very rough. They go up to a patient in a very domineering manner, and will very nearly pull his arm off.

(17) I think I have said all I wanted to say.

II.—STATEMENTS.

Table A.—Mortality Return from 1888 to 1892, Kandy Hospital.

Year.	No. of all Patients treated	No. of Deaths	Percentage of Deaths	No. of Mixed Races treated.	No. of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths.	No. of Malabars treated.	No. of Deaths	Percentage of Deaths	No. of Estate Labourers treated.	No. of Deaths	Percentage of Deaths.	No. of Malabars exclusive of Estate Labourers treated	No. of Deaths.	Per centage of Deaths.
1888 ...	3,006	321	10·67	2,101	151	7·18	905	170	18·78	415	98	23·61	490	72	14·69
1889 ...	3,353	322	9· 6	2,479	165	6·65	874	157	17·96	342	82	23·97	532	75	14· 9
1890 ...	3,019	305	10 10	2,265	136	6· 0	754	169	22 41	329	85	25·83	425	84	19·76
1891 ...	2,926	265	9· 5	2,186	134	6·12	740	131	17· 7	358	83	23·18	382	48	12·56
1892 (to end of third quarter) ...	2,090	240	11·48	1,455	122	8 38	635	118	18·58	211	44	20·85	424	74	17·45

Table B.—Mátalé Hospital Return for 1890.

MALABARS (Estate Labourers).

Average stay of those who died in hospital during 1890 (estate labourers) ... ... 2·76
Average stay of those who were discharged during 1890 (do.) . ... 14·34
Average stay of all patients (estate labourers) ... ... 20·01
Percentage treated for bowel complaints 13·04, dropsy 12·42, debility nil (anæmia 13 97), pneumonia 8 07.

PAUPERS (Mixed Races and Malabars, exclusive of Estate Labourers).

Average stay of those who died in hospital, of mixed races, &c. . ... 3·51
Average stay of those who were discharged, of mixed races, &c. ... ... 21·54
Average stay of all patients, of mixed races, &c. ... . 13·71
Percentage treated for bowel complaints 10·45, dropsy 12·77, debility nil (anæmia 14·28), pneumonia 4·99.

Mátalé Hospital, 1891.

MALABARS (Estate Labourers).

Average stay of those who died in hospital during 1891 (estate labourers)... .. 2·55
Average stay of those who were discharged during 1891 (do.)... ... 11·89
Average stay of all patients during 1891 (estate labourers) ... ... 17·82
Percentage treated for bowel complaints 5·48, dropsy 16·77, debility nil (anæmia 14·83), pneumonia 10·64.

PAUPERS (Mixed Races and Malabars, exclusive of Estate Labourers).

Average stay of those who died in hospital, of mixed races, &c. ... ... 3·68
Average stay of those who were discharged, of mixed races, &c. .. ... 29·02
Average stay of all patients, of mixed races, &c. ... ... 14·75
Percentage treated for bowel complaints 9·55, dropsy 10·14, debility nil (anæmia 16·15), pneumonia 6·36.

Table C.—Mortality Return from 1888 to 1892, Gampola Hospital.

Year.	No. of all Patients treated	No. of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths	No. of Mixed Races treated.	No. of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths.	No of Malabars treated.	No of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths	No of Estate Labourers treated.	No of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths.	No. of Malabars exclusive of Estate Labourers treated.	No of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths.
1889 ...	1,748	238	13 61	627	57	9·09	1,121	181	16·14	754	113	14·98	367	68	18·52
1890 ...	1,480	189	12·77	575	38	6·60	905	151	16·68	624	119	19·07	796	32	4·14
1891 ...	1,423	194	13·63	389	35	8·99	1,034	159	15·38	838	110	13·12	196	49	25
1992 (to end of third quarter) ...	1,424	197	19·09	367	30	8·17	857	167	19·48	697	123	17·64	160	44	27· 5

Table D.—Mortality Return from 1888 to 1892, District Hospital, Kelebokka.

Year.	No. of all Patients treated.	No of Deaths	Per-centage of Deaths.	No. of Mixed Races treated	No. of Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths.	No of Malabars treated.	No. of Deaths	Per-centage of Deaths.	No of Estate Labour-ers treated.	No of Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths.	No of Malabars exclusive of Estate Labour-ers treated	No. of Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths.
1888 ...	299	60	20·66	51	5	9· 8	248	55	22·17	218	44	20·18	30	11	36· 6
1889 ...	364	68	18·68	87	10	11·49	277	58	20·94	243	51	20·98	34	7	20·58
1890 ...	388	62	15·97	109	7	6·42	279	55	19·71	241	50	20·74	38	5	13·15
1891 ...	541	79	14· 6	143	13	9· 9	398	66	16·58	304	57	18·75	94	9	9·57
1892 (to end of third quarter) ...	343	69	20·11	80	6	7· 5	263	63	23·95	255	60	23·52	38	10	26·31

Table E.—Replies of the District Medical Officer, Kelebokka, to Questions 4 and 10.

Replies to Question 4.

(1) Of the total number of *estate labourers* treated in this hospital during 1890 :—

(*a*) 20·14 per cent. were treated for bowel complaints
(*b*) 5·39 do. dropsy
(*c*) — debility
(*d*) 11·87 per cent. were treated for pneumonia

(2) Of the total number of *estate labourers* treated :—

(*a*) 6·11 per cent. died of bowel complaints
(*b*) 3·95 do. dropsy
(*c*) — debility
(*d*) 5·3 per cent. died of pneumonia

(3) Of the total number of *other patients* treated :—

(*a*) 8·18 per cent. were treated for bowel complaints
(*b*) 2·72 do. dropsy
(*c*) 2·72 do. debility
(*d*) 1·81 do. pneumonia

(4) Of the total number of *other patients* treated :—

(*a*) 1·81 per cent. died of bowel complaints
(*b*) 1·81 do. dropsy
(*c*) 0·09 do. debility
(*d*) — pneumonia

Replies to Question 10.

Average number of days in hospital for cases of Malabar coolies from estates ending fatally 15·51.
Average number of days in hospital for those discharged - 16 61.

Table F.—Return of Mortality of Estate Labourers and others treated in Badulla Hospital for 1891 and 1892.
(Dr. Thornhill, *vide* Appendix I., page 40.)

1891.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total for each Half Year.
Estate Labourers { Admitted ...	51	50	57	41	50	58	307
Estate Labourers { Percentage of Deaths ...	13·82	13·58	13·26	15·47	13·48	14·28	13·98
Others, percentage of Deaths ...	3·44	2·04	3·74	2·88	3·53	7·78	3·90
	July.	**August.**	**September.**	**October**	**November.**	**December.**	
Estate Labourers { Admitted ...	48	45	43	45	68	54	303
Estate Labourers { Percentage of Deaths ...	27·17	14·86	8·33	13·48	18·91	23·40	17·64
Others, percentage of Deaths ...	8·27	6·23	5·41	6·29	5·59	6 29	6·34

1892.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total for each Half Year.
Estate Labourers (Malabars only) { Admitted ...	64	54	51	54	71	73	367
Estate Labourers (Malabars only) { Percentage of Deaths ...	25·68	15·30	15·79	12·79	9·40	16·03	14·72
Others (wage-earners only), percentage of Deaths	5·21	4·10	4·68	3·14	5·13	4·67	4·48
	July.	**August.**	**September.**	**October.**	**November.**	**December.**	
Estate Labourers (Malabars only) { Admitted ...	92	75	68	67	106	138	—
Estate Labourers (Malabars only) { Percentage of Deaths ...	10·95	16·41	13·00	9·70	11·04	18·96	—
Others (wage-earners only), percentage of Deaths	1·96	1·92	1 77	5·03	3·46	—	—

Explanation of the preceding Return.

(*Vide* Appendix I., p. 40.)

I THINK it well here (viz., at the termination of the half year) to refer to my letter No. 17/E.B. of 6th February last, as I submit the figures given in paragraph 6 above, and in Annexure C show the beneficial effects of the policy therein indicated (viz, that pending the amending of the present Medical Ordinance it was desirable, and in fact necessary, to keep before Superintendents and kanganies the duties thrown upon them by clauses 20 and 21 of the Medical Ordinance) by explanations being called for in a few of the cases of apparent neglect of these duties with regard to sick coolies, and by a few prosecutions in the more marked cases of breach of the Ordinance when the explanations could not be accepted as at all satisfactory.

2. During the first half of 1891 I was in the habit of occasionally calling for such explanations, but only in apparently well-marked cases, and no superintendents and one kangany were prosecuted During this first half of 1891, 307 estate labourers were admitted, and the hospital mortality amongst them was 13·98, and during the same period the deaths of 245 labourers on estates were reported, the District Medical Officer not having been sent for to see 158 or 64·48 per cent. of these, in neglect of clause 20 (*d*).

3. During the second half of 1891, when I was away in England, Dr. Griffin did not call for any such explanations, and there were no prosecutions, anticipating thereby that the hospital mortality amongst estate labourers would be decreased. As stated in my letter No 17/E.B the result was not satisfactory, for it will be seen that a less number of sick (viz., 303) were admitted, and the hospital mortality was higher (viz. 17·61), while the number and percentage of deaths *not seen* on estates increased (viz., 287 reported, with 179, or 62·36 per cent., not seen)

4. On my return to Badulla in February, 1892, I again called for these explanations in certain cases: during this half year three superintendents and seven kanganies were prosecuted; the favourable results are manifest (viz., during the half-year ending June 30, 1892): a large increase in the number of sick labourers sent to hospital (viz., 367), a large decrease in the hospital mortality amongst them (viz., from 17 61 to 14·72), and a decrease in the percentage not seen on estates from 62 36 to 52·00 (viz., 350 deaths reported and 182 not seen).

5. I can therefore only recommend that the calling for these explanations in suitable cases, and the instituting of prosecutions in a few well marked cases, should be continued, though at the same time I cannot conceal my opinion that the Medical Ordinances should be amended and superintendents relieved entirely of these duties, as suggested in my letter annexed and in my Annual Reports, as till this is done I fear the percentage of deaths on estates not seen and the estate mortality in hospitals will always be unduly high.

H. THORNHILL.

Table G.—Return for the year 1892 of cases of Anchylostomiasis treated in the various Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Province of Uva from September to end of December, and including eighteen cases of the Badulla Hospital during previous months. The fæces of all these cases were examined with the microscope at Badulla, and the anchylostoma ova found.

Adults	...	...	183	Ova found:—	
Children	...	...	35	Anchylostoma	... 218
Sex:—				Trichocephalus Dispar	... 23
Male	...	...	146	Round Worms...	... 44
Female	...	...	72	Oxyuris ...	... 2
Race:—					
Sinhalese	...	...	44	Results:—	
Tamils { Ceylon	...		5	Cured ...	... 25
Tamils { Immigrants	...		155	Relieved ...	... 94
Moors	...	...	14	Not improved ...	.. 4
Occupation:—				Died ...	... 37
Paying	...	...	3	Results not given	... 58
Wage Earning...		...	98		
Estate Labourers		...	100	Total	... 218
Destitute	...	...	17		

Percentage of Deaths to Total Treated.

Question 2.

	Percentages, all Ceylon.					Percentages, all Uva.					Total Treated, all Uva.					Total Died, all Uva.				
	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
Mixed Races ...	7·42	7·71	8·38	6·28	7·15	9·69	8·67	7·78	5·24	7·11	732	873	783	2457	2162	70	76	61	129	161
Malabars: Estate Labourers	18·90	22 22	22 17	21·77	23 53	15·67	16·11	18·55	18 01	27·10	536	720	652	594	653	84	116	121	107	177
Malabars: Sent in by Police	23·05	20 23	22 52	26 52	30 20	48·38	57·69	30 43	33 33	51 61	31	26	23	33	31	15	15	7	11	16
Malabars: Voluntarily seeking admission ...	9·76	15 61	13 58	13·89	11·49	16·47	22·29	16·33	15·64	12·06	170	157	153	262	257	28	35	25	41	31
Total, all Malabars ...	14·57	19·34	18 77	18·99	18·36	17·23	18 05	18·47	17 87	23 80	737	903	828	889	941	127	163	153	159	224
Total, Mixed Races and Malabars ...	9·89	11·25	11·44	9·83	10 44	13·41	13·40	13 28	8·69	12·40	1469	1776	1611	3346	3103	197	239	214	288	385

N.B.—The numbers of "Sent in by Police" are too small for comparison or to form any opinion on. It must be remembered, too, that they were all destitute beggars picked up in the streets when sick, and no longer able to move about to beg for food.

Total Treated, Deaths, and Percentages for Five Years 1887–91.

	Percentages. All Ceylon.	Percentages. All Uva.	Treated. All Uva.	Died. All Uva.	
Mixed Races	7·38	7·76	7,007	497	—
Malabars: Estate Labourers	21·67	19·08	3,155	605	—
Malabars: Sent by Police	20 50	40·28	144	64	Destitute beggars picked up in the streets, generally when in a hopeless state—numbers too small for comparison.
Malabars: Voluntary	12·86	16·55	999	160	The majority of these are mostly the same class as the above, but coming in in a somewhat earlier stage of disease.
Malabars: All Malabars	18·00	19·08	4,298	826	—
Mixed Races and Malabars	10·57	12·03	11,305	1,323	—

Hospital Death-rates per 1,000 in India in 1886 and 1887, *i.e.*, the "All Malabars" of the Ceylon Hospitals. The statistics of these Hospitals are therefore comparable, as they are all General Hospitals admitting adults and children, males and females.

Question 2.

	Death-rates per 1,000 Treated.		Total Treated.		Total Died.	
	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
Bengal (*a*), (*b*), (*c*)	144·08	127·01	24,820	24,474	—	—
Calcutta (*a*), (*b*), (*c*)	116·49	116·73	24,081	22,785	—	—
Madras	69·00	71·00	39,602	42,148	—	2,994
Bombay (*b*), (*c*)	69·00	69·00	36,444	37,123	—	2,586
Punjab (*c*)	46·09	55·03	41,893	43,770	—	—
North-West Provinces and Oudh (*c*)	57·09	62·09	48,299	49,376	—	3,106
Central Provinces (*c*)	88·07	109·07	7,419	7,308	—	802
Berar (*c*)	39·00	58·00	2,345	2,360	—	137
Assam (*b*)	—	173·09	3,664	3,593	—	697
Lower Burma	70·00	68·08	14,485	15,079	—	1,039
Per Cent., Assam. 1891 (*b*)	18·76	—	4,455	—	836	—

N.B.—These rates, except the last, are calculated per 1,000. The Ceylon Hospital rates are calculated per 100.

(*a*) The Calcutta cases are included in the figures for "Bengal."

(*b*) These high rates are specially attributed to the admission of large numbers of hopeless, moribund, advanced, dying, or destitute cases.

(*c*) Large numbers of cholera cases were treated at these stations. The rates should therefore be much reduced to make them strictly comparable with Ceylon rates, where cholera did not cause many deaths.

Province of Uva, 1890.

Question 4.

	Percentage of Cases of Diseases named to Total Treated of each Class or Race.						Percentage of Deaths from each Disease to Total Cases of the Diseases Treated.					
	Bowel Complaints (excluding Cholera).	Dropsy.	Debility.	Pneumonia.	All other Diseases	Total.	Bowel Complaints (excluding Cholera).	Dropsy.	Debility.	Pneumonia.	All other Diseases.	Total.
Mixed Races	8·51	·67	2·57	2·57	85·67	100	19·73	16·66	13·4	47·82	5·9	7·61
Malabars. Estate Labourers	22·55	2·86	3·70	5·4	65·82	100	47·1	41·17	27·27	46·66	4·34	17·96
Malabars. Police and Voluntary	16·48	2·74	5·49	6·4	69·23	100	33·33	40·	40·	63·63	10·31	19·77
Malabars. All Malabars	21·13	2·83	4·13	5·28	66·62	100	44·51	40·90	31·25	51·21	5·80	18·42
Total Mixed Races and Malabars	14·37	1·67	3·24	3·83	76·81	100	35·71	36·66	23·63	50·	5·30	12·64

	Total Number of Cases Treated.						Total Number of these who Died.					
	Bowel Complaints (excluding Cholera).	Dropsy.	Debility.	Pneumonia.	All other Causes.	Total.	Bowel Complaints (excluding Cholera).	Dropsy.	Debility.	Pneumonia.	All other Causes	Total.
Mixed Races	76	6	23	23	765	893	15	1	3	11	38	68
Malabars. Estate Labourers	134	17	22	30	391	594	63	7	6	14	17	107
Malabars. Police and Voluntary	30	5	10	11	126	182	10	2	4	7	13	36
Malabars. All Malabars	164	22	32	41	517	776	73	9	10	21	30	143
Total Mixed Races and Malabars	240	28	55	64	1,282	1,669	88	10	13	32	68	211

Question No. 8.

Duration of Residence in Ceylon of Estate Immigrant Labourers. Treated in the Hospitals, Province of Uva. November and December, 1892.

Periods of Residence.	Actual record of those under treatment during November and December. 1892.				Percentages according to these figures.			
	Total.	Badulla.	Haputalé.	Lunugala.	Badulla.	Haputalé.	Lunugala.	Total.
(*a*) Not more than three months in Ceylon	9	1	1	7	1·40	·98	11·66	3·86
(*b*) From three to six months in Ceylon	31	7	15	9	9·85	14·70	15·00	13·30
(*c*) From six to twelve months in Ceylon	52	6	40	6	8·45	39·41	10·00	22·31
(*d*) One year and over in Ceylon	136	53	45	38	74·50	44·11	63·33	58·36
(*e*) Born in Ceylon	5	4	1	—	5·63	·98	—	2·14
Total	233	71	102	60	—	—	—	100·00

Comparative Statement of Mortality for the Quarters ended March 31, 1891 and 1892.

Name of Hospital.	Mixed Races.						Malabars.																							
							Sent in by Police.						Voluntarily Seeking Admission.						Sent in from Estates.						Number of Deaths reported from Estates.		No. of those seen by Medical Officer during illness which caused Death.		Percentage of Cases not seen.	
	1891.			1892.			1891.			1892.			1891.			1892			1891.			1892.								
	Treated.	Died.	Percentage.	Treated.	Died.	Percentage.	Treated.	Died.	Percentage.	Treated.	Died.	Percentage.	Treated.	Died.	Percentage.	Treated.	Died.	Percentage.	Treated.	Died	Percentage.	Treated	Died	Percentage.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Central and North-Central Provinces.																														
Civil Hospital :—																														
Kandy ...	822	45	5·47	763	43	5·63	81	7	8·64	24	7	29·16	41	4	9·75	105	17	16·19	178	19	10·67	109	10	9·17	25	27	8	15	68·00	44·44
Mátalé ...	249	14	5·62	204	14	6·81	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	11	14·86	65	14	21·53	101	19	19·00	106	18	16·98	32	28	3	10	90·06	64·28
Gampola ...	87	4	4·59	85	8	9·41	13	6	46·15	16	4	25·00	26	3	11·53	16	3	18·75	1[illegible]	26	13·47	189	26	13·75	46	23	15	6	67·39	73·91
Nuwara Eliya ...	102	2	1·96	89	3	3·37	—	—	—	5	4	80·00	22	1	4·54	43	7	16·27	49	6	12·24	58	5	8·62	4	51	—	9	100·00	70·96
Immigrant Hospital :—																														
Mihintale ...	115	2	1·73	60	1	1·66	—	—	—	—	—	—	93	3	3·22	95	7	7·36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anurádhapura ...	140	8	5·71	127	3	2·37	—	—	—	—	—	—	99	8	8·08	78	7	8·97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dambulla ...	118	6	5·08	133	6	4·50	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	4	11·42	43	4	9·3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Province.																														
Civil Hospital :—																														
Kurunégala ...	523	38	7·26	556	36	6·47	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	10	15·87	83	16	19·28	28	5	17·85	23	1	4·34	4	3	1	3	75·00	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																														
Civil Hospital :—																														
Ratnapura ...	156	12	7·68	214	13	6·07	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	2	10·00	20	1	5·0	37	3	8·1	53	3	5·66	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kégalla ...	147	10	6·8	162	8	7·84	—	—	—	3	—	—	22	—	—	34	5	14·7	31	5	16·12	49	9	18·36	16	29	9	16	43·75	44·82
Province of Uva.																														
Civil Hospital :—																														
Badulla ...	235	8	3·4	190	23	12·1	6	2	33·33	2	—	—	44	4	9·09	38	6	15·71	97	8	8·24	93	20	2·15	49	43	22	6	55·1	86·04
Field Hospital :—																														
Alutnuwara ...	167	2	1·19	174	5	2·81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medagama ...	174	5	2·87	192	5	2·60	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	20·00	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buttala ...	160	10	6·25	106	9	8·49	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	2	4·16	15	2	13·33	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District Hospital :—																														
Dikoya ...	31	—	—	31	1	3·22	8	—	—	10	2	20·00	11	—	—	8	2	25·00	122	20	16·39	184	47	25·54	77	108	42	28	45·45	74·07
Maskeliya ...	19	—	—	11	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	20	—	—	91	15	16·48	101	15	14·85	67	106	42	57	37·31	46·22
Kelebokka ...	62	4	6·35	28	1	3·57	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	2	5·71	24	3	12·5	93	13	13·54	121	21	17·35	51	56	11	19	78·43	66·07
Lindula ...	17	—	—	24	—	—	9	1	11·11	7	—	—	10	2	20·00	19	—	—	191	27	14·13	215	27	12·55	68	90	17	18	75·00	80·00
Uda Pussellawa ...	16	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	25·00	8	1	12·5	63	9	14·28	21	4	19·04	26	47	8	26	69·23	44·68
Deltota ...	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	10·10	—	—	—	85	10	11·76	—	36	—	23	—	36·11
Karawanella ...	68	1	1·47	78	2	2·56	1	1	100·00	—	—	—	39	5	12·82	60	5	8·33	227	32	14·09	324	69	21·29	21	33	10	7	52·38	78·78
Balangoḍa ...	121	9	7·43	93	5	5·37	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	2	16·66	27	4	14·81	44	2	4·54	54	8	14·81	12	11	3	4	75·00	63·63
Rakwána ...	23	—	—	31	3	9·67	1	1	100·00	4	1	25·00	4	—	—	3	1	33·33	56	3	5·35	82	10	12·19	12	14	6	6	50·00	57·14
Haputalé ...	45	1	2·22	49	5	10·2	6	3	50·00	5	1	20·00	16	—	—	17	5	29·41	131	23	17·55	116	22	18·96	18	11	2	2	88·88	81·81
Lunugala ...	20	—	—	53	3	5·66	1	—	—	3	—	—	20	1	5·00	17	—	—	45	6	13·33	92	16	17·39	6	5	—	1	100·00	80·00

Statement of Mortality in Estate Hospitals and Estates for Seven Months of 1890 and Seven Months of 1891.

	Central and North-Central Provinces.						North-Western Province.						Province of Sabaragamuwa.						Province of Uva.						Total.					
	Mixed Races.		Malabars.				Mixed Races.		Malabars.				Mixed Races.		Malabars.				Mixed Races.		Malabars.				Mixed Races.		Malabars.			
	Treated in Hospitals.	Deaths in Hospitals.	Treated in Hospitals.	Deaths in Hospitals.	Deaths on Estates scheduled to Hospitals.	Deaths on Estates scheduled to District Dispensaries.	Treated in Hospitals.	Deaths in Hospitals.	Treated in Hospitals.	Deaths in Hospitals.	Deaths on Estates scheduled to Hospitals.	Deaths on Estates scheduled to District Dispensaries.	Treated in Hospitals.	Deaths in Hospitals.	Treated in Hospitals.	Deaths in Hospitals.	Deaths on Estates scheduled to Hospitals.	Deaths on Estates scheduled to District Dispensaries.	Treated in Hospitals.	Deaths in Hospitals.	Treated in Hospitals.	Deaths in Hospitals.	Deaths on Estates scheduled to Hospitals.	Deaths on Estates scheduled to District Dispensaries.	Treated in Hospitals.	Deaths in Hospitals.	Treated in Hospitals.	Deaths in Hospitals.	Deaths on Estates scheduled to Hospitals.	Deaths on Estates scheduled to District Dispensaries.
Seven months of 1890 ...	4118	171	3881	518	949	988	1119	55	231	20	27	60*	977	64	1125	145	165	44†	1986	64	717	78	123	135	8200	354	5954	761	1264	1227
Percentage ...	4·15		13·37		—	—	4·91		8·65		—	—	6·55		12·88		—	—	3·22		10·87		—	—	4·31		12·78		—	—
Number seen by Medical Officer ...	All		All		413	441	All		All		13	22*	All		All		128	22†	All		All		37	89	All		All		591	565
Seven months of 1891 ...	3842	183	4090	523	1026	1227	1382	79	242	26	8	106*	1280	62	1354	141	166	35†	1960	85	928	131	169	126	8464	409	6614	821	1369	1495
Percentage ...	4·50		12·78		—	—	5·65		10·74		—	—	4·84		10·41		—	—	4·33		14·11				4·83		12·41		—	—
Number seen by Medical Officer ...	All		All		363	534	All		All		1	34*	All		All		69	10†	All		All		46	58	All		All		479	636

* In the Western Province. † In the Southern Province.

Mortality from 1883 to 1891, inclusive.

	Civil Hospitals.		District Hospitals.	
	Mixed Races.	Estate Labourers.	Mixed Races.	Estate Labourers.
1883	6·75	17·79	6·48	20·65
1884	6·78	22·19	5·90	19·47
1885	8·00	23 00	9·88	18·55
1886	7 75	22 05	4·92	17·28
1887	7·34	18·92	8·78	18·47
1888	7·58	21·17	9 89	22·21
1889	8·42	21·83	8·07	22·41
1890	6·26	23 09	7 07	21·04
1891	7·21	22 07	6·57	24 46
Average	7·34	21·25	7· 5	20· 5

Average mortality of mixed races in District and Civil Hospitals ... ... 7 ·42
Motality of estate labourers in District and Civil Hospitals ... ... 20·87

Actual Number Treated, Died, in Civil and District Hospitals, 1890 and 1891.

	Civil Hospitals, constituted District Hospitals under the Ordinance.				District Hospitals under the Ordinance.			
	Mixed Races.		Estate Labourers.		Mixed Races.		Estate Labourers.	
	No. Treated.	Died.	No. Treated.	Died.	No. Treated.	Died.	No. Treated.	Died.
1890 ...	6,569	465	1,452	356	1,159	82	2,908	611
1891 ...	8,717	635	2,007	443	1,293	85	3,176	777

Rules for the Management of the Dispensary of the ——— Group of Estates.

1. The Dispensary is established solely for the use of the labourers employed on the above Group of Estates.

2. The following is a list of the drugs which shall be supplied to the Dispensary *free* by Government, on approved Requisitions :—

Alum, Aromatic Chalk Powder, Arsenic Solution (Fowler's), Bicarbonate of Potash, Carbolic Acid, Calamine Ointment, Cholera Mixture with Opium, Chlorodyne, Calomel, Castor Oil, Cream of Tartar, Dover's Powder, Epsom Salts, Fly Blister, Friar's Balsam, Ipecacuan Powder, Jalap, Lunar Caustic, Laudanum, Paregoric Elixir, Rhubarb Powder, Sulphuric Acid Diluted, Sulphate of Quinine, Santonine, Sulphur, Steel Drops, Sulphur Ointment, Sulphate of Zinc, Turpentine, Tincture of Iodine, Tincture of Ginger, Oil of Male Fern.

3. The Dispenser will prepare Requisitions twice a year, one clear week before ——— and ——— respectively, and forward the same to the District Medical Officer of the Station.

4. He will forward with these Requisitions the Half-Yearly Return of Drugs in stock made up for the half-year ending on the dates the Requisitions are forwarded by him.

5. The Dispenser shall be appointed by, and be under the supervision of the Superintendents of the Estates, who will also pay his salary ; but his appointment will be subject to the approval of the Principal Civil Medical Officer.

6. The Dispenser shall receive and forward to the District Medical Officer of the Station all reports of Births and Deaths on the Estates under his charge.

7. He shall request Superintendents of the Estates to send for the Medical Officer of the District to see any serious case for which he may require a higher opinion, or in which removal to the hospital might be injurious to the patient.

8. He shall bring to the notice of the Superintendents any condition of the lines likely to affect injuriously the occupants, and suggest a remedy.

9. Rules for his guidance as to hours of attending the Dispensary and visiting lines on the Estates will be drawn up by the Superintendents.

10. It is to be clearly understood that this Dispensary and Dispenser form no part of the Estates Branch of the Medical Department. Due care, however, will be exercised that the drugs supplied by Government free are only put to the purpose intended.

11. The following returns will be made by the Dispenser to the District Medical Officer of his Station :—

(1) Half Yearly Returns of Drugs, &c., in stock.
(2) Half-Yearly Requisition for Drugs.
(3) Birth and Death Reports (as they are received).
(4) Form 117 (monthly).

12. It is to be clearly understood that the drugs supplied to the Estates Dispensary are *exclusively* for the use of the estate labourers, and must not be put to any other use whatever. The drugs required for others than estate labourers are to be procured as provided for in the Estate Regulations.

N.B.—Prescriptions of the Estate Dispenser for those mentioned in Classes A and B, Estate Regulations, page 15, will be dispensed at the Government Dispensary or Hospital of the Station at the usual charges.

III.—CORRESPONDENCE AND WRITTEN ANSWERS.

The CHAIRMAN, District Hospitals Mortality Commission, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Kandy, October 29, 1892.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to inquire whether I am to understand that the Government has formed the opinion that there is an unduly high rate of mortality among immigrant labourers generally as distinguished from the death-rate in hospitals, and that, if this opinion is held by the Government, I may be supplied with the data for it.

2. The Commission has asked the Registrar-General for a statement of the deaths on estates during a series of years, which, from correspondence which has reached me as Provincial Registrar, I gather that the Registrar-General will have somewhat laboriously to prepare, and therefore to save time I make this application direct to you, as in forming its opinion the Government was in possession of statistics which are not generally accessible.

I have, &c.,
P. A. TEMPLER,
Chairman.

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the CHAIRMAN, District Hospitals Mortality Commission.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, November 4, 1892.

SIR,—IN reply to your letter of the 29th ultimo, I am directed to state that it was not the intention of Government to express the opinion that there was an unduly high rate of mortality generally amongst estate labourers, but merely amongst those sent to hospital.

I am, &c.,
H. L. CRAWFORD,
for Colonial Secretary.

Written Answers to Questions put to Planting Witnesses, forwarded by Planters who were not able to attend in person.

L. R. PEEL.

1.—Nineteen years.

2.—Yes; superintendents have always given as much medical attention as they are capable of.

3.—Serious cases of illness, as a rule, yes; but small cases are often allowed to become chronic through not having been reported.

4.—Hardly, as he would be missed from work and inquired for.

5.—None. Coolies almost invariably stop one day a week in the lines and receive rice for five days' work, a cooly working less would lose his rice and be inquired for.

6.—(*a*) Lines are frequently visited by superintendents and assistants, an coolies asked why they did not attend work.

(*b*) Serious cases are always reported as serious, and personally attended to or medical officer sent for; slight complaints are often not reported.

7.—Yes, as a rule; but on rare occasions kanganies have to be punished for neglect in not reporting.

8.—Coolies are unwilling to go to hospital.

9.—A natural prejudice against leaving their relations, and on account of caste. No preference is shown for native treatment.

10.—No, excepting in cases of surgical operations.

11.—Coolies constantly complain of having had a bad time in hospital, but I know little or nothing of the treatment they receive.

12.—I consider a dispensary for every 4,000 acres would be ample, and would possibly act better than as it is now if disponser was a qualified man.

13.—Twenty-five to thirty cents on cultivated acreage.

14.—Employés should pay for all medicines, &c.

15.—No.

16.—Yes, I have known many incompetent, but many others I have considered in every way thoroughly competent.

17.—No. See answer to No. 12.

G. A. DICK.

1.—About thirty-five years.

2.—No, not so much.

3.—Generally speaking they are.

4.—Unlikely, but sometimes happens.

5.—The reports of the conductor and head kangany, who are instructed to make a daily inquiry and report.

6.—Answered.

7.—Yes, generally speaking.

8.—They are unwilling to go. They almost invariably ask to be treated on the estate.

9.—There is a prejudice against going. They prefer being treated on the estate. In many cases they dislike the doctor, though, as a rule, the men we have had here have been liked, and in time gained the confidence of the coolies.

10.—No, the prejudice fluctuates very much as the doctor is liked or disliked.

11.—I can suggest no improvements. An enthusiastic doctor will generally overcome the coolies' prejudices. An ambulance should be given to every hospital for the transport of sick coolies.

12.—Yes, certainly. This would solve most of our difficulties, and there might be a few wards for not very serious cases. The superintendents could then see the patients and could ascertain their wants and see that they were well attended to.

13.—About 24 cents per acre, not including export duty

14.—No employer objects to pay, save in cases of venereal disease. In such the coolies have to pay half the cost of being cured.

15.—The cooly should pay the half or the whole cost in the cases referred to.

16.—The medical officers are well educated and competent, so far as I know. Some of them lack the manner and sympathy to overcome the coolies' prejudices, but there are many exceptions. On the whole they appear to me as good a body of medical officers as we could expect to get for the money.

17.—The present system has worked fairly well in this district. A dispensary with a few wards for each group of estates attached would be a great improvement. When the cooly goes to hospital he loses touch with his master, and this is the origin of several evils.

There are here, including non-effectives, 700 souls. The number of deaths this year has been 24, including 4 cases of so-called cholera. This is an abnormal high rate for this estate. The mortality has been mostly amongst the new arrivals, who (many of them) had evidently been on very low diet for some time before arrival. I have not heard that the mortality has been many in our hospital. A large proportion of the cases sent in by me have recovered.

W. P. Metcalfe.

1.—Eighteen and a half years.

2.—On estates at some distance from dispensaries as much personal attention is given to coolies as prior to the introduction of any Medical Ordinance.

3.—Serious cases are generally reported, but often at a later date than they should have been.

4.—Possible, but improbable, as one would generally inquire, when putting down names, why the absentee was not at work.

5.—No record is kept specially of coolies confined to lines from illness; those not at work are, of course, known on consulting the check roll; fully 90 per cent. of those absent from work are away from private motives, and *not* from sickness. In my opinion a cooly, being a free agent, has every right to stay away from work *occasionally*.

6.—(*a*) In passing through lines I look at the coolies not at work, and generally question them as to their absence.

(*b*) On report of illness I invariably ask if serious, and take steps accordingly, either by sending for the medical officer or a personal visit to the sick person.

7.—Most kanganies report cases of sickness, but some are troublesome in this respect, even a fine failing to make them do their duty. I have latterly adopted the plan of making one kangany in each set of lines responsible for this duty, and find it work well.

8.—Coolies are, as a rule, unwilling to go to hospital, but hardly more so than the average labourer in out-of the way country villages in Southern England. With accidents they go willingly for treatment, and, in my experience, with the best results.

9.—The cooly's natural objection to be separated from his friends and relations is the main cause of his aversion to go to hospital. In dysentery cases I have known many coolies prefer native treatment.

10.—I do not think so with new arrivals in Ceylon, but with coolies who have been some years in the country there is less objection.

11.—I know but little of the hospital treatment, except from the coolies themselves, who, in many instances, have complained of rough usage at hospital—with what truth I cannot say. I consider it absolutely dangerous for a cooly, from the warmth—even during the south-west monsoon—of Pundalu oya or Ramboda, to be sent to the Nuwara Eliya hospital.

12.—Yes, I have always been in favour of increasing the number of dispensaries, but the dispenser should have received a proper training in the Ceylon Medical College or elsewhere.

13.—From 10 to 15 cents per acre on gross acreage.

14 and 15.—The cooly should, in my opinion, pay for his medicine; the employer should pay for the doctor's visit and for the dues now levied in the shape of export duty. Coolies would at first object to this, but from the many offers I have had to pay, if a better medicine and one that would cure the sufferer quicker were ensured, I do not think the objection would be lasting.

16.—Not in the districts of which I have most experience, but I have heard other planters complain.

17.—The multiplying of dispensaries would ensure more prompt supply of advice and medicine; a good dispenser who took an interest in his work would soon get to know every cooly on a group of 2,000 acres, and the cooly would have more confidence in his treatment.

T. N. Christie.

I regret that, as I am leaving home, I will not be able to attend the meeting on 15th.

In connection with the printed list of questions forwarded to me, I would remark that question No. 12 is not intelligible: apparently, treatment at dispensaries is what is referred to, but, if so, it is difficult to understand the remark about patients being "visited by their employer and relations."

There is no difficulty in getting coolies to attend at the dispensaries, it is the hospitals they abhor.

In reply to question 14, the employer should not have any further charges put upon him by law.

The alterations in the Labour Laws undertaken by Sir Arthur Gordon, and the interpretations of the Supreme Court, have placed a very large proportion of those employed on estates outside the privileges—as well as the pains and penalties—of the monthly servant, and any increase of the legal responsibilities of the employer would result in his restricting his medical aid to those who could legally claim it; so far, to his credit be it said, he has continued that aid to many thousands who have no legal claim whatever upon him.

It would be quite fair to make the labourer pay for some of his medical treatment, but I think it would be very inexpedient to do so. If the tax were a general one on labourers, it would occasion discontent, and it would not very fairly make the healthy-living labourer pay for the sickly. If the charge was one made only on those treated at hospital, it would aggravate the present mortality by keeping away many patients.

It would seem to me, that if the total mortality among estate labourers is normal and satisfactory, as I believe it to be, there can be little hope of reducing the actual number of deaths, and that the heavy percentage of deaths to recoveries in hospital can only be set right by increasing the number of patients who are but slightly ill and certain to recover. To do this, however, would require the hospital accommodation to be doubled or trebled.

Finally, I can only say that the experience of another six years makes me repeat the finding of the 1886 Conference, which the Lieutenant-Governor and the Principal Civil Medical Officer arrived at, viz., "The strong objection which coolies have to going to hospital, with its attendant separation from their people and infringement of their caste prejudices, is difficult to overcome, but by degrees the hospitals are becoming less dreaded, and the best efforts of planters should be directed towards prevailing on their labourers who require hospital treatment to seek that treatment in time."

The Hon. L. H. Kelly.

No. 1.—Thirty years next June.

Nos. 2 and 3.—No, I do not think as much, for it is now so much harder to ascertain cases of illness. My experience is, that though I have my lines visited regularly to ascertain cases of sickness, cases are frequently concealed, though I make it a rule not to give the usual weekly issue of quarter bushel rice for five days' work where I find an unreported case of illness; but I always give it whether the cooly works or not, if the case is reported and the cooly attends for treatment; but even with this inducement, the fear of the hospital is so great that frequently cases are not reported.

No. 4.—Under certain circumstances it is, if the cooly has sufficient influence with his kangany and others in his lines to keep the fact concealed.

No. 5.—Every cooly who does not turn out to work is reported at 4 o'clock muster as sick, which means really absent. The two words used all over the planting districts being "work" and "sick," the latter word may mean that the cooly is away on his own business. Every day from 10 to 15 per cent. of your labour force does not turn out to work, and on Saturdays and Mondays sometimes as much as 20 per cent. may not turn out, but this by no means signifies sickness.

No. 6.—As stated in No. 3, by visiting the lines himself or sending his conductor or kanakapulle.

No. 7.—Sometimes.

No. 8.—A most distinct objection, and in many cases absolute refusal.

No. 9.—Principally caste prejudices—fear of using vessels for cooking, &c., used by lower caste Tamils; great objection to separation from family, relations, or friends. A most distinct preference is unfortunately shown for native treatment.

No. 10.—No.

No. 11.—No. I answer the latter part of this in No. 12.

No. 12.—I think the present rule of large expensive hospitals most unsuitable. I would suggest dispensaries for groups of estates of say 2,000 to 3,000 acres, with a set of single lines attached, say 12 to 20 rooms, with a good 6 ft. verandah in front and large glass window at back, with latrine, &c. Such lines could be built for about Rs. 80 per room, and would afford the patient the advantage of having his or her relation or friend in attendance to cook and nurse, under the immediate supervision of the dispenser. Such dispensaries and dispensary hospital lines to be regularly visited by the District Medical Officer. I am sure that, under the circumstances of the cooly being nearer home, with the advantage of his or her own people about to cook and nurse, very much of the objection to the present feeling against hospitals would gradually die out; and, taking into consideration cost of such buildings as I advocate, as against the present expensive ones, I do not think that cost would be much enhanced. The cooly being within easy reach of his employer and friends would no doubt be an important factor in getting him to go to such dispensary hospitals as I advocate; these, of course, would only be used for serious cases—injuries and cases of sickness requiring the constant attendance of the medical dispenser.

No. 13.—Having only lately come to this estate I cannot well say, as I have not the old books at hand, nor have I those of Castlereagh, but I think about 25 cents per acre per annum, as far as I can judge by material within my reach.

No. 14.—Considering the importance of the planting enterprise and its bearing on the prosperity of the country, the enormous revenue its immigrant labour force brings to the Colony, and the export duty willingly paid so far, I cannot agree that any further burden should be put on estates, especially, as long as the producer of the cocoanut pays nothing. If Government were to include all products, I am of opinion that the sum for medical administration would be ample, and in fairness I cannot see why estates growing certain products should go free.

No. 15.—Certainly not; in the case of new coolies, always the most sickly, they *could not* pay anything.

No. 16.—I have always urged that the importance of the duties of the Estates Medical Branch requires that able and properly qualified officers only should be employed, with prospects before them as an inducement to hard and good work; and I think the last act of the Government amalgamating the services will do much to improve matters, and remove what are called the "inferior grade," who, I hold, should never be put in positions of such trust and responsibility.

No. 17.—I am strongly of opinion that most of the mortality amongst immigrants occurs at the season of the year when they first arrive in this country—I am speaking of entirely new coolies, not returning coolies; and I am sure that the action of Government in permitting telegraphic remittances to Mr. Jardine, at Davepatam, to supply the wants of immigrants on arrival, will go far to reduce mortality. Personally, I should like to see Government insist on no gangs of coolies being allowed to pass down the road unless properly provided with food for the journey, and I would strongly support any movement to arrange for the individual cooly being supplied (as on estates), say with quarter bushel of rice each, and say Re. 1, or even 50 cents. If Government could arrange for a contractor to supply such rice, curry stuff, &c., under the supervision of Mr. Jardine, doing away with the emaciated condition in which our coolies using the North road arrive at their destination, would, I am satisfied, very materially affect the death-rate and reduce the patients in hospitals. One has only to compare new coolies arriving by sea route with those coming by land to arrive at a conclusion. I would make a sufficient food supply to carry the cooly from Davepatam to his destination obligatory.

P.S.—I also advocate the morning hot meal, but, even in the case of my bungalow and garden coolies, &c., I cannot get it done, they will bring up rice cooked overnight. One reason given is scarcity of firewood, and on many estates, though not here, this is true.

W. Forbes Laurie.

13.—About 33 cents per acre spent upon the estate and 26 cents per acre on export duty; in all 59 cents per acre.

14 and 15.—It depends upon the nature of the medical attendance, and how far the employer has a voice in the outlay of the expenditure. There is an amount that is fairly chargeable to the employer, but I do not see how he can be expected to contribute unless he is satisfied that the money is as well expended as the other outlay on his plantations. Again, it must not be lost sight of that now-a-days when labour is short, inducements offered to secure it are largely made use of; thus an absolutely uniform rate of pay does not exist, so practically whether the employer pays or the cooly, the inducement must exist, and this ebbs and flows according to the demand existing for labour; consequently, to all intents and purposes, it little matters who pays the doctor—the cooly or employer. Work cannot go on without him, and he must have his inducement, which employers naturally keep as low as possible, and which if it increases will throw a proportionate area of Ceylon tea land out of cultivation.

F. Hadden.

1.—Fifteen years.

2.—No.

3.—As a rule, all cases of illness, if at all serious, are reported at once.

4.—Certainly possible, but not likely, as it is to the interest of the kangany to report.

5.—Answer to No. 3 applies.

6.—As soon as any illness is reported a *tunulu* is given for the sick cooly to attend the dispensary, or, if too ill to attend, the medical officer attends the sick cooly in the lines. The medical officer's report shows whether the case is serious or otherwise.

7.—Yes.

8.—Nearly always unwilling to go.

9.—The prejudice against going to the hospital arises, I think, from being away from their friends and relations. No preference is shown for native treatment, rather the reverse I think.

10.—I think not.

11.—I have no opinion to give.

12.—The dispensary for this district is on this estate. I certainly think the coolies appreciate it being close at hand, and avail themselves largely of its benefits.

14.—I consider the employer is fairly chargeable with all cost of medical attendance.

15.—No. I think if the cooly had to pay for medical attendance it would stop him to a great extent benefiting from the advantages he now has.

17.—I think the longer medical officers are in one district the better: the coolies get to know them, and believe in their treatment more. That they believe in the treatment of some medical officers more than others I know, and have had coolies ask for letters to the Maskeliya medical officer, and they have refused to take a letter to, or be treated by, any other medical officer.

Thomas Farr.

While expressing my regret at being unable to attend the meeting fixed for the 14th December at Norwood, I have the honour to return the list of questions sent me, with my answers on the margin thereof. I will now proceed to briefly summarise my views on the question of medical aid for coolies in Ceylon.

During the earlier period of my residence in Ceylon the medical wants of coolies were attended to zealously by their employers to the best of their ability, but since the intervention of Government the responsibility of doing so was lessened, if not removed.

At the present day kanganies readily report illness amongst their coolies, but owing to the dread of hospital wards the dispensary is far more popular than the hospital itself. This dread is occasioned by the sense of loneliness surrounding the patient, removed as he is from his friends and relatives; also by the spectacle of patients dying around him.

Caste prejudice is, I believe, merely an excuse to escape from hospital treatment.

I would suggest question No. 12 as the best solution of the present difficulty, but the dispenser in charge should be able to diagnose all simple cases of fever and bowel complaints, passing serious cases on to the District Medical Officer for diagnosis and prescription. What kanganies and coolies would say if asked their opinion on this matter would be—"I am afraid to go to hospital, it is too far away—let me be near my master and my friends, and I should then have no fear."

1.—Twenty-three years.

2.—Not quite so much, owing to Government having intervened

3.—Yes.

4.—No.

5.—The reports of kanganies.

6.—I leave it to the head kangany.

(*a*) None seriously.

(*b*) Only illnesses incapacitating coolies from work are reported.

7.—Yes, almost invariably.

8.—Coolies are afraid to go to hospital.

9.—The prejudice against going to hospital is said to be caste.

10.—No.

11.—No They should be treated nearer home.

12.—Certainly.

13.—Nothing excessive.

14.—The whole cost should be borne by the employer.

15.—No, it would make no difference.

16.—No instances that I could specify, but I am of opinion that some are incompetent to deal with serious cases.

J. V. Owen.

1.—Twenty-six years.

2.—Decidedly not. Under the very unsatisfactory medical aid system now ruling it is hardly within the province of a superintendent to attend to sick coolies. All he can do is to ascertain, so far as he can, that the suggestions of the medical officer are carried out, and he leaves the whole management and ordering of sick coolies to the medical officer.

3.—Certainly not, it is extremely difficult to find out cases of illness.

4.—Most emphatically yes. It is quite possible a cooly may have been ill for a considerable period, attended by a native vedarala or other person, and that the superintendent should know nothing of it.

5.—Practically, superintendents have to make inquiries if certain labourers are not at work, and why, and to ascertain the cause. It is a difficult matter in any case to discover sickness, unless it is of a character to frighten kanganies or coolies.

6 (*a*).—It is a rule that all sick persons are to be reported to the superintendent by kanganies or others. If the superintendent in his rounds discovers any sick person, he or she is promptly sent to the dispensary, or, if the case appears to be a serious one, the medical officer is sent for.

(*b*) If it is reported that a person is ill, he or she is brought to the superintendent In case of inability of moving a patient the superintendent goes to the lines to see the case. It is hardly within the scope of a superintendent to say whether a patient is "seriously or only slightly ill." It is extremely possible the medical officer is incapable of judging.

7.—No; they do not. There is an extraordinary apathy evinced by kanganies and others in reporting sickness. As a rule *after* "native" medicines have been tried and a case is perhaps almost hopeless, the superintendent may then be informed of the case.

8 and 9.—My experience is, I fear, the same as others. Coolies are invariably unwilling to go to hospital. A good deal depends on the officer in charge of the hospital. His treatment, whether right or wrong, is invariably spoken of by patients to others, and, if the conception arises that the medical officer is callous or incapable, or what not, there is increased difficulty in getting patients to go. In fact it is a common statement—and others will bear me out in it—coolies say, "Sir, if we go to the hospital we shall die." This prejudice *cannot* be a caste prejudice entirely; there is a great deal more at the back of it. A decided preference is shown, in my experience, for native treatment.

10.—In my opinion the prejudice against going to hospital is *not* being overcome.

11.—I do not consider the general treatment of coolies in hospital is at all suited to their feelings Caste prejudices are not, as a rule, recognised. I believe attendants are taken on quite irrespective of caste, and, as is well-known, a high caste man wishes to be served by one of his own caste. It is a notorious fact (however distasteful it is to me to state it) that coolies take a dislike to being attended to by Burgher and Sinhalese practitioners. The manner of these persons is obnoxious to the cooly. They treat them with little or no consideration; in fact, so far as the cooly is concerned, these gentlemen treat them in a very callous way indeed. If it were possible that really good European medical men could be centered in each district, there can be no doubt whatever about it, so would the excessive mortality amongst coolies cease.

12.—This question as put implies the establishment of a hospital as well as a dispensary. On this supposition, then, I feel quite sure the objection of coolies to going to hospital would partially be overcome—that is, if such were established for each 2,000 acre division. The coolies would then be close to their relations and friends, and could be tended by them. A dispensary alone would be highly advantageous in my opinion if in a central position.

13.—The cost per acre of the present scheme on my estates is merely nominal—about Rs. 100 to Rs. 120, or say 30 cents per acre.

14.—If coolies are *properly* attended to I do not see that a charge of 30 or even 40 cents per acre, chargeable to the estate, is excessive.

15.—So far as medical attendance is concerned, I do not consider a cooly should bear any part of the cost. If he had to bear the cost I do not consider he would in any wise appreciate the advantages (present advantages I mean!) of medical attendance, except perhaps in matters of injury or accident necessitating surgical operation.

16.—I have had experience of many such instances.

17.—In answering above questions I made a suggestion that a charge at per acre should be made. I am not in a position to know what the average cost over many districts is, but I think I am well within the mark in stating that 30 cents to 40 cents per acre would more than cover the present intake in fees, cost of medicines, &c., in this district.

The establishment of a dispensary (and a hospital?) with a qualified local dispenser would, in my estimation, be of great benefit to the cooly. The present system of a visit perhaps once or twice to a sick cooly, with many days intervening, is highly unsatisfactory. Patients require frequent and careful attention, and a superintendent is unable to give it, even supposing he were qualified to do it. It has been frequently remarked by medical officers that it is useless to call them up unless the case or cases are "serious," but how can the superintendent in many cases state whether a case *is* serious or not? It may take some days for an illness to declare itself. There is no doubt that young boys sent out as medical practitioners to districts are, in many cases, quite unfitted for the work, physically and perhaps professionally. I have known of some who did not know, or pretended not to know, the language! My experience is that *very* little trouble is ever taken with cooly patients, no proper examinations made, and cases treated ordinarily in a most cavalier fashion. The fact is most of these youths are above their work, if I may use the term. They detest it, and take little or no trouble about it, and unless a superintendent can exercise a certain amount of moral suasion, and in a measure induce a more constant and careful attendance, so most assuredly are coolies neglected. The fact is these medical smatterers are of little use: they are well up in medical terms and phrases perhaps, but the dominant principles of the true medical man—interest in their patients, kindness and carefulness of them, constant care and supervision, with a thorough and careful diagnosis of their cases—are absent. There is one other, and to my mind a most important point, which bears most particularly on this subject, and that is the dispensing of medicines, as at present carried on—a dirty, slovenly, and thoroughly unprofessional method. I have not the slightest doubt that infection is carried by means of extremely dirty bottles, unwashed and begrimed, dirty papers, and the like. Indeed, I can myself speak very feelingly on this matter, for I was a sufferer through contaminated medicine procured from a dispensary, being naively informed by the medical officer subsequently that it was an odd thing there were a few cases of the sort about, rather an uncommon disease by the way! Bottles handled by patients with malignant sores and ulcers and the like are returned from the hospital, after passing through the dispensary, covered with dirt, and probably the mouth jammed up with a piece of paper, with perhaps half a dozen labels on them, and an old beer bottle label at the bottom! Powders sent out in dirty begrimed pieces of paper, and ointments smeared on paper, and so on. Would anything like this be tolerated elsewhere?

Then, as for the medicines, they are apparently always unfiltered, full of thick deposit, flaky or otherwise, and probably organic. In clear medicines this flakiness is rarely absent. I have had, on occasions of necessity, prescriptions made up at dispensaries (local), and it would be impossible to determine by appearance that the medicine was the same as that procured from a chemist—the one thick, dirty, and full of sediment, the other clear and bright. I cannot doubt but that many diseases are disseminated in this way; and that the water used in most cases is impure. I think my experiences in this direction are the experiences of all. In conclusion, this state of things is bound to continue until the whole matter is re-organised; and until there are European medical men at the head of district local hospitals and dispensaries, so long will this unsatisfactory evil and lax condition of things continue.

III.—1893.

STATEMENT AND ACCOUNT

OF THE

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' PENSION FUND

FOR THE YEAR

1892.

(Prepared in terms of Section 13 of Ordinance No. 20 of 1885.)

Ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:

PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

To be Purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, Price 10 cents.

1893.

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' PENSION FUND.

Statement and Account of the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund for the year ended December 31, 1892; prepared in terms of Section 13 of the Ordinance No. 20 of 1885.

I.—POSITION OF THE FUND.

THE balance standing to the credit of the Fund in the hands of the Colonial Treasurer on December 31, 1892, was Rs. 894,517·21, made up as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
To amount paid on account Government for purchase of Indian securities in 1888	303,562	92
Do. do. do. 1889 ...	150,146	29
Do. do. do. 1890 ...	104,698	52
	558,407	73
Cash in the custody of the Treasurer	336,109	48
Total ...	894,517	21

The following table shows the receipts and expenditure for each month of the year :—

	Receipts. Rs.	c.	Expenditure. Rs.	c.	Balance Rs.	c.
January	6,651	19	1,434	83	5,216	36
February	10,200	99	1,627	34	8,573	65
March	11,813	39	1,337	59	10,475	80
April	9,854	91	3,040	69	6,814	22
May	11,279	33	1,628	9	9,651	24
June	10,312	68	1,481	86	8,830	82
July	10,702	74	3,233	39	7,469	35
August	9,702	3	1,684	6	8,017	97
September	10,485	44	1,901	19	8,584	25
October	11,223	2	3,750	9	7,472	93
November	11,102	75	1,532	75	9,570	0
December	60,169	57	1,717	95	58,451	62
Total ...	173,498	4	24,369	83	149,128	21
Add balance on December 31, 1891 ...					745,389	0
Total ...					894,517	21

The following table shows the profit accruing to the Fund during each year :—

	Profit. Rs. c.	Total Amount of the Fund. Rs. c.
1884	32,033 55	32,033 55
1885	67,897 53	99,931 8
1886	88,512 61	188,443 69
1887	90,880 33	279,324 2
1888	102,733 8	382,057 10
1889	111,225 70	493,282 80
1890	119,339 47	612,622 27
1891	132,766 73	745,389 0
1892	149,128 21	894,517 21
Total ...	894,517 21	

	Rs. c.
Invested in Indian securities	558,407 73
Cash with Treasurer	336,109 48
Total ...	894,517 21

Classification of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Fund during the year.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
By Abatements ...	124,169 73	To Pensions paid ...	21,808 16
Interest ...	48,003 89	Refunds ...	422 49
Fines ...	10 0	Office Salaries ...	2,114 62
Refunds ...	1,314 12	Contingencies ...	24 56
		Balance ...	149,128 21
Total ..	173,498 4	Total ...	173,498 4

The highest amount of monthly contribution was Rs. 8333 per mensem, and the lowest was 83 cents per mensem.

II.—Contributions.

On December 31, 1892, the number of contributors on the books of the Fund was..	2,471
On December 31, 1891, do do. do. .	2,403
Increase ...	68

Number of Officers who ceased during the year to Contribute.

By Death	29	Being disqualified	2
Dismissal	16	Attaining age 65	1
Resignation	12		
Being discontinued from Public Service	2	Total ...	62

III.—Pensions.

Of the 29 contributors who died during the year 21 left claimants. Of the remainder, 5 were bachelors ; 2 have left minor children who are entitled to pensions, but whose guardians have still to produce proof before payment could be made ; and 1 died within a year of his marriage, and consequently his widow is not entitled to a pension under clause 23 of the Ordinance No. 20 of 1885.

The following are the deceased officers whose widows, &c., were allowed pensions during the year :—

1. The widow of Mr. W. A. Jayasinghe, Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeon.
2. Do. M. de Perera Seneviratne, Retired Interpreter Tangalla Courts
3. Do. S. Muttukisna, Second Tamil Interpreter, Supreme Court.
4. Do Don David Jayasinghe, Retired Government Vaccinator.
5. Do. B. Rodrigues, Retired Supervisor of Salt.
6. Do. D. A. Weeretunga, Wiladde Mulandiram, Kurunegala District.
7. Do. W. D. Anthonisz, Overseer, Convict Establishment.
8. Do. W. S. Fernando, Outdoor Clerk, Railway Stores.
9. Do. S. W. Idé, Chief Clerk, General Treasury.
10. Do. N. Arumogam, Police Sergeant 1,273.
11. Do. Sir Samuel Grenier, Attorney-General.
12. Do. Mr W. L W. Ludekens, Retired Registrar of Lands, Kalutara.
13. Do S. Eliyatamby, Clerk, Registrar-General's Office.
14. Do. H. Mortimer, Clerk, Master Attendant's Office.
15. Do. W. A. de Silva, Landing Waiter, Customs, Colombo.
16. Do. L. de Soyza, Goods Clerk, Ceylon Government Railways.
17. Do. Don Baba Appu, Retired Police Constable 871.
18. Do. James Robertson, Retired Superintending Officer, Public Works Department.
19. Do. J. P. Pietersz, Inspector of Police.
19. The minor children of do.
20. The widow of Mr. E. W. Jansen, Signaller, Telegraph Department.
21. The minor children of Mr. C. A. Fernando, District Court, Kandy.

IV.—STATEMENT showing Pensions paid from the Fund since the last report furnished to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

Name of Pensioner.	Officer in right of whom the Pension is drawn.	Amount of Annual Pension. Rs. c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.
Maria Elizabeth ...	Mr. W. A. Jayasinghe, Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeon	202 46	1892. March 13
Pauline	Mr. J. W. Vansanden, Shroff and Preventive Officer, Kalpitiya	64 50	1891. August 29
Dona Lenohamy ...	Mr. Don Juan de Silva Appuhami, Government Vaccinator	32 88	December 30
Regina	Mr. M. de Perera Seneviratne, Retired Interpreter, Tangalla Courts	38 81	1892. April 11
Henrietta Frances ...	Mr. Simon S. Muttukisna, Second Tamil Interpreter, Supreme Court ...	130 49	April 5
Walliammah ...	Mr. S. Savarimuttu, Retired Police Constable 910	11 20	1888. November 6
Maria	Mr. Don Daniel Jayasinghe, Retired Government Vaccinator	10 0	1892. April 16
Johanna	Mr. B. Rodrigues, Retired Supervisor of Salt	30 36	March 9
Selestina	Mr. D. A. Weeratunga, Wibadde Muhandiram, Kurunégala District	44 0	May 21
Edith Ella ...	Mr. W. D. Anthonisz, Overseer, Convict Establishment	67 54	July 29
Angeltina ...	Mr. W. S. Fernando, Outdoor Clerk, Railway Stores	38 78	June 30
Rosa Ada Priscilla ...	Mr. Henry Whittle, Engine Driver, Ceylon Government Railways	82 76	1891. December 20
Eleanor Johanna ...	Mr. S. W. Idé, Retired Chief Clerk, General Treasury	226 56	1892. October 1
Valliammah ...	Mr. N. Arumogam, Police Sergeant 1,273 ...	23 36	September 18
Achimuttu ...	Mr Robert Wilson, Medical Practitioner ...	75 16	September 30
Dame Emily ...	Sir Samuel Grenier, Attorney General ...	1,725 12	November 1
Clara Lucretia ...	Mr. W. L. W. Ludekens, Retired Registrar of Lands, Kalutara ...	150 57	November 15
Jane Elizabeth Poinamma	Mr. S. Eliyatamby, Clerk, Registrar General's Office ...	134 94	November 8
Ann Francina ...	Mr. H. Mortimer, Clerk, Master Attendant's Office ...	99 74	November 24
Dona Madona ...	Mr. W. A. de Silva, Landing Waiter, Customs, Colombo	42 50	October 27
Rosa Maria ...	Mr. L. de Soyza, Goods Clerk, Ceylon Government Railways	94 20	October 25
Madalana Nonachy ..	Mr. Don Baba Appu, Retired Police Constable No. 871	16 8	September 13
Louisa Dorothea ...	Mr James Robertson, Retired Superintending Officer, Public Works Department ...	347 4	December 6
Helen Marion ...	Mr. J P Pietersz, Inspector of Police ...	77 25	December 19
Eugene Rosaline, Bridget Felicia, Harold Victor, minor children by first marriage of ...	Do. ...	71 28	December 19
Emily Edith ...	Mr. E W. Jansen, Signaller, Telegraph Department	100 21	December 24
Ethel Marian, minor daughter of ...	Mr. J. R. Anthonisz, Head Master, Central School, Galle	13 70	1891. March 4
Rebecca Augusta, Frances Alberta, Sarah Johanna, minor children of*	Mr. A. R. Ginger, Chief Clerk, Kachchéri, Colombo	187 65	1892. June 25
Rosa, Edwin, Grace, Harriet, minor children of†	Dr. C. McIntyre, Medical Practitioner ...	69 33	1891. May 15
James Alexander, Elizabeth Augusta Charlotte, Alice Mary Ann, Charles Ernest Augustus, minor children of ...	Mr. C. A. Fernando, Tamil Interpreter, District Court, Kandy ...	89 57	1892. September 24

* In the case of the minors of Mr. Ginger, the widow, after his death (October 14, 1889), was in the receipt of a pension of Rs. 250·20 per annum. Since the widow's death (June 24, 1892) three fourths of the amount is paid to the minors.

† In the case of the minors of Dr. McIntyre, the widow, after his death (February 11, 1891), was in the receipt of a pension of Rs. 69·33 per annum. Since the widow's death (May 15, 1891) the amount is equally divided amongst the four minors.

V.—DIRECTORS.

The Board of Directors for the year consisted of the following:—The Hon. the Treasurer, the Hon. the Surveyor-General, the Postmaster-General, the Solicitor-General, and the Assistant Auditor-General.

G. S. WILLIAMS,
F. C. H. CLARKE,
T. SKINNER,
P. RAMANATHAN,
R. A. BROHIER,
Directors.

Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund Office,
Colombo, April 29, 1893.

Comparative Statement of Receipts and Expenditure from 1884 to 1892.

	May to Dec. 1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Receipts.									
Abatements from Salaries ...	Rs. c. 31,883 65	Rs. c. 64,522 73	Rs. c. 86,242 32	Rs. c. 86,645 48	Rs. c. 94,737 46	Rs. c. 100,583 17	Rs. c. 105,672 41	Rs. c. 114,305 35	Rs. c. 124,169 73
Interest ...	583 75	5,793 70	9,219 72	13,869 87	19,416 51	25,716 86	32,415 16	39,814 40	48,003 89
Fines ...	—	150 0	—	2 0	1 0	4 0	1 0	—	10 0
Refunds ...	—	—	13 53	—	979 72	563 6	685 46	748 40	1,314 42
Overpayments ...	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
	32,467 40	70,466 43	95,477 57	100,517 35	115,134 69	126,867 9	138,774 3	154,868 15	173,498 4
Expenditure.									
Pensions paid ...	108 59	1,701 95	5,656 63	7,670 50	10,307 23	12,812 47	16,779 71	19,380 93	21,808 16
Refunds ...	205 92	798 90	552 77	499 39	646 41	1,267 9	966 27	909 55	422 49
Office Salaries, Contingencies, &c. ...	119 34	68 5	755 56	1,467 13	1,447 97	1,561 83	1,688 58	1,810 94	2,139 18
	433 85	2,568 90	6,964 96	9,637 2	12,401 61	15,641 39	19,434 56	22,101 42	24,369 83
Annual Profit ...	32,033 55	67,897 53	88,512 61	90,880 33	102,733 8	111,225 70	119,339 47	132,766 73	149,128 21
Annual Balance in hand ...	32,033 55	99,931 8	188,443 69	279,324 2	382,057 10	493,282 80	612,622 27	745,389 0	894,517 21
Contributors.									
No. of Contributors	1,075	1,144	1,545	1,606	1,925	2,195	2,365	2,403	2,471
Number of Pensioners	4	16	30	50	64	86	102	127	151

IV.—1893.

STATE-AIDED COLONISATION.

REPORT

THE KALAWEWA COLONISATION SCHEME.

Ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:
PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.
To be Purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, Price 15 cents.

1893.

CENTRAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

THE KALÁWEWA COLONISATION SCHEME.

REPORT of MR. R. W. IEVERS, Government Agent of the North-Central Province.

THE report of March 26 last (sent with letter No. 90) gives the history of the experiment up to that date.

Subsequently fourteen families arrived from Jaffna, who were sent to me by Mr. Assaipillai. For these colonists I had houses ready in a healthy site, which had been cleared some years previously, and I allotted them land under Balaluwewa. But partly from sickness which occurred among them and partly from natural disinclination to work, after repeated warnings to them, I was obliged, in December, to discontinue Government aid, and soon afterwards these people returned to Jaffna.

The following extract* from my Administration Report for 1892 supplies the general history of the experiment, and the accompanying extracts† from my official diary give details of my inspections and my notes thereon.

I personally visited and inspected the colonists and their lands in every month in 1892, except March, July, and October.

The total expenditure‡ to date has been Rs. 2,576·20. But from this must be deducted the money paid for the paddy, which will be sold and refunded to Government (about Rs. 600), and the value of some gingelly sown on the lands cleared (partly sown and abandoned) at Balaluwewa. The tools procured will also be sold and the proceeds credited to Government. When the account is finally made up the expenditure will probably be about Rs. 1,800, and of this the advances to the ten families who remain will be hereafter recovered.

The *Sinhalese* settlement (of Etawirawewa villagers) below the Yóda-ela proved a failure. These people cleared a considerable extent of land, and put up houses. When, however, they heard that lands adjoining theirs had been sold to Mr. Silva, they at once abandoned the place and went back to live in their own wretched village, where they have barely enough for subsistence. It is difficult for any but those who live among these people to understand their peculiarities.

Here, people practically starving were given ample land and sure water, and all the elements of agricultural prosperity; yet they abandoned the land from some prejudice regarding their future neighbours. In the same way, one would suppose that natives of Jaffna—such as the men who came here, who have no land of their own, and cultivate almost as the slaves of landowners, and who, after working from morning to night, can only expect one full meal a day—would be satisfied with their prospects of independence and property.

The land cleared by them is a valuable one, and being so improved will readily sell at a price considerably above the upset.

There has been no expenditure by Government on account of these Sinhalese villagers.

The restoration of Maha Illippallawa, to which I referred in my former report, is proceeding; and I have arranged that when sufficient work has been done on the embankment of the tank by the settlers, a sluice for irrigation should be supplied to them.

The proposal of some capitalists from Jaffna to take up land under Kaláwewa came to nothing, as they obtained land on easier terms than I was able to offer them, at Kanakarayankulam, in the Vavuniya District.

In my Administration Report I have referred to the sale of 1,200 acres adjoining the land on which the Tamil families have settled, to Mr. Silva, a Sinhalese gentleman of the Negombo District, who is a solvent purchaser, and has command of a full labour supply for opening up the land.

Anurádhapura Kachchéri,
April 7, 1893.

R. W. IEVERS,
Government Agent.

* Appendix A. † Appendix B. ‡ Appendix C.

APPENDIX A.

Extract from Administration Report for 1892.

In my report for last year I made the following remarks on this subject :—

In 1890 I was called upon by Government to state the conditions under which, in my opinion, colonists could be settled on the lands below Kaláwęwa. A scheme was accordingly formed by me, and in April I selected suitable land for a village and fields. On April 22, 1891, official sanction of this scheme of colonisation was received, and it was stated that the selection of the nationality and individuals was left to me, but that a preference might be given to Tamils from the peninsula.

Application was at once made to the Government Agent of the Northern Province, who replied on August 11 that he was unable to arrange for sending any Tamils as colonists. I then made application to some native gentlemen of Jaffna, with whose assistance a beginning was made by placing a few families on the selected ground, while it was settled that others would follow early in 1892, as the proper felling season had now passed.

It is, however, a question whether any further State aided colonisation is necessary, in view of the fact that applications for purchase of all the irrigable land remaining unsold for the first five miles below Kaláwęwa were received at the end of the year.

There is, however, land available under the twin tank of Kaláwęwa (Balaluwęwa) for either sale or colonisation, and this is being now surveyed.

Of the above referred to Tamils, twelve families, who were given land at Kaláwęwa, have properly opened and cultivated it with gingelly and kurakkan, and have planted the gardens surrounding their houses with cocoanuts and jak, &c., and engaged in clearing land for paddy cultivation.

Of these twelve families one man died and another disappeared, leaving two families without a head, but the land and families were somehow absorbed by the rest of the colonisation !

The cost of this colonisation to Government, inclusive of all charges (transport from Jaffna, maintenance for six months, erection of houses, grant of seed, tools, hire of buffaloes, and ploughs) was roughly Rs. 1,000, which cannot be regarded as a good commercial transaction, except as regards its influence in bringing in other colonists. But of course from this expenditure recovery will later on be made of the advances for maintenance and seed; &c.

In August arrived fourteen families from Jaffna, who were reported to be good cultivators, and were all strong and fit for work. They were given land under Balaluwęwa. But it soon appeared that they had no heart or desire for work, and were under the impression that Government was to be "their father and mother."

They were quite unused to clearing forest—they had never seen forest trees before they came. If one man got ill, all stayed away from work ; and by the end of the year, except a clearing of about twenty acres, for which they got help, there was nothing to show for their labour. Although this clearing was sown by them with kurakkan, they would not watch to protect the crop from birds and beasts, and showed themselves so unfit for colonists that Government aid was withdrawn by me in December, and soon afterwards they all returned to Jaffna. It must, however, be said on their behalf that the season was an unusually sickly one, and several of the party—especially children—died of pneumonia and dysentery, the consequences of the influenza from which the local inhabitants equally suffered. This undoubtedly disheartened these superstitious people, and made it more reasonable from their point of view to demand subsistence and give no work in lieu of it.

But even if the season had been a healthy one, I do not think, from what I saw of the disposition of the people, that the experiment would have been any more successful.

The cost of this batch of colonists (the figures are not yet made up) must be put down as loss. But as a set-off to this unsatisfactory attempt at aided Tamil colonisation may be stated that of the land adjoining that selected for the colony, Mr. Silva, a low-country Sinhalese gentleman, has purchased 1,000 acres of land, of which he opened up about seventy acres during the year, and will take 200 additional acres of high land in 1893. He has wisely refrained from settling his labourers on the newly-opened land—for such is invariably unhealthy—but he sends batches of men to work for a month or so, and then replaces them by others.

It would appear that from the satisfactory way in which land is being opened up in connection with the Kaláwęwa irrigation system, no direct State-aided colonisation is required, unless it be that the inhabitants of some congested district are themselves anxious to settle here.

APPENDIX B.

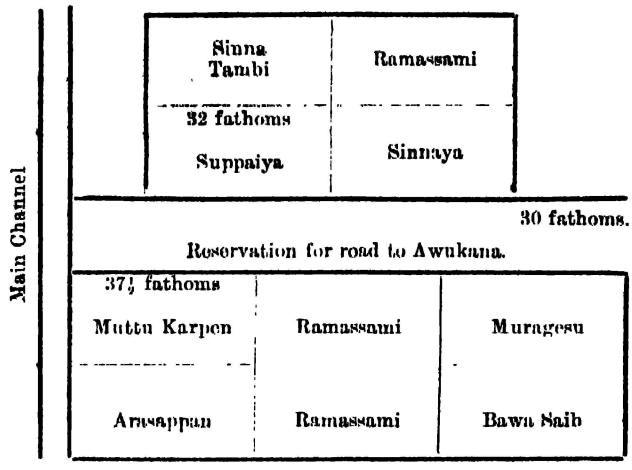
Extracts from Diary.

January 6, 1892.—To Kekirâwa. Here met Mr. Renganathan* by appointment and settled accounts of Tamil families.

January 23.—Weather clear. Usual routine. After consultation with Mr. Renganathan purchased axes and katties for the Kaláwewa people, and issued mamoties on loan.

February 3.—Arranged for putting up the framework of the houses for the ten Tamil colonist families, and for bringing in straw, as threshing can now go on.

February 4.—Spent the forenoon going over the high land allotted to the Tamils which they are now engaged in clearing, and arranged for their cultivating Nikawewa Ratémahatmayá's field for next harvest, which he has lent me for the purpose. Ratwatta Ratémahatmeyá will send ploughs and buffaloes.



March 18.—Telegraphed to Mr. Nagalingam to ask when I might expect the colonists for Kaláwewa, which he was undertaking to send down. He replies that as he is taking up 700 acres himself under Kaláwewa he will not be in a position to do more than provide labour for this land from Jaffna.

March 21.—Had an interview with Mr. Assaipillai, of Jaffna, who is sending down colonists next month, and informed him I would take twenty families, but that if he could send thirty families I would make arrangements for them.

April 10.—Spent the early morning selecting ground for putting up lines for the coming Jaffna colonists, and arranged for the payment. Agreed to pay Rs. 2 for each room in a line. Consulted Mr. Renganathan regarding the contractor at Maradankadawala, to whom I gave an advance to do lines for the ten families already here. Nothing has been done yet. Mr. Renganathan promises to send him, as his agreement gives him up to the 20th to do the work.

April 13.—Kalawewa "contractor" comes to ask for axes and katties to put up "the lines" already referred to. I have to send them and then to collect straw for thatching.

The experiment by which I transferred the starving villagers of Etawerawewa to land below the Yóda-ela has been unsuccessful. Nothing will induce them to go and live there. They have opened land and cultivated, but I know this is useless unless they actually reside there. I have therefore reluctantly ordered them to leave the land, as they have failed to carry out their agreement. The advances of seed paddy, &c., will be recovered in kind from them.

The fact is, that their tank has filled this year, and they forget all the years of drought they passed and will again experience, and take no heed to the constant supply of water they would have where I allocated them.

April 14.—The Etawerawewa village colony mentioned above came howling about my decision. I tell them that thrice they have lied and deceived me. Can I trust them a fourth time? They of course say "Yes." We shall see.

May 22.—Chiefly engaged in looking into the affairs of the Tamil settlers. The following is the result of my inquiries regarding each family:—

(1) *Ramassami*; (2) *Sinnaya*, from September, 1891.—These men have felled jungle on three acres extent of mud land, and cleared and cultivated about two acres of it for the maha, 1892. One acre remains to be cultivated. They have also cleared about one and a half acre of garden land, and have sown gingelly on it. They have ploughed about sixteen acres extent of the field I borrowed for them, and have sown already twelve lahas with paddy.

(3) *Suppaiya*, from September, 1891.—Has felled three-quarters of an acre and cleared and cultivated with paddy for maha, 1891, with half an acre of garden land, and has sown some gingelly; has ploughed one péla of the field, and is working on it.

(4) *Sinna Tambi*, January, 1892.—Has cleared about one acre of garden land, but has not cultivated. Does not work; is healthy, but says he is sick. A useless man. I will eject him as soon as I get the new lot of families. It would not be prudent to do so before—he would frighten them probably.

(5) *Muttu Karpen*, January, 1892.—A very industrious and good cultivator from the Jaffna Wanni. Unfortunately paraggi has broken badly on him. Notwithstanding he works well, and has cleared and cultivated with gingelly about three-quarters of an acre and has built his own house.

(6) *Ramassami II.*, January, 1892.—Has cleared and cultivated one acre of garden land with gingelly. Suffered greatly from fever, and is now in Dambulla hospital, where I sent him.

* Mr. Renganathan, the District Engineer, having experience of the Jaffna people, from which District he comes, very kindly assisted me with advice as to their treatment.

(7) *Arasappan*, January, 1892.—Has cleared and cultivated one acre of garden land with gingelly, and has ploughed one pęla of the old field, but has not sown it yet.

(8) *Bawata*.—Same remarks, but has sown about six lahas of the field.

(9) *Velaidan Ramassami*, January, 1892.—Has cleared and cultivated with gingelly about one acre of garden land, and has ploughed eight lahas and cultivated six lahas with paddy.

(10) *Kartias*, January, 1892.—Has felled three-quarters of an acre. Sown gingelly in most part of it. He is suffering constantly with fever, but has been duly attended to—had medicine with him when I made the inquiry.

(11) *Murugesu*, January, 1892.—Has cleared and sown with gingelly three-quarters of an acre and has ploughed about three pęlas of mud land, and has still to plough one pęla more. This he is doing with the assistance of some villagers, to whom he pays two rupees out of his ten rupees per mensem allowance.

These eleven families I have now supplied with houses (paying Rs. 7·50 per house). They are not very energetic, but still have done fairly well, and might have done better, and probably will when the allowance ceases.

Two more families have arrived, but I fear they are not practical cultivators: one is said to be a cook. However, I put them to fell jungle, and we will see what they can do. In order to provide for the coming families I have got twenty rooms at Rs. 2 per room, and I have called out rájakáriya labour to fell twenty acres of heavy jungle in the place I have selected for the gardens and village. The Jaffna people for the most part have never seen a tree, except a palmyrah or cocoanut, and they are appalled at being told to face a North-Central Province forest! This is one of the greatest obstacles in the way. So to make matters easier for the coming people, I have adopted the course above-mentioned. These rajakáriya men are remunerated by being given chena permits in their own villages.

The Etawerawęwa Sinhalese settlers, with whom I had trouble in April, are now settled down all right, and I have sent the Superintendent of Village Tanks to put in a sluice for them in the Yóda-ęla. On the whole, the prospects of the success of the settlement are not so bad as I feared.

June 8.—Here Mr. Renganathan, coming from Kalawęwa, met me. He says there is nothing particular to report. The felling of jungle for the site of village has gone on well. One colonist has died, and the doctor certifies it to be from pneumonia. He was the laziest of all, and I had threatened to eject him. His wife and children are in his house and land, and I intend to marry the widow to some man who will take the land (with its encumbrances). The sick colonist whom I sent to Dambulla hospital has returned, and is all right again, and working. I expect six more families next week.

July 4.—Received to-day two most disheartening weekly reports from the Vel-vidáné of Kaláwęwa about the work (or rather non-work) of the twelve Tamil families. They have a good crop of gingelly, and are apparently relying on this, and will not do fresh work. However, it remains to be seen how they will work when the Government allowance ceases. Here met Mr. Renganathan, who has given me great assistance in looking after the Tamil colonists, and I showed him these reports. He tells me he was at Kaláwęwa last week and looked up the people. They have suffered a great deal from sickness, and there have been eight deaths in the twelve families. Two families lost all their children, one head of a family died, and another became useless from illness and was sent to hospital, from which, when cured, he bolted, leaving his wife behind. Even now several of them, men and women, are laid up.

No. 13.—(*Translation.*) *Annexure I.* June 25, 1892.

I beg to forward herewith a statement containing particulars as to the health of, and work done by, the colonists at Kaláwęwa during the fourth week of June, 1892.—

	Name.	Days Worked.							Field or Chena.	Health during the Week.	Remarks.
		Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.			
1	Ramassami ...	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	--	Health good	Watched the cultivated field
2	Kattikesu ...	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	--	do.	—
3	Murugesu ...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Field	--	—
4	Ramassami ...	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	-—	—	Not at Kaláwęwa since three weeks
5	Suppiah ...	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	-	Health good	—
6	Sinnayar ...	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—	do.	Watched the cultivated field
7	Muttukarpen ...	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	--	Health not good	Sores
8	Bawa Saib ...	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	--	do.	Watched the cultivated field
9	Arasappan Kankani...	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—	do.	do.
10	Ramassami ...	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—	do.	Sores in the leg
11	Murugar Sinna Tambi	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	-	do.	A child of his died
12	Munnan Sinna Tambi	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	--	do.	A child of his not well

The wife of the late Sinna Tambi is severely suffering from swelling.

The paddy given to cultivate the second field at Welipata was cooked and eaten, and *habalapeti* was also made out of it and eaten.

As there is no paddy for sowing, a Moorman was engaged, and he is cultivating the field for anda share. Some paddy was also taken from him and sown. The cultivation is not done well, and when instructions are given they are not followed. Only when I am present they do as I ask them, and no sooner I leave the place they do as they like. Let as much instructions as possible be given, but they are of no avail in the case of idiots.

KAPURUHAMI,
Vel-Vidáné of Kaláwęwa.

Annexure II.

No. 14. July 2, 1892.

SIR—I BEG to forward herewith a statement containing particulars as to the health of, and work done by, the Tamil colonists at Kaláwęwa between June 26 and July 2, 1892 :—

Name.	Days Worked.							Field or Chena.	Health during the Week.	Remarks.
	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.			
1 Ramassami ...	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—	Health good	—
2 Kattikesu ...	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—	do.	—
3 Murugesu ...	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Field	do.	—
4 Ramassami ...	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—	—	Not at Kaláwęwa since four weeks
5 Suppiah ...	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Field	do.	—
6 Sinnaya ...	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—	do.	—
7 Muttukarpen ...	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—	Sores	Slightly better
8 Bawa Saib ...	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—	Health good	—
9 Arasappan Kankani ...	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—	do.	—
10 Ramassami ...	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—	Health not good	Sores in leg
11 Murugar Sinna Tambi	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—	Fever	—
12 Munnan Sinna Tambi	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	—	Health good	A child of his died in the week

The crop of Welipatavela is being completely destroyed by cattle. The colonists neither put up fences nor construct watch-huts.

KAPURUHAMI,
Vel-Vidáné of Kaláwęwa.

August 1.—From Kekirawa to Kaláwęwa. Went over the garden lands of the ten families under Kaláwęwa. They have reaped their gingelly and got a good crop, and some are felling jungle on the irrigable land apportioned to them.

Went over the boundary in dispute between them and Silva's men. To be settled when I get at the place.

Three families have sown the old field, but it is much damaged from want of night watching. Sickness is to be taken into consideration in the rather unsatisfactory work done in the past year. One man has died, one is in hospital, and one is incapable of work. Of the ten families seven are fairly settled, and may now be expected to work, as Government aid has ceased. The cost has been about Rs. 1,000.

August 2.—Went over the new clearing of high land for the twelve families (ten expected in a fortnight) and gave directions about burning off the felled jungle at end of this month, and meantime the settlers will begin clearing the irrigable land under the trace just cut by the Provincial Engineer for the channel from the Balaluwęwa sluice, which runs round the high ground now cleared for the new settlement after it has been sown with kurakkan in September. Meantime they will be housed in a healthy site on the other side of the river.

September 5.—In early morning inspected the newly-come fourteen families from Jaffna. The men are big and strong, and said to be very good cultivators. They have come "bag and baggage," and there are more women than men. They have already sown some kurakkan, and want to have the forest which I got felled and burnt for them to be better cleared for sowing. (This I have arranged with the Ratémahatmayá.) The Medical Officer was present, and said they were suffering greatly from fever. I saw several children and women very bad. They have been starved too much when ill. Ordered sago and broth to be given at once, and got the Medical Officer to prepare fifty 10-grain quinine pills, and gave them to Mr. Renganathan to get the people just off fever to take them. Also arranged to let them have the field (which the older colonist families are now reaping) to cultivate for next maha harvest, in addition to the kurakkan which they will sow on the newly-cleared land, which Mr. Renganathan will to-morrow apportion to each family at an acre a piece. Each family is anxious to have its own land separated as soon as possible. Also arranged for them to remain until next dry weather in the present lines, which will be well thatched before the north-east monsoon, and will be much healthier than going to live in newly-cleared ground. There are now twenty-one families in occupation, not counting the two widows. To show how timid these people are, on arrival one of the widows wept for her husband, a relation of one of the new-comers. They had not heard of his death, and they all fled away on the road to Kekirawa. Fortunately Mr. Renganathan met them and brought them back. For seed paddy and straw for the new-comers I allowed the tithe of twelve pélas of Sestrawelliya.

September 12.—Latest report from Kaláwęwa colony :—

Kaláwęwa, August 2, 1892.

Work done by Kaláwęwa Colonists since May 21, 1892.

1. Ramassami ; 2, Sinnaya.—Have sown sixteen lahas extent of paddy land at Welipotavela. Have felled jungle of about four acres of irrigable land.

3. Suppaiya.—Has sown one péla extent. Has not done any other work. He has gone to Madatugama about a week ago, and has not returned.

4. Sinna Tambi.—Since dead.

5. Muttu Karpen.—Has felled about quarter acre extent of irrigable land. Is convalescent.

6. Ramassami II.—Has left the place about six weeks ago, and has not done any work since.

7. Arasappan.—Has sown one péla extent. Has cleared about one-eighth of an acre of irrigable land.

8. Bawa Saib.—Has sown eight lahas extent, and has felled jungle about one-eighth of an acre of irrigable land.

9. V. Ramassami.—Has cultivated eight lahas extent. Is since suffering from paraggi, and has not done any other work.

10. Kartias.—Is suffering from fever, and has not done any work since.
11. Murugesu.—Has sown three pélas' extent of paddy land. Has felled jungle of about two acres of irrigable land.

Balaluweva.

12. Murugar Sinna Tambi, May 1892.—Has not done any work on the plea of fever.
13. Murugesu Sinna Tambi, May 1892.—Has not done any work on the plea of fever.

September 27.—Received a bad report of the health of colonists at Kaláwęwa, which I communicated to Government in connection with a letter from Mr. Advocate Nagalingan on the subject of land and colonisation:—

The MEDICAL OFFICER to the GOVERNMENT AGENT, North-Central Province.

Outdoor Dispensary,
No. 89. Kaláwęwa, September 11, 1892.

SIR,—I BEG to inform you that a woman among the new colonists died of premature child-birth caused by a fall sustained by her, and the others who were suffering from fever, &c., are almost better; and further to state that for the present I have made this as my headquarters as requested by you, and am carefully attending on them.

I am, &c.,

J. A. RATNAWIBHUSANA,
Medical Officer.

November 8.—Spent the whole forenoon going round the new colonists' lands—making inquiries, hearing complaints, and generally settling their affairs. The condition of things is more satisfactory than I had anticipated. Mr. Renganathan went round with me, and his assistance was invaluable. The chena cleared for the new-comers has now to be completely "burnt off" and fenced for sowing gingelly next year. Divided it among the fourteen families, about six acres. This will afterwards form part of the garden land, and will be divided (to allow houses to be built) when fourteen acres are cleared.

Great disputes between guardian and vel-vidáné about the new issue of water to the field ploughed by the new-comers. All parties concerned lied freely, but as the vel-vidáné did not mention the matter to me in his weekly report I hold him guilty and dismiss him, and warned the guardian.

Told Ratwatta (Acting) Ratémahatmayá that I am greatly annoyed at his apparent indifference regarding this colony, which he knows is a matter of great concern to me, and that it is probable I shall be unable to make any recommendation to His Excellency in his favour.

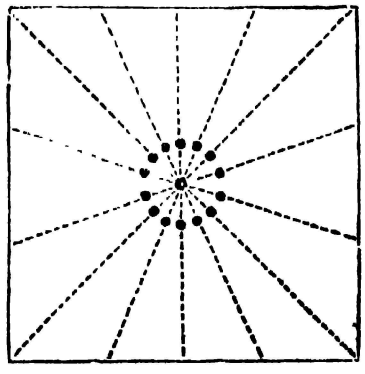
Heard a number of other disputes, chiefly concerned with women.

Wrote to Anurádhapura garden to send out breadfruit, jak, and mango plants for the colonists' gardens. Also axes, mamoties, and katties.

One difficulty is the high price of rice in the boutiques. After discussion, resolved to buy the Crown share of a village and issue the paddy to the colonists (2 bushels paddy = 1 bushel rice), and as their women folk can convert the paddy to rice, there will be a saving of a rupee a bushel at least.

I have put the Kórála in charge of the new colonists. He will keep a daily check-roll of the men who work, and those who do not work will have their allowance deferred.

November 9.—All the morning and forenoon at the colonists' "chena" (new clearing of about ten acres), in order to divide it for sowing with kurakkan. They could not agree upon the position of their shares, so I proposed to divide it according to the Sinhalese fashion in shape of a wheel, and got the local people present to measure it out in this way from a stump in the centre into fourteen shares. The fourteen sticks are put round the central stump, and then a line is taken by putting sticks in the ground.



The men are quite satisfied with this, and then draw lots for the shares. Each man *salaamed* to the sun before drawing his lot, and regarded it as having a religious sanction.

January, 1893.—As regards the affairs of the Kaláwęwa Tamil colony, I have now to admit that the second lot are a complete failure. They never would work willingly, and the little they did was when called out and forced out by the Vel-vidáné or Kórála. They certainly suffered a great deal from illness, and there were many deaths, but yet I cannot say that this was the reason

of failure. Even when well they would not work, and all they have done is to sow about three-quarters of the land given to them with kurakkan after it was felled for them by local villagers. Even this they have not watched or protected. When at Kaláwęwa in December I pointed out to them that they must watch their crop, but they took no notice of my advice or warnings, so I stopped the Government aid. Even this had no effect. The crop has been entirely destroyed by birds and beasts. After the Archducal party left Kaláwęwa, they came to me and said they did not wish to remain, and asked for money to take them back to Jaffna. This I absolutely refused to give, or to throw away more money on such worthless people. They said they would starve unless given assistance. I pointed out that labour was short on the road, and that if they wanted to eat they must work, and work would be given them. I heard subsequently that six of the men set off to Jaffna, and the others still remain idle in the lines. I arranged that the crop of Elagamuwa, the tithe of which I purchased for their support, should be sold and credited to meet the Government advance, and I shall sell the right to cultivate the cleared land for one season. I shall then be able to calculate the total loss on this batch of colonists.

APPENDIX C.

Statement of Expenditure on account of the Kalâwęwa and Balaluwęwa Colonists.

	1891.			1892.												1893.			
	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	Total.	Expenses of Journey	Grand Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs c.	Rs c.	Rs c.	Rs c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1. Suppaiya	—	6 90	—	27 17	8 71	13 15	1 30	—	2 77	—	—	—	—	3 50	—	—	63 50	—	63 50
2. Ramassami	—	6 90½	—	27 25	6 68	10 0	5 0	—	—	—	4 16	—	—	3 50	—	—	63 49	—	63 49
3. Sinnaya	—	6 90½	—	27 25	6 68	10 0	5 0	—	—	—	4 16½	—	—	3 50	—	—	63 50	—	63 50
4. Muttu Karpan ...	—	—	—	—	8 50	10 0	11 50	10 0	10 0	10 0	—	—	—	6 50	—	—	66 50	--	66 50
5. Tillinadan Sinna Tambi ...	—	—	—	—	3 95	10 0	16 5	10 0	9 99	10 0	—	—	—	—	—	3 99	63 98	25 83	89 81
6. Perumal Ramassami ...	—	—	—	—	2 89	10 0	17 11	10 0	10 0	10 0	—	—	—	5 7	—	3 1	68 8	33 15	101 23
7. Supramanyan Veruttasalam...	—	—	—	—	2 79	—	3 88	—	--	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 67	26 25	32 92
8. Sinnawan Murugan ...	—	—	—	—	3 33	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	6 77	—	—	3 50	—	—	63 60	25 90	89 50
9. Kallan Sadayan ...	—	—	—	—	6 40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 40	--	6 40
10. Velandan Ramassami ...	—	—	—	—	—	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	—	10 0	—	—	--	—	8 12	58 12	—	58 12
11. Bawa Saib	—	—	—	—	—	10 0	10 0	10 21	9 32	10 42	9 99½	—	—	3 50	—	—	63 44	—	63 44
12. Kanawadian ...	—	—	—	—	—	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	—	—	10 0	5 0	—	75 0	18 50	93 50
13. Arasappa	—	—	—	—	—	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	—	9 98	—	10 0	3 50	—	—	63 48	—	63 48
Miscellaneous Charges ...	120 0	—	—	—	112 55	28 13	4 0	—	—	16 22	—	7 50	—	89 50	301 20	11 25	690 35	—	690 35
14. M. Sinna Tambi ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 0	9 99	10 0	—	20 85	6 78	27 47½	13 95	99 4	17 50	116 54
15. Muttar Sinna Tambi ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 6	9 98	10 0	—	20 0	—	19 99½	12 81	82 84	26 25	109 9
Contractor for building lines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40 0	—	40 0
16. Kaderesu Kaderamer ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24 82	—	20 33½	25 49	70 64	13 0	83 64
17. Periyar Kaderamer ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26 15	—	10 55	22 10	58 80	13 0	71 80
18. Kaderamer Kanawadi ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 64	—	7 48	25 32	51 44	13 0	64 44
19. Kadiran Sinnawan ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 64	—	7 83	24 20	48 67	13 0	61 67
20. Kanawan Kanawadi ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 29	—	4 93½	20 67	45 89	13 0	58 89
21. Murugar Sadayan ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 60	—	4 62½	19 38	39 60	13 0	52 60
22. Vinasi Sinnacutti ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19 30	—	8 25	17 25	44 80	13 0	57 80
23. Veenasi Walli ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 82	—	6 17½	19 49	44 48	13 0	57 48
24. Venasi Pudan ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26 41	—	9 79½	23 45	59 65	13 0	72 65
25. Vinasi Arumugan ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 47	—	9 13½	18 23	45 83	13 0	58 83
26. Velan Kadiran ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19 17	—	7 69	20 97	47 83	15 0	62 83
27. Velan Sinnan ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 89	—	5 0	21 31	47 20	—	62 20
Total ...	120 0	20 71	—	81 67	162 48	141 28	113 84	120 21	102 14	96 61	75 7	7 50	296 5	138 85	455 47	310 99	2242 82	333 38	2576 20

V.—1893.

CORRESPONDENCE

RELATING TO

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCILS ORDINANCE.

Ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:
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1893.

AMENDMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCILS ORDINANCE.

No. 1.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council, Galle, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 6.

The Municipal Office,
Galle, January 28, 1891.

SIR,—I AM directed to inform you that a Sub-Committee of the Council was appointed in 1890 to revise the by-laws, and the recommendations made by them in the report, which I annex for your information, were unanimously adopted by the Council at the meeting held on the 13th December last.

In accordance with the order of Council, I have the honour to forward the by-laws* so revised, and to request that they be confirmed by the Governor in Executive Council.

I have, &c.,
J. E. ANTHONISZ,
Secretary.

Enclosure in No. 1.

REPORT of the SUB-COMMITTEE of the Municipal Council appointed to revise the Municipal By-laws.

December 13, 1890.

The Sub-Committee appointed to revise the by-laws of the Municipal Council having completed the work assigned to them, beg to report as follows :—

2. The by-laws of this Council were throughout compared with the by-laws of the Colombo Municipality, and in every instance where the latter were found to be preferable, either on account of their comprehensiveness or terseness of expression, they were substituted for the corresponding by-laws of this Council. Several by-laws of the Colombo Municipality on points which were not touched upon in our by laws were also adopted. The by-laws of this Council which have been retained are indicated in the revised by-laws* by the letter G in blue pencil on the margin.

3. The following of the by-laws were omitted, the provisions in the new Municipal Councils Ordinance and the Penal Code having made them unnecessary :—

Chapter II.—Conduct of Business : clauses 1, 2, 3, 4, 6.
IV.—Questions and Motions : clause 1.
V.—Orders and Records of Proceedings : clauses 1, 2, 3.
VI.—Special and Sub-Committees : clauses 1 to 5.
VII.—Finance : clauses 1, 2, 3, 8, 10, 12.
IX.—Duties of Municipal Inspectors : clause 2.
X.—Bench of Magistrates : the whole chapter.
XII.—Performance of Labour on Thoroughfares : the whole chapter.
XIII.—Commutation of Labour.
XVI.—Duties of Division Officers : the whole chapter.
XVII.—Slaughter Houses : clause 12.
XVIII.—Markets : clauses 6, 17, 20.
XXII.—Recovery of Taxes : clauses 1, 3.
XXII. *a*—Sanitary : clauses 1, 2, 3.
XXVI.—Bullock carts not to pass the Fort new gate.
XXIV.—General Conservancy : clause 6.
XIX.—Boutiques : clauses 2, 4, 5.

4. The following were omitted, being considered unnecessary :—

Chapter II.—Precedence of Members : clause 5.
VII.—Accounts : clause 1.
VIII.—Estimates : clause 1.
XVIII.—Butchers' Shops to be registered : clause 1.
XVIII.—Scales and Weights to be kept at meat market : clause 16.
XVIII.—Disputes between seat-holders of markets how to be determined : clause 18.

5. By-law chapter XXIV. (2), imposing upon the Council the duty of removing trees that are likely to fall upon private houses, has not been inserted in the amended by-laws, as some of the members of your Committee are of opinion that such a by-law would be *ultra vires* of the

* Not printed.

principal Ordinance, and they also think that the necessity for such a by-law does not exist, as cases of this kind could be dealt with under the common law as between the parties interested. The Thoroughfares Ordinance makes sufficient provision for the removal of trees which overhang public roads, and it was therefore not considered necessary to re-enact the portion of this by-law which refers to such trees.

6. A new set of by-laws has been framed on the subject of *Infectious Diseases*, and they are recommended for the adoption of the Council. With the exception of these, all the others are existing by-laws, either of the Colombo or Galle Municipality, and have already received the sanction of Government.

7. The body of by-laws, as revised and amended, has been re-arranged in the order given in the Municipal Councils Ordinance, section 122.

W. E. DE VOS.
EDWIN R. ANTHONISZ.
N. DIAS ABEYESINHE.
W. DIAS, M.D.

No. 2.

The Hon. the ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S Report on above.

Attorney-General's Chambers,
Colombo, June 4, 1891.

I SUBMIT copy of a report furnished to me by the Acting Solicitor-General on the proposed by-laws.

2. * * * By-law number 1 in chapter IV.—This by-law, in my opinion, is *ultra vires*, for the reason that the Ordinance itself provides the remedy when no notice is given as required by sections 176 or 198.

3. Further, there are several by-laws which purport to create offences and to fix the amount of fines payable for breach thereof. The Ordinance gives no power to create offences by by-laws, and itself fixes the maximum fine that may be levied for breach of any by-law, and provides for the manner of its recovery.

4. It is quite clear that the by-laws cannot be passed in their present shape, and I think the suggestion made by the Solicitor-General is worthy of the consideration of the Government.

5. The difficulty with regard to framing by-laws for the Municipality of Colombo, which were *intra vires*, was overcome in 1881 by the introduction of the Ordinance No. 16 of that year, and I see no reason why a similar Ordinance should not be passed with respect to the by-laws of the three Municipalities.

C. P. LAYARD,
Acting Attorney-General.

Enclosure in No. 2.

REPORT by the SOLICITOR-GENERAL.—June, 1891.

BEFORE commencing my special report upon the proposed new by-laws for the Municipal Council of Galle, I may remark that the framers, who have copied many of the by-laws now in force in the Municipality of Colombo, have lost sight of the fact that these by-laws were passed as a substantive Ordinance, giving them the same force as if they had been inserted in the Municipal Ordinance then in force, No. 17 of 1865, and by section 125 of No. 7 of 1887 are still in force.

2. Had these by laws not been thus enacted many would be *ultra vires*.

3. I would suggest that in view of the difficulty of framing by-laws which are not *ultra vires*, that the Municipalities of Kandy and Galle be asked to prepare their proposed new by-laws to be passed as Ordinances, and, as when I was a member of the Municipal Council of Colombo, a Committee was appointed to frame fresh by-laws for that Municipality, it seems to me that if the three Councils can agree, one general Ordinance might be passed having application to the three Councils, with schedules applying to any Council as regards any matter special to that Council.

4. The numbers of chapters in paranthesis is the chapter of the Colombo by-laws, from which many of these by-laws have been taken.

Chapters I. and II.

May be passed.

Chapter III. (Chapter XI.)

These by-laws are *ultra vires* when giving Inspectors, *qua* Inspectors, powers of entry into houses and premises, powers which the Chairman or some person authorised for that purpose or a health officer alone can exercise. They are also *ultra vires* in giving the Inspectors the powers and protection in the discharge of their duties which are, by the Nuisances Ordinance of 1862, accorded to officers of the Board of Health. These by-laws are *intra vires* so far as they merely deal with the personal duties of the Inspectors, *e. g.*, No. 7.

Chapter IV. (Chapter XXIV.)

1. I see no objection to this by-law.

2. Deals generally with the erection of houses and huts, and goes far beyond the provisions of sections 176 and 198, *ultra vires*.

3. To be held *intra vires* would need amendment.

Chapter V. (Chapter XVII.)

This chapter is mostly *ultra vires*, as it goes beyond the provisions given by the Ordinance; it seems to have been adapted to some extent from the Ordinance No. 10 of 1861.

Chapter VI. (Chapter XIX.)

Many of these are old by-laws of the Municipal Council of Galle. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15 may be passed.

14. The latter part from "and this" to end of section *ultra vires*.
15. Goes further than the Ordinance allows.
16. Should not be allowed. Inspectors have no special powers. Section 245 provides for cases such as this.
17. (*a*) Requires remodelling.
(*b*) May be passed.
(*c*) This is too vague.
(*d*) This should not be allowed.
(*e*) This conflicts with No. 3 of 1883 as regards punishment.
(*f*) May be passed.
(*g*) *Ultra vires*.
(*h*) Conflicts with 15 of 1862, section 1 (*a*), as regards punishment.
(*i*) (*j*) May be passed.

19 and 20. *Ultra vires*.

Chapter VII. (Chapter XVII.)

1. Line 7, for "Council" read "the Chairman."
2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12. May be allowed.
4. I see no authority for the summary procedure laid down in this by-law.
5. Vague. The form referred to should be set out.
6. I do not find any authority for this by-law.
10. No authority for this.
13. *Ultra vires*.

Chapter VIII. (Chapter XX.)

1 and 3 The authority for this by-law is sections 259 and 225, hence it is not required; indirectly section 122 (*a*).

2. Conflicts with section 259.
4. May be passed.
5. I have doubts as to the legality of this by-law.
6. Section 224 provides for this.
7. May be passed.

8 and 9. A large portion of these by-laws are *ultra vires*.

10. *Ultra vires*.
11. If this refers to places now public streets or thoroughfares, No. 16 of 1865 provides for it.
12. May be passed.
13. Not required, No. 16 of 1865 provides for this.

Chapter IX.

1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 11. May be passed.

5. I do not think that by a by-law a taxpayer can be shut out from his legal remedy.
6. Not authorised. No tax payable till the vehicle or animal has been sixty days in the possession, custody, or control of a person within the Municipality.
7. No authority for this penalty.
10. This needs amendment.
12. I do not see any authority for this charge.
13. Some reference should be made to the interpretation clause of the Toll Ordinance, No. 14 of 1867, to prevent questions as to the meaning of certain lines.

Chapter X. (Chapter XXII.)

All *ultra vires*.

Chapter XI. (Chapter XXIII.)

These are levied under 259 and 280. May be passed.

Chapter XII. (Chapter XXIX.)

1. Is provided for by No. 27 of 1884, with section 13 of which it conflicts. *Ultra vires*.
2, 4. No authority.
3, 5. May be passed.
6. Will need amendment.

Chapter XIII.

Sections 246 to 254 provide for prevention of infectious diseases. Some of these by-laws seem to be founded upon by-laws of Boards of Health established under No. 15 of 1862. All *ultra vires*, or already provided for by the Ordinance No. 7 of 1887.

Chapter XIV. (Chapter XVII.)

1, 2, 3, 5. *Ultra vires*.
4. May be passed.

Chapter XV. (Chapter XXV.)

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17. May be passed.
11. Provided for by sub-section 5, section 14 of No. 17 of 1873.
12, 14. *Ultra vires*.

CHAS. HAY,
Acting Solicitor-General.

No. 3.

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the CHAIRMAN of the Municipal Council, Colombo.

No. 76.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, June 17, 1891.

SIR,—I AM directed by His Excellency the Governor to forward to you, for any observations or remarks which you may desire to make thereon, the annexed extract from a report by the Acting Solicitor-General,* suggesting the introduction of one general Ordinance with respect to the by-laws of the three Municipalities.

I am, &c.,
H. L. CRAWFORD,
for Colonial Secretary.

No. 4.

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the CHAIRMAN of the Municipal Council, Kandy.

No. 15.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, June 17, 1891.

SIR,—I AM directed by His Excellency the Governor to forward to you, for any observations or remarks which you may desire to make thereon, the annexed extract from a report by the Acting Solicitor-General,* suggesting the introduction of one general Ordinance with respect to the by-laws of the three Municipalities.

I am, &c.,
H. L. CRAWFORD,
for Colonial Secretary.

No. 5.

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the CHAIRMAN of the Municipal Council, Galle.

No. 19.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, June 17, 1891.

SIR,—I AM directed by His Excellency the Governor to forward to you, for any observations or remarks which you may desire to make thereon, the annexed extract from a report by the Acting Solicitor-General,* suggesting the introduction of one general Ordinance with respect to the by-laws of the three Municipalities.

I am, &c.,
H. L. CRAWFORD,
for Colonial Secretary.

No. 6.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council, Galle, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 31.

The Municipal Office,
Galle, July 13, 1891.

SIR,—I AM directed to inform you that your letter No. 19 of the 17th ultimo, forwarding an extract from a report by the Acting Solicitor-General, suggesting the introduction of one general Ordinance with respect to the by-laws of the three Municipalities, was laid before the Council at a meeting held on the 11th instant, and that the following resolutions were passed thereon :—

"Resolved,—That the Government be informed that the Council accepts the suggestion of the Acting Solicitor-General, and will be prepared to act in the matter in concert with the other Municipalities.

"Resolved,—That an interchange of draft by-laws between this Council and the Municipalities of Colombo and Kandy be proposed to those bodies."

I have, &c.,
J. E. ANTHONISZ,
Secretary.

No. 7.

The CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council, Kandy, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. $\frac{41}{120}$.

The Municipal Office,
Kandy, September 7, 1891.

SIR,—ADVERTING to my letter No. 39 of August 25, I have the honour to annex copy of a resolution unanimously adopted by the Municipal Council at a General Meeting held on the 5th instant.

I am, &c.,
R. W. D. MOIR,
Chairman.

Resolution.

"That the suggestion made by the Government should be adopted, and that the Municipal Councils of Colombo and Galle should be communicated with a view of holding a conference to consider whether a general Ordinance applying to all the Councils can be agreed to, or whether separate schedules are required by each Council."

* Paragraph 3 of Enclosure in No. 2.

No. 8.

The CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council, Colombo, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 134.

The Municipal Office,
Colombo, August 5, 1891.

SIR,—REFERRING to your letter No. 76 of June 17 last, I have the honour to append a resolution adopted by the Municipal Council on the 24th ultimo:—

Resolution.

"A letter No. 76, dated June 17, 1891, from the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, forwarding a copy of one from the Acting Solicitor-General, suggesting the introduction of one general Ordinance with respect to the by-laws of the three Municipalities, was submitted.

"Resolved,—That the letter be referred to the Special Committee appointed on January 16, 1891, to suggest alterations and amendments in the Municipal Councils Ordinance, and that the Committee be authorised to communicate with the Kandy and Galle Municipalities on the subject."

I am, &c.,
H. HAY CAMERON,
Mayor and Chairman.

No. 9.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council, Galle, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 57.

The Municipal Office,
Galle, November 13, 1891.

SIR,—IN reply to your letter No. 39, dated 10th instant, to the Chairman, Municipal Council, I am directed to forward copies of a letter received from the Municipal Council, Kandy, and the resolution passed thereon by this Council, and to inform you that the matter now awaits a conference of the three Councils.

I have, &c.,
J. E. ANTHONISZ,
Secretary.

Enclosure No. 1 in No. 9.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council, Kandy, to the SECRETARY, Municipal Council, Galle.

No. $\frac{615}{126}$.

The Municipal Office,
Kandy, October 3, 1891.

SIR,—ADVERTING to my letter No. 609 of July 20, I have the honour to inform you, with reference to the suggestion submitted by the Colonial Secretary in his letter No. 15 of June 17, viz., the introduction of one general Ordinance with respect to the by-laws of the three Municipalities, that the following is a copy of the resolution adopted at a recent meeting of the Municipal Council of Kandy:—"That the suggestion made by the Government be adopted, and that the Municipal "Councils of Colombo and Galle should be communicated with with the view of holding a confer-"ence to consider whether a general Ordinance applying to all the Councils can be agreed to, or "whether separate schedules are required by each Council."

I have to inquire, in accordance with instructions, whether the Municipal Council of Galle agrees to the proposal for a conference, and, if so, at what place and time would it be convenient for the representative of your Council to meet those of the other Councils.

I am, &c.,
H. BYRDE,
Secretary.

Enclosure No. 2 in No. 9.

READ letter No. $\frac{615}{126}$ of October 3 last, from the Secretary, Municipal Council, Kandy, proposing a conference of three Councils of Colombo, Kandy, and Galle, to consider whether a general Ordinance applying to all the Councils can be agreed to, or whether separate schedules are required by each Council.

Resolved,—That the Council is prepared to appoint representatives to confer with those of the other Councils at Colombo, the time of meeting to be directed by the Councils of Colombo and Kandy.

No. 10.

The SECRETARY, Municipal Council, Galle, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 30.

The Municipal Office,
Galle, June 27, 1892.

SIR,—WITH reference to your letter No. 14 of the 24th ultimo, inviting the opinion of the Council on the amendments proposed to be made on the Municipal Councils Ordinance by the Municipal Council of Colombo, I am directed to inform you that the Council, at a meeting held on the 25th instant, agreed to the amendments Nos. 2, 3, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19 contained in the report of the Special Committee of the Colombo Council.

The Council also begs to propose that the section 11 (*e*) be altered by the substitution of the words "ten rupees" for "fifteen rupees," and section 11 (*f*) by "one hundred and twenty rupees" for "one hundred and eighty rupees." From the depreciation of the value of property in Galle, houses which formerly fetched a rental of Rs. 20 now hardly yield Rs. 10. The same individual occupying the same house and continuing in the same circumstances, who had a vote in 1866 has no vote now. A large number of persons perfectly fitted by education and social position to perform the electoral duty in a proper manner have been thus disfranchised.

I have, &c.,
J. E. ANTHONISZ,
Secretary.

No. 11.

The CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council, Kandy, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 30.

Office of the Municipal Council,
Kandy, June 16, 1892.

SIR,—IN reply to your letter No. 20 of the 24th ultimo, and in accordance with a resolution of this Council passed at a meeting held on the 11th instant, I have the honour to forward copy of a report of a Special Committee appointed to consider the amendments in the Municipal Councils Ordinance suggested by the Special Committee of the Colombo Municipality.

2. On this report I beg to offer the following remarks:—

Section 55.—(7) Standing Committee.

It should, I think, be optional with the Council to appoint or to abstain from appointing a Standing Committee. If the Council chooses to do the work for which a Standing Committee is appointed, I see no objection to their dispensing with the latter.

Sections 53–58.—(8) Municipal Magistrate.

I dissent from the recommendation of the Council, and am opposed to the return to the old system under which the Bench of Magistrates sat. In the first place, the number of cases instituted has, as will be seen by the annexed table marked A, been greatly reduced by the appointment of a Municipal Magistrate, who, in the event of conviction, inflicts deterrent fines instead of the merely nominal fines which the Bench of Magistrates used to deem sufficient. In the next place, it is, in my opinion, better that Municipal offences should be dealt with by a perfectly independent court. The members of the Council are virtually, through their officers, instructed by the Chairman, the prosecutors; they are or ought to be interested in securing convictions, and therefore members of the prosecuting body should not constitute the court for the trial of the offences. Moreover, it would frequently happen that the persons brought before the Municipal Court would be private clients of the members of the Court. This is, in my opinion, undesirable.

Section 59.—(9) Subordinate Officers and Servants.

I dissent from this recommendation. The real responsibility for the conduct of Municipal business rests with the Chairman, and it is essential that the subordinate officers of the Council should recognise the Chairman as the person in whom is vested the power of appointment and dismissal. If his power is curtailed his authority is weakened, and he will be driven to placing so many petty details before the Council for its disposal that a dead lock is likely to ensue.

Sections 209 and 210.—(15) Appeal against order of Chairman.

The result of this recommendation being adopted will be that the Chairman will not make any order at all, and that delay and public inconvenience will follow, while the matters referred to in this section are awaiting disposal by the Council.

By section 47 of the Ordinance "the entire executive power and responsibility for the purposes of the Ordinance" are vested in the Chairman. I cannot recommend the slightest departure from this very wholesome principle. If the power is taken away the responsibility must go with it, and the Chairman will feel that his only safe course is to refer everything to the Council, even to the making of payments on behalf of the Council.

I have, &c.,
P. A. TEMPLER,
Chairman.

A.—Statement showing the Number of Cases Instituted in the Court of the Bench of Magistrates and the Municipal Magistrate from 1883 to 1891.

1883	...	...	1,282	4,671, Bench of Magistrates.
1884	...	...	1,335	
1885	...	...	941	
1886	...	...	1,113	
1887	...	...	853	399, Bench of Magistrates to July 31. 454, Municipal Magistrate from August 1.
1888	...	...	796	2,529, Municipal Magistrate.
1889	...	...	547	
1890	...	...	634	
1891	...	...	552	

Enclosure No. 1 in No. 11.

REPORT of the SPECIAL COMMITTEE of the Municipal Council of Kandy appointed on June 4, 1892, to consider the Report of the Special Committee appointed by the Municipal Council of Colombo to suggest amendments in the Municipal Councils Ordinance, No. 7 of 1887.

June 10, 1892.

YOUR Committee beg to submit the following report on the amendments suggested by the Special Committee of the Municipal Council of Colombo to be read in connection with that report :—

§ 10.—1. This does not affect the Kandy Municipality.
§§ 16, 17, 18, 19, 43.—2. The proposed amendment approved of.
§ 36.—3. The proposed amendment approved of.
§ 47.—4. This does not affect the Kandy Municipality.
§ 55.—5. The proposal made approved of.
6. The addition proposed to be included in this section approved of.
7. Your Committee would recommend, as regards the Kandy Municipality, the abolition of a Standing Committee. The number of Councillors is eight, of whom five are members of the Standing Committee. They suggest that the whole Council do consider all matters that now go before the Standing Committee.
§§ 53–58.—8. Your Committee do not approve of a paid Municipal Magistrate, and strongly recommend that the old procedure under the Ordinance No. 17 of 1865 be reverted to, viz., the appointment of a Municipal Bench, thereby saving the salary of a Magistrate.
§ 59.—9. No objection to the alteration proposed.
§ 122.—10. The proposed amendment approved of.
§§ 127 and 262.—11. No objection to the addition proposed.
§ 132.—12. The proposed amendment approved of.
§ 164.—13. Your Committee approve of the proposed exemption. The second recommendation appears to be provided for under section 13 of the Ordinance No. 16 of 1890.
§ 200.—14. No objection to the proposed amendment.
§§ 209, 210.—15. No objection to the proposed amendment.
§§ 224, 225.—16. No objection to the proposed addition.
§§ 240, 250.—17. The proposed provision approved of.
§ 263.—18. Not required as regards the Kandy Municipality.
Ordinance No. 25 of 1890, § 1.—19. Not applicable to the Kandy Municipality.

Your Committee would further suggest, with regard to section 154, that provision be made for the registering in the Municipal Council's Office, on payment of a small fee by mortgagees of their mortgages on properties situated within the Municipality, with a further provision that, in all cases, notice be given to the registered mortgagees of any sale by the Municipal Council for default in the payment of any rates or taxes affecting the mortgaged premises or lands.

They would further suggest the amendment of the Ordinance so as to exclude the Kandy Municipality from the operation of the provisions of the Ordinance in respect of the Standing Committee and of a stipendiary magistrate.

J. B. SIEBEL.
J. H. SPROULE.
EDWIN BEVEN.
FRED. KEYT.

Enclosure No. 2 in No. 11.

RESOLUTION adopted by the Municipal Council at the Meeting held on June 11.

Resolved,—That the report just read be adopted, and a copy be forwarded to Government and one to the Municipal Council of Colombo, and that it be pointed out to Government and the Colombo Municipal Council—

1. That the form under the schedule of the Ordinance No. 7 of 1887, marked D, requires that payment be made into the office of *the Treasurer* of the Municipal Council—an office not created by the Ordinance. The form appears to have been copied from the old Ordinance, section 25 of which made the Government Agent the Treasurer.

2. That no authority is specially given to any person to grant receipts on behalf of the Municipal Council for money paid into the Municipal Fund.

No. 12.

The CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council, Colombo, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 87.

The Municipal Office,
Colombo, May 10, 1892.

SIR,—REFERRING to your letter No. 18 of February 15, 1892, I have now the honour to enclose a copy of the report of the Special Committee appointed to suggest amendments in the Municipal Councils Ordinance, and to annex an extract from the minutes of proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Municipal Council held on the 3rd instant, at which the report was submitted.

The minutes of proceedings of the Special Committee of the various meetings held by them are also enclosed.

A copy of the Special Committee's report and of the documents above referred to has been forwarded to the Municipal Councils of Kandy and Galle.

I am, &c.,
H. HAY CAMERON,
Mayor and Chairman

Enclosure No. 1 in No. 12.

Extract from Minutes of Municipal Council of May 3, 1892.

THE report of the Special Committee on the revision of the Municipal Councils Ordinance was submitted.

Resolved,—That the Council do go into Committee on the report.

Resolved, in accordance with the recommendations of the Special Committee in their minutes of October 17, 1891, that the words "or gratuities to their widows" be inserted in section 62 of the Ordinance No. 7 of 1887.

Resolved,—That a suggestion be added to the effect that the Council desire to recommend that the Governor be empowered to appoint the Government Agent of the Western Province as Chairman of the Municipal Council of Colombo, and that in that event it shall not be necessary that his whole time should be given to the Council.

Resolved,—That the schedule D referred to in section 133 of the Ordinance be so altered as to allow the Council the option of recovering taxes at the Municipal Office, or of directing the payment of them to a collector appointed by the Council; and that no "costs" be recovered as provided in section 150 which are not actually incurred.

Resolved,—That in paragraph 12 of the Special Committee's report the words "from the date of such license" be inserted after "six months only" in the second line.

Resolved,—That in the interpretation of "annual value" in section 3 of the Ordinance No. 7 of 1887 the words "or for public rates and taxes" be omitted.

The Council having resumed, Mr. C. P. Dias moved the adoption of the report of the Special Committee as amended by the Council in Committee

Mr. Coomaraswamy seconded.—Carried.

Resolved,—That a copy of the Special Committee's report, as amended, be forwarded to the Municipal Councils of Kandy and Galle, and that Government be informed accordingly.

Enclosure No. 2 in No. 12.

REPORT of SPECIAL COMMITTEE of Municipal Council on revision of Municipal Councils Ordinance.

YOUR Committee appointed to revise the Municipal Councils Ordinance, 1887, the amending Ordinance 1890, and the by-laws, desire to present their report upon the revision of the Ordinances, annexing to the report copies of the minutes of each meeting.

A number of the proposed amendments are merely verbal. The following are the substantive alterations which your Committee recommend, the other verbal alterations being specified in the annexed minutes of the meetings of your Committee

§ 10.—1. That the number of nominated members, including the Chairman, be one less than the number of members elected.

§§ 16, 17, 18, 19, and 43.—2 That the procedure to be followed in revising the lists of persons eligible to be elected as Councillors and to vote at elections be before the District Court of the Municipal town instead of in the Magistrate's Court; and that such lists when revised be the only evidence of the due qualification of any person to be elected as a Councillor or to vote at such elections.

§ 36.—3. That section 36 of the principal Ordinance be amended so as to allow members of Standing and other Committees to resign. This is desirable, as members are unwilling to serve for a whole year.

§ 47.—4. That the Governor's choice of a Chairman be not confined to the members of the Ceylon Civil Service.

5. That sections 47 and 80 be so revised that the Chairman be no longer invested with the sole executive power and responsibility for the purposes of the Ordinance; that the same power be restored to the Council in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance No. 17 of 1865.

§ 55.—6. That the numbers of "The Gaming Ordinance, 1889," and of "The Maintenance Ordinance, 1889," be added in section 55, as these are amendments of No. 4 of 1841, and that sections 257, 258, and 259 of the Ceylon Penal Code be also added in the same section, as the penal section No. 7 of the Ordinance No. 14 of 1878 has been repealed by the Criminal Procedure Code. And that the Ordinances Nos. 12 and 13 of 1891 be also added to section 55.

7. That the principle of chapter VII. of the by-laws be substituted for that of section 88, the Chairman of the Council being *ex-officio* Chairman of each Committee, and the total number of each Committee being five.

§§ 257, 258, and 259.—8. That the appointment of a Municipal Magistrate be not restricted to the Police Magistrate or any Additional Police Magistrate of Municipal towns, and that Municipal Magistrates be paid a salary at a rate not exceeding Rs. 2,000 per annum, provided, however, that if the Municipal Magistrate be engaged in any other occupation, the maximum salary be at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per annum.

§ 59.—9. That the Chairman's power to appoint and remove subordinate officers be restricted to such officers whose salary shall not exceed Rs. 1,000 per annum.

§122.—10. It is considered desirable to add to section 122 provision giving the Council power to make by-laws for the putting up and preservation of boundaries and fences of lands, whether public or private. This has been copied from the Local Board Ordinance No. 7 of 1876.

11. That under the heads "Rates and Taxes" or "Police," a section be inserted in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance No. 12 of 1878. (Repealed.)

§ 127 *et seq.* and 262.—This your Committee recommend as doubts have arisen as to the legality of applying moneys raised under the consolidated rate to purposes other than those set out in sub-sections (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*) of section 127 of the principal Ordinance.

§ 132.—12. That power be given to the Municipal Council to issue licenses for carriages used within the Municipality for six months only from the date of such license instead of one year, and that the half-yearly fee for each carriage be Rs. 5, the said license to be in force for six months from the date of issue, and that power be given to license the horses used for drawing licensed carriages, the half-yearly license being 50 cents. Also that livery stables and carriages not plying for hire in the streets be exempted from the regulations applying to those that do ply for hire.

§ 164.—13. That a proviso be added to section 164 of the principal Ordinance exempting sales or leases of immovable property by or to the Council from the operation of the Ordinance No. 7 of 1840, and giving the Council power to sell or lease any lands acquired. This is required, as in some cases a tax-collector or other servant of the Council is in default, and there are no bidders for the land specially mortgaged by him to the Council.

§ 200.—14. That provision be added to sections 175, 183, and 200 empowering the Magistrate to order and direct that the defendant shall, within a period to be set out in the order, remove the said obstruction or encroachment or building, as the case may be, and in the event of his failure to do so he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 100 for every day's delay.

§§ 209 and 210.—15. That provision be made for an appeal to the Council against any order of the Chairman made under sections 209 and 210 of the principal Ordinance.

16. That a section be added to sections 224 and 225 giving power to make by-laws for the conservancy, use, and management of all lands vested in or under the control of the Council.

§§ 240 and 250.—17. That under the head "Prevention of Infectious Diseases" a section be introduced giving the Council power to establish houses of isolation and to frame by-laws for the regulation thereof and the fees to be paid for occupation.

§ 263.—18. That the Council be given power to issue debentures in addition to the power they now possess of borrowing money on mortgage of the rates and taxes.

Ordinance No. 25 of 1890, § 1.—19. That the definition of a private market be amended into "any place within such distance of a public market as the Council may from time to time determine in respect of each public market of the same character as the private market under consideration."

H. HAY CAMERON.
F. R. ELLIS.
CHAS. HAY.
A. SENEVIRATNE.
CHAS. PERERA.

Enclosure No. 3 in No. 12.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

Thursday, February 19, 1891, 3 P.M.

Present:—H. H. Cameron, Esq., Mayor and Chairman: F. R. Ellis, Esq.; C. Perera, Esq.; and Walter Pereira, Esq.

The Committee proceeded to consider Ordinance No. 7 of 1887, clause by clause.

Resolved to recommend,—

§ 9 (*e*).—That the words "provided that a demand for such rates and taxes shall have been duly made" be added thereto.

§ 10.—That the number of nominated Councillors, including the Chairman, shall be equal to that of elected Councillors minus one.

§ 11 (*d*).—Be deleted.

That the word "either" and the words "or by his agent, &c.," be deleted. Mr. Charles Perera alone dissenting.

§ 16.—Instead of "a Magistrate," "the District Judge."

§§ 17 and 18.—Instead of "a Magistrate," "the District Judge."

§ 19.—Insert "and the only" between "conclusive" and "evidence."

The Committee having passed clauses up to 29 inclusive, adjourned till Tuesday, the 24th instant, at 1 P.M.

H. HAY CAMERON,
Mayor and Chairman.

Tuesday, February 24, 1891.

Present:—H. H. Cameron, Esq., Mayor and Chairman; F. R. Ellis, Esq.; P. Coomaraswamy, Esq.; and Walter Pereira, Esq.

Resolved to recommend,—

§ 19.—That the words "any person" be substituted for the words "the persons," and that the following words "whose names appear in such lists" be struck out.

§ 33.—After "Chairman" in line 2 insert "after due notice to the Councillor concerned."

§ 43.—Alter as in section 19.

[Mr. C. Perera here joined the meeting.]

§ 47.—Add before present proviso: "Provided always that where there is a difference of opinion between the Council and the Chairman, the opinion of the Council shall prevail,"

and in the proviso delete the words "shall be an officer of the Civil Service of the Ceylon Government who," and after the word "Company" add "and shall hold the office of Chairman for three years only, unless re-appointed by the Governor."

§ 49.—After "assistant" in both places insert "to the" and elsewhere in the Ordinance when necessary.

§ 55.—In third line delete "other" and substitute "also be a" for "be the";

[Mr. Dodwell Browne here joined the meeting.]

and after 14 of 1878, add the numbers of the new "Gambling Ordinance," "The Maintenance Ordinance," and "The Weights and Measures Ordinance."

H. HAY CAMERON,
Mayor and Chairman.

October 17, 1891.

Present :—H. H. Cameron, Esq., Mayor and Chairman; P. Coomaraswamy, Esq.; C. Perera, Esq.; and F. R. Ellis, Esq.

Read and confirmed minutes of last meeting.

§ 55.—Proposed by Mr. Coomaraswamy, that the maximum salary of Additional Municipal Magistrate be fixed at Rs. 2,000, and that the appointment be not restricted to the Police Magistrate or Additional Police Magistrate, provided that if the officer employed is engaged in any other occupation he should not receive more than Rs. 1,000.—Carried. Mr. C. Perera alone dissenting, unless the sum of Rs. 2,000 above specified be increased to Rs. 3,000.

§ 59.—Proposed by Mr. C. Perera that the words "one thousand rupees per annum" be substituted for "two hundred rupees per mensem."—Carried.

[Mr. W. Pereira here joined the meeting.]

§ 62.—Proposed by Mr. Coomaraswamy that after the word "Ordinance" in the fourth line the words "or gratuities to their widows" be inserted.—Carried.

§ 88.—Proposed by Mr. Walter Pereira that the principle of chapter VII. of the by-laws be substituted for that of section 88, the Chairman of the Council being *ex-officio* Chairman of each Committee, and the total number of each Committee being five.—Carried.

Adjourned till next Thursday, at 3 P.M.

H. HAY CAMERON,
Mayor and Chairman.

November 5, 1891.

Present :—H. H. Cameron, Esq., Mayor and Chairman; F. R. Ellis, Esq.; and C. S. Hay, Esq.

Read and confirmed minutes of meeting of October 17, 1891.

§ 89.—Resolved that "at least four days" should be altered to "four clear days." No further alteration required up to section 176.

Resolved to defer the consideration of sections 176–201, pending receipt of recommendations from Superintendent of Works, which he should be desired to send in as soon as possible.

Read Colonel Meaden's letter of March 17. Resolved that he be informed that the Committee are unable to recommend the enactment of the suggestion therein contained.

The meeting adjourned at 3.15 P.M.

H. HAY CAMERON,
Mayor and Chairman.

November 19, 1891.

Present :—H. H. Cameron, Esq., Mayor and Chairman; Hon. J. J. Grinlinton; and C. S. Hay, Esq.

Read and confirmed minutes of last meeting.

Proposed by Mr. Hay that a proviso be added to section 164 exempting Municipal Councils from operation of Ordinance No. 7 of 1840.

[Mr. Dodwell Browne here joined the meeting.]

[Mr. C. Perera here joined the meeting.]

§ 216.—Resolved that the words "well, reservoir," be inserted in the first line between "tank" and "or," and that the words "appears to" be altered into "is proved to the satisfaction of."

[Mr. Grinlinton here left the meeting.]

§§ 209 and 210.—Mr. Charles Perera moves that provision may be made in these clauses for an appeal to the Council from any order given thereunder by the Chairman.—Carried. Mr. Hay dissenting.

Mr. C. Perera proposes that a section be added between 224 and 225 giving power to make by-laws for the conservancy, use, and management of all other lands vested in or under the control of the Council.—Carried.

§ 225.—Mr. C. Perera moves to insert the words "and is hereby required to" between "shall" and "take."—Carried.

[Mr. C. Perera here left the meeting.]

Resolved that a section should be introduced between 240 and 250 giving power to establish houses of isolation and to frame by-laws for the regulation thereof, and for the rate of fees to be paid for occupation.

Resolved that a section be inserted after 262 (or 127) giving the Council power to expend on general purposes any difference between the actual cost of Police employed in the town and the sum paid to the Government for the purpose.

Adjourned till Tuesday next, at 3 P.M.

H. HAY CAMERON,
Mayor and Chairman.

January 28, 1892.

Present :—H. H. Cameron, Esq., Mayor and Chairman ; C. S. Hay, Esq. ; and C. Perera, Esq.
Read and confirmed minutes of meeting of November 19, 1891.

§ 263, *et seq.*—Resolved to recommend that power be given to the Council to issue debentures as well as mortgages.

(In connection with section 149, it was resolved to recommend that power be given to the Council to sell any property *whatsoever* belonging to the defaulter.)

Ordinance No. 26 of 1890, section 1.—That definition of "private market" be altered as follows :—

> Any place within such distance from a public market, as the Council may from time to time determine, in respect of each public market of the same character as the private market under consideration.

§ 3. That provision be made for the resignation of members of Standing and other Committees.

With reference to licensing carriages, it is proposed that power be given to the Council to license both hackney carriages and horses to be used in them once in six months—the license fee for carriages to be Rs. 5 and for each horse 50 cents.

The meeting then adjourned until Friday, February 5, at 3.30 P.M.

H. HAY CAMERON,
Mayor and Chairman.

April 1, 1892.

Present :—H. H. Cameron, Esq., Mayor and Chairman ; C. S. Hay, Esq. ; Hon. A. de A. Seneviratne ; P. Coomaraswamy, Esq. ; and C. Perera, Esq.

Resolved,—That provision should be made prohibiting the erection of any building within such distance of any street as the Municipal Council from time to time may direct in respect of such street.

The Superintendent of Works, who was present, was requested to furnish the Committee within a fortnight with his recommendations as to amendments required in respect of Building Regulations.

Resolved that to section 55 be called sections 257, 258, and 259 of the Ceylon Penal Code.

Resolved that in section 278 "six months" be substituted for "three months."

Resolved to recommend that sections 47 and 80 be revised so that the Chairman be no longer invested with the sole executive power and responsibility, but that the same be restored to the Council in accordance with the provisions of the old Ordinance.

The meeting then adjourned until the April 21, at 3.30 P.M.

H. HAY CAMERON,
Mayor and Chairman.

April 21, 1892.

Present :—H. H. Cameron, Esq., Mayor and Chairman ; C. S. Hay, Esq. ; and Charles Perera, Esq.

Read and confirmed the minutes of April 1, 1892.

Mr. Hay proceeded to read the draft report prepared by him.

Mr. Charles Perera proposed that the new Arrack Ordinance and the new Liquor Ordinance be added to section 55.—Carried.

Mr. Hay proposed that power be given to Council to make by-laws for the putting up and preservation of boundaries and fences of lands, whether public or private, also to establish pounds for stray cattle and for fixing and levying charges for the occupation of the same, and the costs of the upkeep of the cattle impounded.—Carried.

Proposed by the Chairman, that livery stables and licensed carriages not plying for hire in the streets be exempted from the regulations applying to those that do ply for hire.—Carried.

The Chairman proposed that the Magistrate be given power, in connection with sections 175, 183, and 200, to order the removal of an obstruction or encroachment or building, as the case may be, subject to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 100 for every day's delay.

The recommendations of the Superintendent of Works in respect of building regulations, called for at the last meeting, were submitted, and their consideration deferred until that of the by-laws should be taken up.

H. HAY CAMERON,
Mayor and Chairman.

No. 13.

The CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council, Colombo, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 78.

The Municipal Office,
Colombo, June 24, 1890.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to transmit to you a motion carried by a majority of the members present at a General Meeting of the Municipal Council held on the 13th instant :—

Motion referred to.

Mr. H. van Cuylenburg moved, with reference to the statement laid on the table at a previous meeting showing the amounts recovered as "costs" for recovering the Assessment Tax,

"that Government be applied to to amend the 150th clause of the Municipal Councils Ordinance No. 7 of 1887, by reducing the percentage charged for costs from 10 per cent. to 5 per cent."

Mr. V. W. Pereira seconded.

The Council divided on the motion :—

Ayes.	*Noes.*
1. Mr. H. van Cuylenburg.	1. Mr. R. K. MacBride.
2. „ C. Perera.	2. „ The Chairman.
3. „ M. I. M. Haniffa.	
4. „ V. W. Pereira.	
5. „ M. S. J. Akbar.	
6. Dr. J. L. Vanderstraaten.	

Whereupon the motion was carried.

I am, &c.,
H. HAY CAMERON,
Mayor and Chairman.

No. 14.

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council, Colombo.

No. 85.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, June 30, 1890.

SIR,—REFERRING to your letter No. 78 of the 24th instant, I am directed to request you to be so good as to forward a statement of the grounds on which it is desired by the Council to make a change in the law as to the percentage to be charged for "costs" for recovering the Assessment Tax.

I am, &c.,
A. M. ASHMORE,
for Colonial Secretary.

No. 15.

The CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council, Colombo, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 97.

The Municipal Office,
Colombo, July 19, 1890.

SIR,—IN reply to your letter No. 85 of the 30th ultimo, I have the honour to annex a copy of a resolution of this Council passed upon the subject at the meeting held on Friday, the 11th instant, and to state that in compliance therewith a further reply to your inquiry will be drafted for the consideration of the Council at its next General Meeting on the 8th proximo.

I am, &c,
H. HAY CAMERON,
Mayor and Chairman.

Resolution referred to.

That the Government be informed that the "costs" incurred are less than 10 per cent., and that even 5 per cent. would leave a margin over and above actual costs.

Mr. C. Perera seconded.

Resolved,—That a draft reply embodying the above motion, with the Chairman's own remarks added thereto, be submitted to the Council at the next General Meeting.

No. 16.

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council, Colombo.

No. 150.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, December 15, 1892.

SIR,—WITH reference to your letter No. 87 of May 10 last, and to subsequent correspondence on the proposed amendment of the Municipal Councils Ordinance, I am directed to transmit to you the accompanying draft of an Ordinance to amend "The Municipal Councils Ordinance, 1887," and with reference to the motion carried by a majority of the members of the Municipal Council on June 13, 1890, a copy of which was forwarded to me with your predecessor's letter of June 24, 1890, No. 78, I am to inquire whether you agree with the suggestion then made that the percentage charged for costs be reduced from 10 to 5 per cent.

I am, &c.,
H. W. GREEN,
for Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure in No. 16.

An Ordinance to amend "The Municipal Councils Ordinance, 1887."

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend in the particulars hereinafter mentioned the Ordinance No. 7 of 1887, hereinafter referred to as the principal Ordinance: Be it therefore enacted by the Governor of Ceylon, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

Amendment of sub-sections (*e*) and (*f*) of section 11 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1887, as to qualification of voters in the Galle municipality.

1. After the passing of this Ordinance sub-sections (*e*) and (*f*) of section 11 of the principal Ordinance shall not apply to the municipality of Galle, but the following sub-sections shall apply to the municipality of Galle in lieu thereof:—

"(*e* 2) have been for the six months immediately preceding the occupier of a house in the division for which he desires to vote, at a monthly rental of not less than ten rupees; or

"(*f* 2) be possessed, either in his own right or in right of his wife, of a house situated within such division of the annual value of not less than one hundred and twenty rupees."

Section 47, as to appointment of chairman.

2 In the proviso to section 47 of the principal Ordinance the words "shall be an officer in the Civil Service of the Ceylon Government who" shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 55, as to jurisdiction of municipal magistrate.

3 In section 55 of the principal Ordinance, for the words "and 14 of 1878" shall be substituted the words "14 of 1878, 17 of 1889, and 12 of 1891, and any offence committed within the municipality in breach of section 257, 258, or 259 of the Ceylon Penal Code."

Section 150, as to costs recoverable under section 151.

4 In section 150 of the principal Ordinance the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"Such costs of recovery as in the next preceding section mentioned shall in no case exceed the actual costs incurred."

Section 164, as to sales and leases of lands or buildings.

5 For section 164 of the principal Ordinance the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"(1) The municipal council, with the sanction of the Governor in Executive Council, may sell or lease any lands or buildings vested in them or acquired by them, either in block or in parcels as they may find most convenient and advantageous; and the proceeds of such sale and the rents arising from such lease shall be paid to the credit of the municipal funds.

Ordinance No. 7 of 1840 not to affect sales or leases to or by the municipal council.

"(2) None of the provisions in the Ordinance No. 7 of 1840 shall be taken as applying to sales, leases, or other conveyances of land or other immovable property from or to the municipal council."

Municipal magistrate may order the removal of obstruction, &c.

6 After section 183 of the principal Ordinance the following section shall be inserted, and numbered 183 *a*, namely:—

"It shall be lawful for the municipal magistrate, in any proceedings under sections 175 and 183 of the principal Ordinance, to make an order requiring the person who has caused any obstruction, encroachment, or projection to remove, within a time to be fixed by the order, such obstruction, encroachment, or projection: and if the person against whom such order is made shall neglect to perform the act directed thereby within the period specified in the order, he shall be liable to a penalty of twenty rupees for each day after the date fixed by the order for the performing of the act thereby directed until the same is carried out. Such magistrate shall from time to time issue a warrant directing the amount due in respect of any such penalty to be levied in the manner by law provided for levying fines imposed by a magistrate in the police court."

Municipal magistrate may order alteration or demolition of houses built without notice or contrary to Ordinance No. 7 of 1887.

7 After section 201 of the principal Ordinance the following section shall be inserted, and numbered 201 *a*, namely:—

"Whenever a municipal magistrate considers, on receiving a report from the chairman, and on taking such evidence (if any) as he thinks fit, that any building begun or made without sending such notice and plan as is required by section 198 of the principal Ordinance, or at any levels different from those fixed by the chairman under section 199 of the principal Ordinance, or in any other respect contrary to the provisions of that Ordinance, such magistrate may make an order requiring the owner to alter or demolish such building within a time to be fixed in the order; and if the person against whom such order is made shall neglect to perform the act directed thereby within the period specified in the order, he shall be liable to a penalty of twenty rupees for each day after the day fixed by the order for the performing of the act thereby directed until the same is carried out. Such magistrate shall from time to time issue a warrant directing the amount due in respect of any such penalty to be levied in the manner by law provided for levying fines imposed by a magistrate in the police court."

Chairman, with consent of standing committee, may provide houses of isolation.

8 After section 250 of the principal Ordinance the following section shall be inserted, and numbered 250 *a*, namely:—

"It shall be lawful to the chairman, with the consent of the standing committee, to provide houses of isolation for the reception of persons suffering from any dangerous infectious disease, and to charge and levy fees for the use and occupation of such houses, and to make by-laws for the regulation of such houses, and for imposing, collecting, and recovering such fees."

Short title.

9 This Ordinance may be cited as "The Municipal Councils Amendment Ordinance, 1892," and this Ordinance and the principal Ordinance shall be read as one, and may be cited collectively as "The Municipal Councils Ordinances, 1887 and 1892."

No. 17.

The CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council, Colombo, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 228.

The Municipal Office,
Colombo, December 21, 1892.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 150 of the 15th instant.

I have the honour to state, as regards the question put by you in the second portion of your letter, that I do not agree with the suggestion made in 1890, that the percentage charged for costs be reduced from 10 to 5 per cent.

It is difficult, as it is, to collect the taxes without an undue accumulation of arrears. The costs now charged act as a wholesome deterrent to persons who would be habitual defaulters without such a check. They cannot be said to be excessive, and are practically the same as have always been charged, *e. g.*, clause 44 of Ordinance No. 16 of 1865, and chapter XXVII., clause 1, of by-laws under 16 of 1881.

The motion to which you refer was carried, I find, at a meeting at which less than half the members were present, nearly all the nominated members being absent, and with the dissent of the Chairman.

I am, &c.,
C. E. D. PENNYCUICK,
Acting Mayor and Chairman.

No. 18.

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council, Colombo.

No. 159.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, December 29, 1892.

SIR,—IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, No. 228, regarding the proposed amendment of the Municipal Councils Ordinance, I am directed to request you to be good enough to obtain the opinion of the Municipal Council on the point raised in my letter No. 150 of the 15th instant.

I am, &c.,
H. L. CRAWFORD,
for Colonial Secretary.

No. 19.

The CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council, Colombo, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 10.

The Municipal Office,
Colombo, January 24, 1893.

SIR,—REFERRING to your letter No. 159 of December 29 last, I have the honour to inform you that I have ascertained that the opinion of the Council is that the percentage charged for costs should be reduced from 10 to 5 per cent.

I append copy extract from the minutes of a meeting held on the 20th instant.

I am, &c.,
C. E. D. PENNYCUICK,
Acting Mayor and Chairman.

Extract from Minutes of Municipal Council of January 20, 1893.

5. A letter No. 159 of December 29, 1892, from the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, was read, requesting that opinion of the Council as to whether in an amended Municipal Ordinance costs for non-payment in time of taxes due should remain at 10 per cent., or be reduced to 5 per cent. as resolved at a meeting of the Council in 1890.

Mr. Van Cuylenburg moved "that a reply be forwarded to the Colonial Secretary to the effect that the Council see no reason to alter the opinion expressed in their resolution No. 3 of June 13, 1890."

Hon. A. de A. Seneviratne seconded.—Carried.

No. 20.

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council, Colombo.

No. 11

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, February 4, 1893.

Proposed amendment of Municipal Councils Ordinance.

SIR,—REFERRING to your letter No. 10 of the 26th ultimo on the above subject, I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter from the Attorney-General, and I am to request you to be so good as to explain the grounds on which the majority of the members of the Municipal Council consider that the percentage charged for costs should be reduced to 5 per cent.

I am, &c.,
H. L. CRAWFORD,
for Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure in No. 20.

The Hon. the ATTORNEY-GENERAL to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 665.

Attorney-General's Office,
Colombo, November 5, 1892.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to return Executive Council Paper No. 558, and to forward the draft bill called for by your letter of the 18th ultimo.

2. I have, as directed, provided that the costs to be charged for the recovery of rates or taxes shall in no case exceed the actual expenses incurred. I venture, however, to point out that in my opinion this alteration of the law is most undesirable, and would be a hardship on the honest taxpayer who duly pays his dues, as it is manifest that the staff employed by the Municipal Court might be reduced if every one paid their rates and taxes on due date.

3. In many cases the Municipal Council will be put to the trouble of issuing a warrant, and on the service of such warrant the tax will probably be paid without the seizure of any property. How are the costs of that trouble to be calculated, and how much of the salaries of the officers of the Municipality who are entrusted with the issuing of the warrants or with the service of the same is to be charged as costs?

4. Again, in the case of a sale of goods seized for arrears of taxes, how much of the salary of the officers who conduct the sale is to be charged as expenses of sale?

5. I advise that section 150 of the Municipal Ordinance be allowed to remain as it is at present, and that clause 4 of the draft bill be struck out.

I am, &c.,
C. P. LAYARD,
Acting Attorney-General.

No. 21.

The CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council, Colombo, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 15.

The Municipal Office,
Colombo, February 7, 1893.

SIR,—REFERRING to your letter No. 11 of the 4th instant, I have the honour to refer you to my letter No. 228 of December 21 last, in reply to your first letter on the subject, No. 150 of December 15, asking my personal opinion.

When I received your letter No. 159 of December 29, I laid the matter before the Council as requested. There was little debate on the subject, there being apparently a general feeling that a resolution of the Council having been once passed (the resolution of June 13, 1890) it should hold good. The mover of the resolution of 1890 (Mr. Van Cuylenburg) was present, and said a few words to the effect that the 10 per cent. recovered on costs was in the nature of a fine, and too heavy a penalty. Although my opinion remained unchanged, I did not feel strongly enough on the subject to divide the Council, especially with little prospect of success.

I pointed out, however, at the outset of the discussion that there would be a direct loss of revenue on our present figures to the extent of Rs. 4,500 by reducing the costs from 10 to 5 per cent., and that, probably, we should suffer indirectly to a much greater extent by the increase in the number of people in arrear of payment of their taxes.

I will now circulate your letter under reply and that of the Attorney-General for the opinion and remarks of members, and will communicate with you when the papers again reach me after circulation.

I am, &c.,
C. E. D. PENNYCUICK,
Acting Mayor and Chairman.

No. 22.

The CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council, Colombo, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 99.

The Municipal Office,
Colombo, May 29, 1893.

SIR,—REFERRING to your letter No. 66 of the 20th instant,* I have the honour to inform you that the circulation of your letter No. 11 of February 4, and its enclosure, has elicited nothing beyond a reiterated expression by the majority of the Council that the resolution of June 13, 1890, should be adhered to.

I am, &c.,
C. E. D. PENNYCUICK,
Acting Mayor and Chairman.

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* Not printed.

VI.—1893.

RAILWAY EXTENSION NORTHWARDS.

THIRD REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS appointed to report on the means of improving Railway Communication with the Northern Parts of the Island, and the probable Cost of Railway Extension in that direction, and the Profit, if any, likely to result therefrom.

(In continuation of Sessional Paper VII. of 1891.)

Ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:

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1893.

RAILWAY EXTENSION NORTHWARDS.

THIRD REPORT.

WE have now the honour to submit the results (annexure A) arrived at from a consideration of the traffic as shown by the returns (annexure B) from the various stations on the North road at which the number of vehicles and their contents were noted. The figures are not all actually for a whole year, the returns from three stations showing the traffic for ten months only, but they are sufficient as a basis for the estimation of a year's traffic. In addition to these returns there are the records which have been obtained from the Customs Department (annexure C), the preparation of which was specially undertaken for this Commission.

2. We regret that the final consideration of the figures and the preparation of this report has been left to the three members who sign it, owing to the absence from the Colony of Messrs. Saunders, Bois, and Bowden-Smith.

3. We have approached the consideration of the subject with the strongest conviction that the construction of a railway to Jaffna is in itself desirable in the interests of the present population of the northern and north-central portions of the Island, and in confident expectation that it would lead to the gradual development of tracts of land at present waste and unprofitable. It is therefore with great regret that, in laying the figures before His Excellency the Governor, we are unable to accompany them with a recommendation that the work should be undertaken, as it would certainly involve a heavy annual charge on the taxpayers of the Colony for many years to come, as shown below in the 5th paragraph of this report.

4. The utmost care has been given to the consideration of all the figures, and, in all cases where any doubt has arisen, the benefit has been given to the railway, to which the whole of the sea-borne traffic has been credited, although it may be considered certain that a considerable proportion of it would not abandon its present route. We have adopted this course in the belief that a railway when completed would develop new sources of traffic sufficient to make up the difference.

5. In view of the fall in exchange which has taken place since the date of our last report (Sessional Paper VII. of 1891), we have now assumed that the railway cannot be constructed at a less rate than Rs. 50,000 a mile, which for 175 miles (the distance estimated by Mr. Waring in his preliminary report, Sessional Paper XXXIII. of 1892, between Kurunégala and Jaffna) gives a total of Rs. 8,750,000. Five per cent. (for interest and sinking fund) on this sum amounts to an annual charge of Rs. 437,750, and this added to the loss on working shown in annexure A 1, viz., Rs. 143,398, makes up a total deficit of Rs. 580,898.

6. We cannot conclude this report without expressing our strong sense of the very efficient manner in which the extremely onerous duties attaching to the office of Secretary have been discharged by Mr. Farquharson. The annexures to the reports convey but little idea of the enormous mass of figures which, without the Secretary's technical knowledge and industry, could not have been mastered by the Commission without great delay in the completion of this report.

G. S. WILLIAMS.
THOS. NORTH CHRISTIE.

Colombo, April 8, 1893.

DISSENT.

I REGRET I cannot subscribe to the above report.

In our second report, dated February 16, 1891, we recommended the establishment of tally-stations along the North road in order to check the cart traffic. As the last of those returns did not come in till August, 1892, our Secretary, whose indefatigable zeal and care I acknowledge in the warmest terms, was not able to complete the work of checking and summarising them till December last; and a meeting of the Commissioners was hurriedly called on the 4th January, 1893, without reference to my engagements or convenience. I asked for a postponement on the ground of press of official business, but was told that Mr. Christie's presence in Colombo necessitated a sitting on that day. The second sitting (on the 27th January) was also fixed without reference to me on a day when I could not have attended even if I had long notice. The third and last meeting was equally hurriedly called in order to frame the report, and on my reminding the Secretary that

my engagements had not been consulted again, I was informed that "it is desired to send in the report before the departure of the Governor, and that Mr. Christie, the only unofficial member of the Commission, is coming on purpose," and that the Chairman "regrets that the date of the meeting cannot be altered, but the report will be sent to you for your signature or remarks before it is transmitted to the Government."

I had not known before that the convenience of unofficial members overrode that of the officials: but the report was brought to my chambers by the Secretary in person at 2 P.M., and, busy as I am, I have been asked to return it to him at 3.30. I can only say that all this precipitate hurry might have been avoided had we met in February and March last, and leisurely weighed our respective opinions and framed a report in which Messrs. Williams, Christie, and I might have joined. The report would then have represented the opinions of three out of the six Commissioners appointed, but even then I hardly think the *quorum* would be strong enough to entitle the report to weight and authority.

As, however, the report now stands, it contains the opinions of only two members, and I respectfully submit that, upon a question of such vital importance as the extension of the railway to the northern parts of the Island, their opinion that they cannot recommend the undertaking of the work should not be considered conclusive. In fairness and justice to all concerned, it would have been more politic had they returned the Commission to His Excellency the Governor with the report that, owing to the absence of four out of the six members appointed, they had not felt justified in arriving at a determination on the subject. Such a course of action would have left the question open, instead of creating the erroneous impression that it has been fully and fairly settled.

P. RÁMANÁTHAN.

Colombo, April 10, 1893.

MEMORANDUM BY THE HON. G. S. WILLIAMS.

WITH reference to the dissent appended to the report by Mr. Rámanáthan, I invite attention to the annexed* memorandum prepared by the Secretary. As regards any imputation of discourtesy on my part towards Mr. Rámanáthan, I think I may hold myself completely exonerated. My official experience as a member of Commissions or Committees has been that the convenience of unofficial members, and especially of members residing at a distance from Colombo, is first consulted; but in this case I endeavoured to meet the wishes of the Solicitor-General as far as it was practicable. As regards the question of whether a report should have been sent in, or whether it would have been better that none should have been prepared, the dissent itself is the first intimation of Mr. Rámanáthan's views on the subject that has reached me, and it is now too late to discuss the question.

G. S. WILLIAMS.

Colombo, April 11, 1893.

* Not printed.

ANNEXURE A.

TABLE I.—Estimate of Receipts and Working Expenses for a Line from Kurunégala to Jaffna.

(Receipts based on Cart and Customs Returns for 1891–92. See Annexures B and C.)

Receipts.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Northwards Traffic—Goods.		
Cart traffic over the Mátalé-Jaffna road, as per Table II. ...	15,497 94	
Cart traffic over the Kurunégala-Balala-Anurádhapura roads, as per Table III. ...	2,255 58	
Traffic conveyed by sea from Galle and Colombo to ports in the Northern Province, as per Table IV.	31,442 90	
		49,196 42
Southwards Traffic—Goods.		
Cart traffic over the Jaffna-Mátalé road, as per Table V. ...	18,471 23	
Cart traffic over the Anurádhapura-Balala-Kurunégala road, as per Table VI. ...	3,459 29	
Traffic conveyed by sea from ports in the Northern Province to Colombo and Galle, as per Table VII.	58,343 15	
		80,273 67
Coaching Traffic, as per Commissioners' estimate of October 16, 1890 (see 317 page 10 of Sessional Paper VII. of 1891) ...	—	200,000 0
Accruing to *Main Line* on account of traffic now conveyed by sea :—		
Goods.—3,887 tons, Third Class	31,367 68	
Coaching.—1,000 Second Class Passengers; 2,000 Third Class Passengers ...	4,920 0	
Parcels Rs. 100 per mile for 45 miles	4,500 0	
		40,787 68
Savings on Existing Expenditure.		
On immigration charges (see 249, page 7, and 392, page 14, of Sessional Paper VII. of 1891) ...	20,000 0	
On upkeep of roads ...	30,315 0	
On subsidy to Ceylon Steamship Company	18,750 0	
		69,065 0
Total Receipts ...	—	439,322 77
Loss on working ...	—	143,398 5
Total ...	—	582,720 82

Working Expenses.		Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Fixed charges at Rs. 2,064·25 per mile of line, as given by the General Manager, Ceylon Government Railways (see 127, page 120, of Sessional Paper VII. of 1891) for 175 miles ...		361,243 75	
Running charges at Re. 1·27 per train mile (*ibid*) :			
One through train daily each way, 2 by 175 by 365 = 127,750 train miles			
One local train daily each way Elephant Pass and Jaffna, 2 by 25 by 365	= 18,250 do.		
Two local trains daily each way, Chavakachcheri and Jaffna, 4 by 10 by 365	= 14,600 do.		
Total train miles at Re. 1·27 ...	160,600	203,962 0	
			565,205 75
Forty per cent. on Rs. 40,787·68 for working extra traffic over Main Line		—	17,515 7
Total ...			582,720 82

TABLE II.—Statement of Goods Traffic which passed Northwards over the Mátalé-Jaffna Road in 1891–92, which the Commissioners consider would have gone to a Railway.
(Based on Annexure B.)

Figures adopted at Meetings on January 4 and 27, 1893.

Description of Goods.	From	To	Distance.	Class.	Weight.	Rate per Ton.	Amount, excluding Cooly Contractor's Fee for Loading and Unloading.
			Miles.		Cwt.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Chillies	Kurunégala	Jaffna	175	III	65	21 88	71 11
Horns and Hides	Madawachchi	do.	95	III	42	11 88	24 94
	Elephant Pass	do.	25	III	71	3 13	11 11
Cloth	Kurunégala	do.	175	II	150	28 0	210 0
Mustard ...	do.	do	175	IV	17	21 88	18 59
	Vavuniya	do.	82	IV	75	10 25	38 43
Paddy ...	Anurádhapura	Madawachchi	15	IV	360	1 88	33 84
	Vavuniya	Jaffna	82	IV	360	10 25	184 50
	Elephant Pass	do.	25	IV	3,000	3 13	469 50
Dried Fish	Anuradhapura	Madawachchi	15	III	75	1 88	7 5
Vegetables and Fruits (Trincomalee)	Kurunégala	Anurádhapura	65	V	800	6 50	260 0
	do	do.	65	V	1,500	6 50	487 50
	do.	Jaffna	175	V	50	17 50	43 75
	Elephant Pass	do.	25	V	150	2 50	18 75
Arrack	Kurunégala	Anurádhapura	65	III	300	8 13	121 95
Rice	do	do.	65	III	500	8 13	203 25
Cement .	do	do.	65	VI	1,284	5 20	333 84
	Anurádhapura	Jaffna	110	VI	200	8 80	88 0
Oil and stores	Kurunégala	Vavuniya	93	II	88	14 88	65 47
Public Works Department Materials	do.	Jaffna	175	VI	100	14 0	70 0
Kurakkan	Anurádhapura	do	110	IV	4,000	13 75	2,750 0
Gingelly (from Puttalam)	do	do.	110	IV	2,080	13 75	1,430 0
	do	do.	110	IV	4,758	13 75	3,271 12
	Vavuniya	do.	82	IV	3,384	10 25	1,734 30
	Mankulam	do.	55	IV	2,550	6 88	877 20
Cocoanuts ...	Kurunégala	Anurádhapura	65	IV	1,894	8 13	769 91
	Anurádhapura	Madawachchi	15	IV	370	1 88	34 78
Arecanuts ...	Kurunégala	Anurádhapura	65	IV	990	8 13	402 13
	Anuradhapura	Madawachchi	15	IV	622	1 88	58 16
Furniture	Kurunégala	Jaffna	175	II	200	28 0	280 0
Provisions	Anurádhapura	Vavuniya	28	II	300	4 48	67 20
Cotton	do	Jaffna	110	V	250	11 0	137 50
Sundries ...	Kurunégala	do.	175	III	88	21 88	96 27
	Vavuniya	do.	82	III	544	10 25	278 80
	Elephant Pass	do	25	III	368	3 13	57 59
	Local	An average of	50	III	405	6 25	126 56
Government Stores ...	Kurunégala	Anurádhapura	65	III	20	8 13	8 13
Liquor	do.	do.	65	II	150	10 40	78 0
Coal Tar	do	do.	65	III	85	8 13	34 55
Flour	do.	do.	65	II	22	10 40	11 44
Bread	do	do.	65	II	200	10 40	104 0
Illuppai	Vavuniya	Jaffna	82	IV	250	10 25	128 12
							15,497 94

TABLE III.—Statement of Goods Traffic which passed Northwards over the Kurunégala-Balala-Anurádhapura Road in 1891–92, and which the Commissioners consider would have gone to a Railway. (Based on Annexure B.)

Description of Goods.	From	To	Distance.	Class.	Weight.	Rate per Ton.		Amount, excluding Cooly Contractor's Fee for Loading and Unloading.	
			Miles.		Cwt.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Cloth	Kurunégala	Galgamuwa	35	III	407	4	38	89	13
Dried Fish	do.	do.	35	III	170	4	38	37	23
Arrack	do.	do.	35	III	20	4	38	4	38
Rice	do.	do.	35	III	1,243	4	38	272	21
Metals	do.	do.	35	III	29	4	38	6	35
Cement	do.	do.	35	VI	300	2	80	12	0
Government Stores ...	do.	do.	35	III	2	4	38	0	43
Public Works Department Materials	do.	do.	35	VI	10	2	80	1	40
Kurakkan	do.	do.	35	IV	101	4	38	22	11
Green Peas	do.	do.	35	IV	20	4	38	4	38
Poonac	do.	do.	35	IV	3	4	38	0	65
Straw	do.	do.	35	IV	35	4	38	7	66
Earthenware	do.	do.	35	III	5	4	38	1	9
Brassware	do	do.	35	III	19	4	38	4	16
Betel	do.	do.	35	III	18	4	38	3	94
Lime	do.	do.	35	VI	18	2	80	2	52
Jak	do.	do.	35	V	1	3	50	0	17
Cadjans	do.	do.	35	IV	4	4	38	0	87
Furniture	do.	do.	35	II	27	5	60	7	56
Iron	do.	do.	35	III	45	4	38	9	85
Crockery	do.	do.	35	II	8	5	60	2	24
Cocoanuts	Yappahu	Anurádhapura	42	IV	1,409	5	25	1,157	36
Arecanuts	do.	do.	42	IV	276	5	25	72	45
Sundries	Kurunégala	Galgamuwa	35	III	510	4	38	111	69
Do. ...	Yappahu	Anurádhapura	42	III	1,500	5	25	393	75
								2,255	58

TABLE IV.—Statement of Goods Traffic which was conveyed Northwards by Sea from Galle and Colombo to Ports in the Northern Province in 1891, and which the Commissioners consider might have gone to a Railway. (Based on Annexure C.)

Description of Goods.	Class.	Weight.	Rate per Ton.		Amount, excluding Cooly Contractor's Fee for Loading and Unloading.	
		cwt.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Chalk	III ...	2 ...	21	88 ...	2	19
Tobacco	II ...	54 ...	28	0 ..	75	60
Carts and Carriages ...	II ...	68 ...	28	0 ...	95	20
Zinc	III ...	3 ...	21	88 ...	3	29
Onions	III ...	8 ...	21	88 ...	8	76
Horns and Hides ...	III ...	35 ...	21	88 ...	38	29
Cotton	II ...	1 ...	28	0 ...	1	40
Mats and Baskets ...	III ...	54 ...	21	88 ...	59	8
Cloth	II ...	4,328 ...	28	0 ...	6,059	20
Sundries	II ...	465 ...	28	0 ...	651	0
Paddy	IV ...	142 ...	21	88 ...	155	35
Vegetables and Fruits ...	III ...	31 ...	21	88 ...	33	92
Tiles	VI ...	2,198 ...	14	0 ...	1,538	60
Paints	III ...	24 ...	21	88 ...	26	26
Rice	III ...	999 ...	21	88 ...	1,092	91
Candles	II ...	1 ...	28	0 ...	1	40
Curry Stuffs ...	III ...	531 ...	21	88 ...	580	92
Cement	VI ...	1,549 ...	14	0 ...	1,084	30
Oilmanstores ...	II ...	648 ...	28	0 ...	907	20
Brassware	III ...	8 ...	21	88 ...	8	76
Copperware ..	III ...	12 ...	21	88 ...	13	13
Kurakkan	IV ...	246 ...	21	88 ...	269	13
Green Peas... ...	IV ...	1 ..	21	88 ...	1	10
Felt	III ...	9 ...	21	88 ...	9	85
Poonac	IV ...	11 ...	21	88 ...	12	3
Wooden Tubs ...	III ...	1 ...	21	88 ...	1	9

Description of Goods.	Class	Weight.	Rate per Ton	Amount, excluding Cooly Contractor's Fee for Loading and Unloading.
		Cwt.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Casks ...	III	4	21 88	4 37
Shark Fins ...	II	1	28 0	1 40
Jaggery	III	1	21 88	1 9
Bedding ...	II	1	28 0	1 40
Claret ...	II	1	28 0	1 40
Gorakas ..	IV	1	21 88	1 9
Ammunition	I	230	42 0	483 0
Arrack ...	III	1,443	21 88	1,578 64
Areecanuts ..	IV	6,329	21 88	6,923 92
Beverage ...	II	537	28 0	751 80
Personal Effects	II	981	28 0	1,373 40
Coffee ...	IV	26	21 88	28 44
Earthenware	III	194	21 88	212 23
Wheat Flour	III	221	21 88	241 77
Furniture ...	II	294	28 0	411 60
Gunny Bags	III	329	21 88	359 92
Iron ...	III	672	21 88	735 16
Miscellaneous	III	990	21 88	1,033 6
Kerosine Oil	II	1,302	28 0	1,822 80
Stationery ...	II	20	28 0	28 0
Crackers ...	I	22	42 0	46 20
Crockery and Glassware	II	33	28 0	46 20
Medicine ...	II	109	28 0	152 60
Lead ...	III	8	21 88	8 76
Tin ...	III	39	21 88	42 67
Oil ...	IV	119	21 88	130 19
Varnish	III	31	21 88	33 92
Saltpetre ..	III	131	21 88	143 32
Perfumery ..	II	2	28 0	2 80
Soda ...	III	60	21 88	65 64
Stones ...	III	66	21 88	72 21
Provisions ...	II	52	28 0	72 80
Timber ...	V	355	17 50	310 63
Camphor ...	II	6	28 0	8 40
Canes .	IV	1	21 88	1 10
Empty Packing Cases	III	48	21 88	52 52
Wheat ...	III	1	21 88	1 10
Marine Stores	II	1	28 0	1 40
Tats ..	III	14	21 88	15 32
Talipots ...	III	1	21 88	1 10
Pepper ...	III	2	21 88	2 19
Coir ...	IV	55	21 88	60 17
Matches ...	I	56	42 0	117 60
Cutlery ...	III	187	21 88	204 58
Dammar ...	III	3	21 88	3 29
Fishing Nets	II	9	28 0	12 60
Sago ...	III	21	21 88	22 98
Sulphur ...	III	17	21 88	18 60
Printed Books and Papers	II	69	28 0	96 60
Casks ...	III	45	21 88	49 23
Coal Tar ...	III	232	21 88	253 81
Grain ...	III	23	21 88	25 17
Musical Instruments	I	73	42 0	153 30
Spices ...	II	48	28 0	67 20
Thread ...	II	32	28 0	44 80
Umbrellas and Fruits	II	1	28 0	1 40
Bones ...	III	3	21 88	3 29
Shot ...	III	5	21 88	5 47
Metals ...	III	171	21 88	187 8
Steel ...	III	5	21 88	5 47
Potatoes ...	III	11	21 88	12 4
Ice ...	III	1	21 88	1 10
Gram ...	IV	37	21 88	40 48
Machinery ...	III	55	21 88	60 17
Stoneware ...	III	6	21 88	6 57
Tea ...	IV	4	21 88	4 38
				31,442 90

TABLE V.—Statement of Goods Traffic which passed Southwards over the Jaffna-Mátalé Road in 1891–92, which the Commissioners consider would have gone to a Railway.
(Based on Annexure B.)

Description of Goods.	From	To	Distance.	Class.	Weight.	Rate per Ton.	Amount, excluding Cooly Contractor's Fee for Loading and Unloading.
			Miles.		Cwt.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Cigars	Jaffna	Kurunégala	175	II	269	28 0	376 60
Tobacco	do.	do.	175	III	8,985	21 88	9,829 59
Chillies ...	do.	Vavuniya	82	V	80	8 20	32 80
	Vavuniya	Madawachchi	13	V	20	1 30	1 30
	Anurádhapura	Kurunégala	65	V	767	6 50	249 27
Jaggery ...	Jaffna	Mankulam	55	III	1,312	6 88	451 32
	Mankulam	Vavuniya	25	III	907	3 13	141 94
	Vavuniya	Anurádhapura	28	III	1,198	3 50	209 65
Onions ...	Jaffna	Elephant Pass	25	III	812	3 13	127 7
	Elephant Pass	Madawachchi	70	III	750	8 75	328 12
	Madawachchi	Anurádhapura	15	III	600	1 88	56 40
Horns and Hides ...	do.	Kurunégala	80	III	250	10 0	125 0
Mats and Baskets	Jaffna	Vavuniya	82	III	190	10 25	97 37
	Vavuniya	Madawachchi	13	III	50	1 63	4 7
Cloth ...	Jaffna	Vavuniya	82	II	275	13 12	180 40
	Vavuniya	Madawachchi	13	II	216	2 8	22 46
	Madawachchi	Anurádhapura	15	II	59	2 40	7 8
Salt	Jaffna	do.	110	III	75	13 75	51 56
Mustard ...	Vavuniya	Kurunégala	93	IV	20	11 63	11 63
	Madawachchi	do.	80	IV	147	10 0	73 50
Paddy ...	Jaffna	Mankulam	55	IV	560	6 88	192 64
	Mankulam	Vavuniya	27	IV	107	3 38	18 8
Salt Fish ...	Jaffna	Kurunégala	175	III	591	21 88	646 55
	Vavuniya	do.	93	III	338	11 63	196 54
	Madawachchi	do.	80	III	1,000	10 0	500 0
Vegetables and Fruits	Jaffna	Mankulam	55	V	200	5 50	55 0
	Mankulam	Madawachchi	40	V	100	4 0	20 0
Tiles	Jaffna	do	95	VI	50	7 60	19 0
Arrack	do.	Vavuniya	82	III	150	10 25	76 88
Rice ...	do.	Mankulam	55	III	3,500	6 88	1,204 0
	Mankulam	Vavuniya	27	III	2,000	3 38	338 0
Curry Stuffs ...	Jaffna	Mankulam	55	III	136	6 88	46 78
	Mankulam	Vavuniya	27	III	70	3 38	11 83
Kurakkan	do.	Anurádhapura	55	IV	347	6 88	119 36
Gingelly	do.	Kurunégala	120	IV	550	15 0	412 50
Poonac	Jaffna	Madawachchi	95	IV	200	11 88	118 80
Cocoanuts ...	do.	Vavuniya	82	IV	1,000	10 25	512 50
	Vavuniya	Anurádhapura	28	IV	500	3 50	87 50
Arecanuts ...	Jaffna	Mankulam	55	IV	170	6 88	58 48
	Mankulam	Anurádhapura	55	IV	90	6 88	30 96
Furniture	Jaffna	Kurunégala	175	II	150	28 0	210 0
Timber	Anurádhapura	do.	65	IV	200	8 13	81 30
Sundries ...	Jaffna	Mankulam	55	IV	1,491	6 88	512 90
	Madawachchi	Anurádhapura	15	IV	1,077	1 88	101 23
	Anurádhapura	Kurunégala	65	III	80	8 13	32 52
	Jaffna	do.	175	III	250	21 88	273 50
Local, taken on an average of ...	—	...	50	IV	700	6 25	218 75
							18,471 23

TABLE VI.—Statement of Goods Traffic which passed Southwards over the Anurádhapura-Balala-Kurunégala Road in 1891–92, and which the Commissioners consider would have gone to a Railway. (Based on Annexure B.)

Description of Goods.	From	To	Distance.	Class.	Weight.	Rate per Ton.		Amount, excluding Cooly Contractor's Fee for Loading and Unloading.	
			Miles.		Cwt.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Tobacco	Anurádhapura	Kurunégala	65	III	29	8	13	11	78
Chillies	Galgamuwa	do.	35	V	167	3	50	29	22
Copperah	do.	do.	35	IV	26	4	38	5	69
Horns and Hides ...	do.	do	35	III	29	4	38	6	35
Bones	do.	do	35	VI	89	2	80	12	46
Baskets	do.	do.	35	III	20	4	38	4	38
Cloth	do.	do.	35	II	80	5	60	22	40
Salt	do.	do	35	III	32	4	38	7	0
Mustard	do.	do	35	IV	28	4	38	6	13
Paddy	do.	do	35	IV	230	4	38	50	37
Dried Fish	do.	do.	35	III	3	4	38	0	65
Vegetables	do.	do.	35	V	76	3	50	13	30
Rice	do.	do.	35	III	1,264	4	38	276	81
Kurakkan	do.	do.	35	IV	6,196	4	38	1,356	92
Green Peas	do.	do.	35	V	1,452	3	50	254	10
Gingelly	do.	do	35	IV	5,524	4	38	1,209	75
Cocoanuts	do.	do.	35	IV	224	4	38	49	5
Sundries	do.	do	35	II	83	5	60	23	24
Furniture	do	do.	35	III	19	4	38	4	16
Timber	do.	do.	35	IV	46	4	38	10	7
Provisions	do.	do.	35	III	16	4	38	3	50
Boxes	do.	do.	35	III	1	4	38	0	21
Meneri	do.	do.	35	IV	10	4	38	2	19
Katufu Seed	do.	do.	35	IV	141	4	38	30	87
Ranawara Bark ...	Anurádhapura	do.	65	IV	169	8	13	68	69
								3,459	29

TABLE VII.—Statement of Goods Traffic which was conveyed by Sea Southwards from Ports in the Northern Province to Colombo and Galle in 1891, and which the Commissioners consider might have gone to a Railway. (Based on Annexure C.)

Description of Goods.	Class.	Weight.	Rate per Ton.	Amount, excluding Cooly Contractor's Fee for Loading and Unloading.
		Cwt.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Carts and Carriages	II	4	28 0	5 60
Cigars	II	8,820	28 0	12,348 0
Tobacco	III	16,792	21 88	18,370 44
Copperah	IV	9,749	21 88	10,665 40
Jaggery	III	128	21 88	140 3
Onions	III	1	21 88	1 9
Arrappu	IV	25	21 88	27 35
Horns and Hides	III	515	21 88	563 41
Bones	III	37	21 88	40 47
Mats and Baskets	III	80	21 88	87 52
Cloth	II	127	28 0	177 80
Paddy	IV	2,556	21 88	2,796 26
Fish, Dried or Salted	III	2,899	21 88	3,171 50
Vegetables and Fruit	IV	53	21 88	57 98
Rice	III	29	21 88	31 72
Printed Books and Maps	II	35	28 0	49 0
Curry Stuffs	III	27	21 88	29 53
Cement	III	14	21 88	15 31
Oilmanstores	II	14	28 0	19 60
Timber	V	45	17 50	39 37
Gunny Bags	III	40	21 88	43 76
Kurakkan	IV	40	21 88	43 76
Gingelly	IV	461	21 88	504 33
Machinery	III	2	21 88	2 18
Tortoise-shells	II	2	28 0	2 80
Empty Casks	III	93	21 88	101 74
Crockery, Glassware	II	210	28 0	294 0
Palmyrah Fibre	IV	4,886	21 88	5,345 28
Gallnuts	III	37	21 88	40 47
Ghee	III	125	21 88	136 75
Musical Instruments	I	31	42 0	65 10
Miscellaneous	III	652	21 88	713 28
Oil	IV	9	21 88	9 84
Orchilla Weed	III	28	21 88	30 63
Beverage	II	120	28 0	168 0
Olas	II	52	28 0	72 80
Arecanuts	IV	5	21 88	5 47
Bêche de-mer	III	345	21 88	377 43
Personal Effects	II	29	28 0	40 60
Cotton Thread	II	39	28 0	54 60
Cutlery	III	12	21 88	13 12
Hoops and Staves	IV	339	21 88	370 86
Ironware	III	12	21 88	13 12
Tin	III	43	21 88	47 4
Fishing Nets	II	44	28 0	61 60
Provisions	II	617	28 0	863 80
Wooden Tubs	III	1	21 88	1 9
Furniture	II	55	28 0	77 0
Copperware	III	23	21 88	25 16
Sago	III	3	21 88	3 28
Castor Seed	III	2	21 88	2 18
Spice	II	9	28 0	12 60
Coal Tar	III	4	21 88	4 37
Cotton Seed	IV	1	21 88	1 9
Coffee	IV	1	21 88	1 9
Brassware	III	1	21 88	1 9
Zincware	III	2	21 88	2 18
Vegetable Oils	III	2	21 88	2 18
Chillies	III	130	21 88	142 22
Sundries	II	4	28 0	5 60
Palmyrah	IV	1	21 88	1 9
Tamarind	III	1	21 88	1 9
				58,343 15

ANNEXURE B.

TABLE I.—Summarised Statement of Road Traffic passing Southward over the North Roads.

Station.	Total Vehicles going Southward.	Description of Vehicle. Horse Coach.	Bullock Coach.	Carriage with 4 Wheels.	Carriage with 2 Wheels.	Hackery.	Bullock Cart. Double.	Bullock Cart. Single.	Head of Cattle.	Sheep and Goats.	Horses.	Foot Passengers.	Probable time of Passing	No. of Months.	Number of Passengers in Vehicle, excluding Driver. Hoonchey including Kanakapulle and Dabra	Classified Contents of Carts. Weight of Food of Carter.	Cigars.		Tobacco.		Chillies.		Copperah.		Jaggery.	
																cwt.	boxes	cwt.	bdls.	cwt.	bags	cwt.	bags	cwt.	baskets or boxes	cwt.
Elephant Pass ...	3,933	5	361	6	12	4	3,537	8	209	—	—	—	February, 1891, to January, 1892	12	3,227	3,115	155	239	8,737	8,985	95	80	1,832	1,832	4,201	1,312
Vavuniya ...	2,247	4	364	3	22	55	1,798	1	—	—	—	—	February, 1891, to January, 1892	12	3,888	399	142	177	8,773	9,310	45	19	2	4	1,622	907
Madawachchi ...	2,794	2	351	13	23	13	2,380	12	6651	14,113	45	7866	March, 1891, to February, 1892	12	6,748	6164	98	126	8,002	8,028	12	9	—	—	1,312	1,198
Galkulama ...	2,828	15	345	5	26	7	2,386	44	1522	7,237	29	2213	March, 1891, to February, 1892	12	6,988	868	143	191	8,307	9,445	879	767	—	—	301	210
Dambulla ...	2,543	267	275	16	1	2	1,946	36	—	—	—	—	March to December, 1891 ...	10	2,821	145	57	146	7,385	7,261	5,658	5,607	15	21	2	10
Kawdupelella ...	3,804	294	23	13	51	73	3,297	53	—	—	—	—	March to December, 1891 ...	10	2,169	24	162	226	7,209	7,332	6,170	5,110	—	—	—	—
Balakaduwa ...	959	1	2	27	11	7	842	69	—	—	—	—	March to December, 1891 ...	10	102	18	16	38	4,730	7,205	331	773	—	—	—	—
Balalla ...	1,953	—	—	2	7	14	1,924	6	—	—	—	—	March, 1891, to February, 1892	12	2,796	—	—	—	—	—	223	512	8	79	—	—
Padeniya ...	1,829	—	1	1	7	11	1,807	2	—	—	—	—	March, 1891, to February, 1892	12	2,967	—	—	—	—	29	262	167	8	26	—	—

Station.	Onions.		Arappu.		Horns and Hides.		Bones.		Mats and Baskets.		Cloth.		Salt.		Mustard.		Paddy.		Fish, Dried or Salted.		Vegetables and Fruit.		Tiles.		Arrack.	
	pkgs.	cwt.	bags	cwt.	bdls.	cwt.	pkgs.	cwt.	bdls.	cwt.	bales	cwt	bags	cwt.	bags	cwt	bags	cwt.	bdls	cwt.	bdls.	cwt	No.	cwt.	pipes	cwt.
Elephant Pass ...	1,157	812	—	—	6	4	—	—	968	190	278	275	46	46	1	4	726	667	639	591	806	214	494	82	25	150
Vavuniya ...	1,016	752	18	13	6	4	—	—	508	93	284	216	10	70	—	—	108	108	1,105	929	103	114	4,500	75	8	61
Madawachchi ...	633	590	—	—	106	275	—	40	134	48	31	59	96	118	81	20	106	143	1,124	2,009	25	34	2,200	37	8	12
Galkulama ...	432	326	—	—	116	161	—	—	—	—	252	113	1,541	2,504	127	167	134	140	1,287	1,370	181	106	—	—	—	—
Dambulla ...	44	49	12	7	27	134	8	14	8	10	4	88	2,192	3,155	363	489	50	49	2,273	5,201	498	651	—	—	—	—
Kawdupelella ...	68	65	—	—	108	247	—	—	—	—	—	5	1,610	2,535	714	757	55	50	1,353	5,506	538	535	—	—	—	—
Balakaduwa ...	—	—	—	—	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	130	284	324	372	272	4,951	2	259	—	—	—	—
Balalla ...	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	95	—	20	—	130	116	69	74	71	230	230	4	5	—	76	—	—	—	2
Padeniya ...	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	89	—	37	—	80	32	32	28	28	286	286	3	3	12	78	—	—	—	—

Station.	Rice.		Metals.		Curry Stuffs.		Cement.		Oilmanstores.		Government Stores.		Public Works Department Materials.		Kurakkan.		Green Peas.		Gingelly.		Poonac.		Cocoanuts.		Straw.	
	bags	cwt.	pkgs.	cwt.	pkgs.	cwt.	brls.	cwt.	cases.	cwt.	bdls.	cwt.	pkgs.	cwt.	bags	cwt.	bags	cwt.	bags	cwt.	bags	cwt.	bags	cwt.	bdls.	cwt.
Elephant Pass ...	3,036	3,797	41	108	176	136	142	395	10	7	12	24	1,224	1,545	7	6	68	51	13	16	488	358	2,113	1,033	107	245
Vavuniya ...	1,755	1,976	36	83	82	70	125	410	18	7	7	20	22	172	10	10	13	13	10	10	161	164	11,712	1,164	7	1
Madawachchi ...	264	275	3	52	12	13	1	3	11	11	—	1	6	16	251	347	—	—	385	551	90	82	20,523	411	7,650	41
Galkulama ...	1,615	1,938	2	5	—	—	31	60	—	—	—	—	—	1	105	138	5	7	394	515	—	—	651	127	—	—
Dambulla ...	53	52	—	3	2	8	21	36	112	137	—	6	—	100	1,670	1,861	45	50	2,020	2,220	53	140	238	69	25	14
Kawdupelella ...	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	13	—	192	1,277	1,489	27	24	4,149	4,147	58	68	—	—	1,000	38
Balakaduwa ...	10	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	164	267	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	15	—	21
Balalla ...	3,212	3,212	—	25	—	18	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,678	7,678	1,452	1,452	5,524	5,524	—	1	40	273	—	3
Padeniya ...	1,181	1,264	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,275	6,196	1,492	1,467	7,324	7,050	—	—	—	224	—	—

Station.	Knives.		Areacanuts.		Empty Boxes.		Carriage Materials.		Bran.		Sundries.		Oil.		Mail Bags.		Furniture.		Cadjans.		Palmyrah Nuts.		Fullersearth.	
	No.	cwt.	bags	cwt.	No.	cwt.	No.	cwt.	bags	cwt.	bags	cwt.	tins	cwt.	No.	cwt.	pkgs.	cwt.	bdls.	cwt.	brls.	cwt.	pkgs.	cwt.
Elephant Pass ...	9	14	195	172	200	36	2	3	60	44	1,225	736	127	58	167	251	265	142	311	719	241	227	2	4
Vavuniya ...	—	—	415	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	554	69	28	—	—	—	22	11,334	49	—	—	—	—
Madawachchi	—	—	258	85	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	3	6	—	—	19	47	—	—	34	34	—	—
Galkulama ...	—	—	24	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	22	—	—	—	—	37	43	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dambulla ...	—	—	18	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	355	587	5	9	272	—	—	133	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kawdupelella .	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	70	—	2	—	—	—	76	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balakaduwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balalla ...	—	—	2	28	—	—	2	2	—	—	34	306	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Padeniya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	83	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—

Station.	Timber.		Ulundu.		Cotton.		Personal Effects.		Nathly.		Chunam.		Midoo.		Trading Articles.		Provisions.		Winnowers.		Kerosine Oil.		Gingelly Oil.		Mana Grass.	
	logs	cwt.	bags	cwt.	bags	cwt.	bdls.	cwt.	bags	cwt.	bags	cwt.	bags	cwt.	pkgs.	cwt.	bags	cwt.	No.	cwt.	tins	cwt.	tins	cwt.	bdls.	cwt.
Elephant Pass ...	782	346	8	8	35	26	1,081	160	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vavuniya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	106	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madawachchi ...	46	54	—	—	1	½	534	849	157	44	—	—	4	6	31	935	3	161	133	57	4	½	13	13	200	3
Galkulama ...	80	158	—	—	—	—	1,132	732	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	33	58	2,015	90
Dambulla ...	—	206	—	—	—	—	94	450	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kawdupelella ...	567	3,073	—	—	221	96	116	670	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	36	—	—	—	—	65	45	—	—
Balakaduwa ...	92	220	—	—	—	—	4	185	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balalla ...	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Padeniya ...	—	48	—	—	—	—	—	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Station.	Rafters.		Boats.		Pinnato.		Omman.		Sticks.		Tools		Pots and Pans.		Empty Bottles.		Ghee.		Lime.		Tamarind.		Bread and Rusk.		Telegraph Posts.	
	pkgs	cwt.	No.	cwt.	pkgs.	cwt	pkgs.	cwt.	bdls.	cwt.	pkgs.	cwt.	pkgs.	cwt.	pkgs	cwt.	pkgs.	cwt.	bags	cwt.	bags	cwt.	bags	cwt.	No.	cwt.
Elephant Pass ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	212	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vavuniya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	552	415	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madawachchi ...	3	20	1	5	3	3	9	2	200	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	54	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galkulama ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	320	28	3	5	5	1	40	25	2	2	7	3	10	30
Dambulla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	195	115	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kawdupelella ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balakaduwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	85	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balalla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Padeniya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	20	—	—	—	—

Station.	Indian Corn.		Empty Barrels.		Planks.		Tea.		Boxes.		Coffee.		Empty Tea Chests.		Ranawara Bark.		Cotton Seed.		Firewood.		Cacao.		Cocoanut Oil.		Manure.	
	bags	cwt.	No.	cwt.	No.	cwt.	boxes	cwt.	No.	cwt.	bags	cwt.	coils	cwt.	bags	cwt.	bags	cwt.	pkgs.	cwt.	pkgs.	cwt.	tins	cwt.	bags	cwt.
Elephant Pass ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	270	—	—	—	—	5	28
Vavuniya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madawachchi ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galkulama ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dambulla ...	50	50	6	6	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kawdupelella ...	50	50	47	50	—	—	2,572	1,418	7	14	[illegible]	486	[illegible]	846	—	—	8	4	—	45	508	523	92	107	—	60
Balakaduwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	75	—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balalla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	270	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Padeniya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	140	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Station.	Books.		Sleepers.		Cinchona Bark.		Vinegar.		Bar Iron.		Sluice Pipes.		Minerals.		Foods.		Kaliyan Seed.		Cash Boxes.		Money Bags.		Brass Ware.		Yams.		Mee Seed.		Total Weight.		
	cwt.		No.	cwt.	bdls.	cwt.	pkgs.	cwt.	cwt.	No.	cwt.	bags	cwt.	wt.	bags	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	pkgs.	cwt.	pkgs.	cwt.	bags	cwt.	bags	cwt.	tons	cwt.	qrs.
Elephant Pass ...	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,479	6	—
Vavuniya ...	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	25	36	24	278	411			950	18	—
Madawachchi ...	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			877	12	—
Galkulama ..	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			1,019	19	—
Dambulla	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			1,475	6	—
Kawdupelella ...	1		230	400	73	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			1,825	9	—
Balakaduwa ...	—		—	—	—	—	1	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			714	4	—
Balalla ...	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	40	[illegible]	10	10	165	142	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			1,022	11	—
Padeniya ...	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	170	100	—	561	353	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—			903	10	—

Memorandum.—In many instances the No. of packages has not been recorded by the Tally-keeper but only the weight. This is mentioned in explanation of what would otherwise appear to be gross discrepancies.

TABLE II.—Summarised Statement of Road Traffic passing Northward over the North Roads.

Station.	Total Vehicles going Northward.	Description of Vehicle. Horse Coach.	Bullock Coach.	Carriage with 4 wheels.	Carriage with 2 wheels.	Hackery.	Bullock Cart. Double.	Bullock Cart. Single.	Head of Cattle.	Foot Passengers.	Probable time of Passing.	No. of Months.	Number of Passengers in Vehicle (excluding Driver, 1 in coach, excluding Kakahandi and Driver)	Classified Contents of Carts. Weight of food of Carter.	Cigars.		Tobacco.		Chillies.		Coppernah.		Jaggery.	
														cwt.	boxes.	cwt.	bdls.	cwt.	bags	cwt.	bags	cwt.	Baskets or Boxes	cwt.
Padeniya ...	1,659	—	—	1	3	3	1,646	6	—	—	March 1891, to February, 1892	12	3,140	—	—	—	—	9	2	2	—	8	—	—
Balalla ...	2,062	—	—	2	9	15	2,026	10	—	—	Do. do. ...	12	4,023	—	—	—	—	7	—	12	—	9	—	8
Balakaduwa ...	999	1	4	31	12	4	884	63	—	—	March to December, 1891 ...	10	108	21	25	36	62	82	58	67	—	—	—	29
Kawdupelella ...	3,734	275	17	39	56	73	3,225	49	—	—	Do. do. ...	10	2,159	58	6	1	—	—	20	15	—	—	4	3
Dambulla ...	2,304	236	309	13	7	1	1,700	38	—	—	Do. do. ...	11	2,177	368	8	19	20	20	61	59	32	52	10	8
Galkulama ...	3,077	18	347	10	23	211	2,399	69	1,505	15,150	March, 1891, to February, 1892	12	7,340	811	139	80	21	26	107	98	—	—	126	95
Madawachchi ...	2,390	4	351	13	27	16	2,559	20	1,630	8,045	Do. do. ...	12	7,274	882	72	55	32	62	162	145	—	—	16	17
Vavuniya ...	2,193	6	364	1	29	54	1,734	5	—	—	February, 1891, to January, 1892	12	3,914	384	143	39	43	43	104	44	6	6	1	1
Elephant Pass ...	3,724	346	16	6	28	1	3,317	10	259	—	Do. do. ...	12	2,921	2,177	10	7	791	641	80	68	—	—	—	—

Station.	Onions.		Arappu.		Horns and Hides.		Bones.		Mats and Baskets.		Cloth		Salt.		Mustard.		Paddy		Fish, Dried or Salted.		Vegetables and Fruits		Tiles.	
	pkgs.	cwt.	bags	cwt.	bdls.	cwt.	pkgs.	cwt.	bdls.	cwt.	bales	cwt.	bags	cwt.	bags	cwt.	bags	cwt.	bdls.	cwt.	bdls.	cwt.	No.	cwt.
Padeniya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	105	111	116	—	—	135	135	77	179	—	233	—	—
Balalla ...	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	407	755	1,063	—	—	168	121	—	167	—	154	—	—
Balakaduwa	96	110	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	493	1,733	—	—	10	17	7	170	—	1,269	—	—
Kawdupelella ...	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	2,171	120	45	93	23	47	17	17	187	153	64	57	2,372	2,347	39,670	1,025
Dambulla ...	1	½	4	5	—	—	1	4½	14	9	75	184	154	186	—	—	—	—	37	89	607	2,165	36,500	1,163
Galkulama ...	5	2½	—	—	1	4	—	—	62	49	277	213	35	37	23	35	15	12	37	113	2,534	856	6,108	337
Madawachchi ...	—	—	—	—	6	2	21	30	1	1	63	114	334	367	36	38	304	360	32	56	43	36	—	34
Vavuniya ...	—	—	1	1	47	42	—	—	35	2	100	110	—	—	117	104	361	350	3	3	1,112	53	400	20
Elephant Pass ...	—	—	6	1	178	113	—	—	102	23	6	12	5	25	103	112	4,133	3,996	4	4	269	148	20	164

Station.	Arrack.		Rice.		Metals.		Curry Stuffs.		Cement.		Oilman's stores.		Government Stores.		Public Works Department Materials.		Karakkan.		Green Peas.		Gingelly.		Poonac.	
	pipes	cwt.	bags	cwt.	pkgs.	cwt.	pkgs.	cwt.	brls.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	bdls.	cwt.	pkgs.	cwt.	bags	cwt.	bags	cwt.	bags	cwt.	bags	cwt.
Padeniya ...	1	20	1,675	1,703	—	20	—	—	32	120	—	—	—	6	—	10	103	101	20	20	—	—	6	7
Balalla ...	60	600	1,243	1,243	—	37	10	20	—	308	—	—	—	2	—	17	563	563	257	257	350	350	11	3
Balakaduwa ...	3	88	4,207	9,286	—	10	—	608	—	—	—	133	—	—	—	—	20	38	—	350	—	—	—	167
Kawdupelella ...	26	422	6,475	9,449	—	—	57	47	715	2,478	42	119	24	95	270	514	30	15	—	—	74	80	71	120
Dambulla ...	16	274	1,801	2,328	3	32	7	18	594	1,924	29	14	—	21	—	30	255	280	28	20	334	415	18	47
Galkulama ...	14	200	426	553	7	14	155	158	412	1,284	83	163	20	17	21	254	1,757	2,258	—	—	1,504	2,082	—	—
Madawachchi ...	4	36	665	873	11	54	9	13½	33	170	76	88	—	—	214	82	2,425	4,042	34	44	5,367	6,840	32	35
Vavuniya ...	—	—	254	277	1	67	2	2	218	324	16	4	—	—	47	87	2,335	3,020	24	22	8,968	9,224	9	9
Elephant Pass ...	—	—	249	718	109*	2,167	10	7	34	122	3	4	—	—	448	4,451	3,004	4,373	51	61	9,309	11,774	3	7

* Road metal from Elephant Pass Jetty.

Station.	Indian Corn.		Empty Barrels.		Planks.		Tea.		Boxes.		Coffee		Empty Tea Chests.		Ranawara Bark.		Cotton Seed		Firewood.		Cacao.		Cocoanut Oil.		Manure.	
	bags	cwt.	No.	cwt.	No.	cwt.	boxes	cwt.	No	cwt.	bags	cwt.	bells.	cwt.	bags	cwt	bags	cwt	pkgs.	cwt.	pkgs.	cwt.	tins	cwt.	bags	cwt.
Elephant Pass ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	259	—	—	—	—	5	28
Vavuniya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madawachchi ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galkulama ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dambulla ...	50	50	6	6	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kawdupelella ...	50	50	47	59	—	—	2,572	1,418	7	14	509	480	326	846	—	—	8	4	—	45	598	533	92	107	—	60
Balakaduwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	75	—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balalla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	210	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Padeniya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	140	169	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Station.	Books.		Sleepers.		Cinchona Bark.		Vinegar.		Bellows.		Suction Pipes		Mineri.		Tools.		Kadum Seed.		Cash Boxes.	Money Bags.	Brass Ware		Yams.		Mee Seed.		Total Weight.		
	cwt.		No.	cwt.	bells	cwt.	pkgs	cwt.	cwt.		No.	cwt.	bags	cwt	cwt	bags	cwt.	cwt	cwt.	cwt.	pkgs.	cwt.	bags	cwt.	bags	cwt.	tons	cwt.	qrs.
Elephant Pass ...	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,479	6	—
Vavuniya ...	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	25	36	24	278	411	950	18	—
Madawachchi ...	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	877	12	—
Galkulama ...	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,019	19	—
Dambulla	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,475	6	—
Kawdupelella ...	1		230	400	73	36	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,825	9	—
Balakaduwa ...	—		—	—	—	—	1	5	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	744	4	—
Balalla ...	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	1		1	40	56	10	19	165	141	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,022	11	—
Padeniya ...	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	176	166	—	361	361	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	903	10	—

Memorandum.—In many instances the No. of packages has not been recorded by the Tally-keeper, but only the weight. This is mentioned in explanation of what would otherwise appear to be gross discrepancies.

TABLE II.—Summarised Statement of Road Traffic passing Northward over the North Roads.

Station.	Total Vehicles going Northward.	Description of Vehicle. Horse Coach.	Bullock Coach	Carriage with 4 wheels.	Carriage with 2 wheels.	Hackery.	Bullock Cart. Double.	Bullock Cart. Single.	Head of Cattle.	Foot Passengers.	Probable time of Passing.	No. of Months.	Number of Passengers in Vehicle, excluding Driver. If in each, excluding Kanakapillai and Driver	Classified Contents of Carts. Weight of load of Carter.	Cigars.		Tobacco.		Chillies.		Copperah.		Jaggery.	
														cwt.	boxes.	cwt.	bdls.	cwt.	bags	cwt.	bags	cwt.	Baskets or Boxes.	cwt.
Padeniya ...	1,659	—	—	1	3	3	1,646	6	—	—	March 1891, to February, 1892	12	3,140	—	—	—	—	9	2	2	—	8	—	—
Balalla ...	2,062	—	—	2	9	15	2,026	10	—	—	Do. do. ...	12	4,026	—	—	—	—	7	—	12	—	9	—	8
Balakaduwa ...	999	1	4	31	12	4	884	63	—	—	March to December, 1891 ...	10	108	21	25	36	62	82	58	67	—	—	—	29
Kawdupelella ...	3,734	275	17	39	56	73	3,225	49	—	—	Do. do. ...	10	2,159	158	6	1	—	—	20	15	—	—	4	3
Dambulla ...	2,304	236	309	13	7	1	1,700	38	—	—	Do. do. ...	10	2,177	368	8	19	20	20	61	59	32	52	10	8
Galkulama ...	3,077	18	347	10	23	211	2,399	69	1,505	15,030	March, 1891, to February, 1892	12	7,340	811	139	80	21	26	107	98	—	—	126	95
Madawachchi ...	2,500	4	351	13	27	16	2,559	20	1,690	8,045	Do. do ...	12	7,294	882	72	55	32	62	162	145	—	—	16	17
Vavuniya ...	2,193	6	364	1	29	54	1,734	5	—	—	February, 1891, to January, 1892	12	3,944	384	143	39	43	43	104	44	6	6	1	1
Elephant Pass ...	3,724	346	16	6	28	1	3,317	10	259	—	Do. do. ...	12	2,921	2,177	10	7	791	641	80	68	—	—	—	—

Station.	Onions.		Arappu.		Horns and Hides.		Bones.		Mats and Baskets.		Cloth		Salt.		Mustard.		Paddy.		Fish, Dried or Salted.		Vegetables and Fruits		Tiles.	
	pkgs.	cwt.	bags	cwt.	bdls.	cwt.	pkgs.	cwt.	bdls.	cwt.	bales	cwt.	bags	cwt.	bags	cwt.	bags	cwt.	bdls.	cwt.	bdls.	cwt.	No.	cwt.
Padeniya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	105	111	116	—	—	135	135	77	179	—	233	—	—
Balalla ...	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	407	755	1,963	—	—	168	121	—	167	—	154	—	—
Balakaduwa	96	110	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	496	1,733	—	—	10	17	7	170	—	1,269	—	—
Kawdupelella ...	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	2,171	120	45	61	28	47	17	17	167	153	64	57	2,372	2,347	39,670	1,025
Dambulla ...	1	½	4	5	—	—	1	4½	14	9	75	184	154	186	—	—	—	—	37	89	607	2,165	36,500	1,163
Galkulama ...	5	2½	—	—	1	4	—	—	62	40	277	213	31	37	26	35	15	12	67	113	2,534	856	6,108	337
Madawachchi ...	—	—	—	—	6	2	2½	30	1	1	63	114	334	367	36	38	354	360	32	56	43	36	—	34
Vavuniya ...	—	—	1	1	47	42	—	—	35	2	190	119	—	—	117	104	361	359	3	3	1,112	53	400	20
Elephant Pass ...	—	—	6	1	178	113	—	—	102	23	6	12	5	25	103	112	4,133	3,996	4	4	269	148	20	164

Station.	Arrack.		Rice.		Metals.		Curry Stuffs.		Cement.		Oilman-stores.		Government Stores.		Public Works Department Materials.		Kurakkan.		Green Peas.		Gingelly.		Poonac.	
	pipes	cwt.	bags	cwt.	pkgs.	cwt	pkgs.	cwt.	brls.	cwt.	cases	cwt.	bdls	cwt.	pkgs.	cwt	bags	cwt.	bags	cwt.	bags	cwt.	bags	cwt.
Padeniya ...	1	20	1,675	1,703	—	29	—	—	32	120	—	—	—	6	—	10	103	101	20	20	—	—	6	7
Balalla ...	60	600	1,243	1,243	—	67	10	20	—	308	—	—	—	2	—	17	563	563	257	257	350	350	11	3
Balakaduwa ...	3	88	4,207	9,286	—	10	—	698	—	—	—	133	—	—	—	—	29	38	—	350	—	—	—	167
Kawdupelella ...	26	422	6,475	9,449	—	—	57	47	715	2,478	42	119	24	95	279	514	30	15	—	—	74	80	71	120
Dambulla ...	16	274	1,801	2,328	3	32	7	18	594	1,926	20	14	—	21	—	30	255	280	28	20	334	415	18	47
Galkulama ...	14	200	426	553	7	14	155	158	412	1,284	86	166	20	17	21	254	1,757	2,258	—	—	1,504	2,082	—	—
Madawachchi ...	4	36	665	873	11	54	9	13½	33	170	76	88	—	—	214	82	2,425	4,002	34	44	5,367	6,840	32	35
Vavuniya ...	—	—	254	277	1	67	2	2	218	324	16	4	—	—	47	87	2,335	3,020	24	22	8,968	9,224	9	9
Elephant Pass ...	—	—	249	718	100*	2,167	10	7	34	122	3	4	—	—	448	4,451	3,004	4,373	51	61	9,309	11,774	3	7

* Road metal from Elephant Pass Jetty.

Station.	Cocoanuts.		Straw.		Earthenware		Arecanuts.		Sundries.		Boxes.		Doorposts.		Brassware.		Betel.	Lime.		Jak.		Cadjans.		Furniture	
	bags	cwt.	bdls.	cwt.	pkgs.	cwt	bags	cwt.	bags	cwt.	No.	cwt.	cwt	bags	cwt	cwt	bags	cwt.	cwt.	bdls.	cwt.	pkgs.	cwt.
Padeniya ...	—	4,409	—	35	—	33	143	276	232	510	—	2	6	—	19	18	18	18	1	—	4	—	27
Balalla ...	—	4,894	—	49	—	5	135	750	—	2,019	—	—	—	—	33	92	—	21	8	4	25	—	49
Balakaduwa ...	—	78	—	—	—	—	—	8	205	1,705	1	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	34
Kawdupelella ...	10,859	1,452	955	25	—	—	772	1,010	1,227	5,121	243	103	—	—	—	—	15	10	—	1,080	155	—	264
Dambulla ...	62,081	2,429	520	146	—	—	755	973	1,089	4,064	49	47	—	—	—	—	300	446	—	700	25	38	196
Galkulama	630	1,894	—	—	—	—	927	989	106	88	1	¼	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	98	335
Madawachchi ...	—	369	10,050	199	—	—	421	622	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	19	—	—	—	83	186
Vavuniya ..	26	15	25	154	—	—	47	39	—	544	—	—	—	11	8	—	9	9	—	1,575	5	—	—
Elephant Pass ...	2	14	185	1,380	—	—	21	21	1,787	912	314	99	—	—	—	—	61	33	—	—	23	346	134

Station.	Iron.		Crockery.		Medicine.		Personal Effects		Barrels.				China Root.		Provisions.		Mineri Seed.		Sweets.	Mamoties.		Cocoanut Oil		Cocoanut Plants		Cotton Seed	Kerosine Oil		Timber.	
	pkgs.	cwt.	boxes	cwt.	boxes	cwt	bdls.	cwt.	No.	cwt	bags	cwt.	bags	cwt.	bags	cwt.	bags	cwt.	cwt.	cwt	tins	cwt	No.	cwt.	cwt	tins	cwt	logs	cwt.
Padeniya ...	—	45	4	27	—	5	10	19	2	4	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balalla ...	26	88	—	8	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	52	3	2	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balakaduwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	404	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	111	—	—	27	325	637	—	20
Kawdupelella ...	27	210	—	—	—	—	31	610	—	—	—	—	—	210	—	—	—	—	25	25	500	33	—	—	—	—	7
Dambulla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	139	651	—	—	2	2	65	99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galkulama ...	3	3	—	—	7	6	1,579	1,188	—	—	—	—	12	46	—	—	—	—	162	75	—	—	—	8	8	2	2
Madawachchi ...	—	—	—	15	—	—	549	1,083	—	—	—	—	42	382	—	—	—	—	36	23½	—	—	—	13	16	4	20
Vavuniya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	52	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elephant Pass ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,022	151	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	14	—	—	—	—	—	113	275

Station.	Grass.		Gram.		Gunpowder		Parippu.	Tea.		Liquor.		Engine Boilers	Coal Tar		Flour.		Manure.		Bread.		Bricks		Cotton.	
	bdls.	cwt.	bags	cwt.	cases	cwt.	cwt.	boxes	cwt.	boxes	cwt.	cwt.	tins	cwt.	bags	cwt.	bags	cwt.	bags	cwt.	No.	cwt.	bags	cwt.
Padeniya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balalla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balakaduwa	55	90	40	294	9	58	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kawdupelella ...	195	4	—	—	15	12	—	115	107	1	72	5	86	49	9	18	—	8,198	24	85	18,900	1,474	34	68
Dambulla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	85	168	—	20	122	—	—	—	—	4	7	—	—	65	74
Galkulama ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	126	108	90	191	—	38	85	29	22	—	—	175	200	—	—	156	137
Madawachchi ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	12	—	—	—	8	6¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	300	10	355	391
Vavuniya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	399	243
Elephant Pass ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	162	496	—	—	—	—	269	209

Station.	Tea Seed.		Winnows.		Sugarcanes.		Fowls.		Mail Bags.		Gunny Bags.		Carriage Materials.		Talipots.		Illupai Seed.		Ærated Waters.		Wooden Tubs.		Rope.		Tools.
	bags	cwt.	bdls.	cwt.	bdls.	cwt.	crates	cwt.	No.	cwt.	No.	cwt.	pkgs.	cwt.	bags	cwt.	bags	cwt.	bags	cwt.	bdls.	cwt.	pkgs.	cwt.	cwt.
Padeniya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balalla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balakaduwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kawdupelella ...	64	60	53	20	13	10	4	1	235	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dambulla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	239	—	30	1	6	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galkulama ...	—	—	—	—	75	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	27	93	106	2	2	6	2	5	2	16
Madawachchi ...	—	—	3	½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Yavuniya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	269	263	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elephant Pass ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	342	—	—	—	—	—	—	315	294	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Station.	Gingelly Oil.		Cinnamon.		Glassware.		Cash Boxes.		Mi Seed.		Kollu.		Shot.	Indian Corn.		Ulundu.		Trading Articles.		Coffee.		Palmyrah Nuts.		Boats.	Oruman.	
	bales	cwt.	bags	cwt.	bags	cwt.	pkgs.	cwt.	bdls.	cwt.	bdls.	cwt.	cwt.	pkgs.	cwt.	bags	cwt.	pkgs.	cwt.	pkgs.	cwt.	brls.	cwt.	cwt.	bdls.	cwt.
Padeniya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balalla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balakaduwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kawdupelella ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dambulla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galkulama ...	5	21	4	4	13	5	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madawachchi ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	133	67	9	19	20½	1	1	1	1¼	87	481	4	4	3,500	10	5	5	3
Vavuniya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	374	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elephant Pass ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	9	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—

Station.	Bada Inguru.		Keera Seed.		Moss.		Ghee.		Stones.		Honey.		Tamarind.		Misel Seed.		Coir.		Plantains.		Flower Pots.		Total Weight.		
	pkgs.	cwt.	bags	cwt.	bags	cwt.	bags	cwt	bags	cwt.	bdls.	cwt.	pkgs.	cwt.	pkgs.	cwt.	pkgs.	cwt.	pkgs.	cwt.	bdls.	cwt.	tons	cwt.	qrs.
Padeniya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	412	—	—
Balalla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	674	—	—
Balakaduwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	892	17	—
Kawdupelella ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,858	14	—
Dambulla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	3½	—	—	961	15	—
Galkulama ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	771	15	—
Madawachchi ...	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	901	2	—
Vavuniya ...	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	772	3	—
Elephant Pass ...	—	—	—	—	3	2	11	3	1,151	3,361	2	1	2	2	5	2	19	13	—	—	47	2	1,948	8	—

ANNEXURE C.

TABLE I.—Classified Return of Sea-borne Traffic Northward.

	Chalk.	Tobacco.	Carts and Carriages.	Zinc.	Onions.	Horns and Hides.	Cotton.	Mats and Baskets.	Cloth.	Sundries.	Mustard.	Paddy.	Vegetables and Fruit.	Piles.	Paint.	Rice.	Candles.	Curry Stuffs.	Cement.	Oilmanstores.	Brassware.	Copperware.	Kurakkan.	Green Peas.	Felt.	Poonac.	Wooden Tubs.	Casks.	Shark Fins.	Jaggery.	Bedding.	Claret.	Gorakas.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Colombo, to Ports in Northern Province, January to December, 1891 ...	2¼	49½	67	3½	8¾	35¼	—	45	4,328¼	448	¼	132	31¾	2,197¼	24	9,09½	½	531½	1,548½	648	7¼	11¾	240¼	1	8¾	11½	1	4½	—	—	—	—	—
Galle, to Ports in Northern Province, January to December, 1891 ...	—	4½	1½	—	—	—	1½	9	—	17	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	½	—	—	—	—	—	—	1½	½	1	1½	½
Total ...	2¼	54	68½	3½	8¼	35¾	1½	54	4,328¾	465	¼	142	31¾	2,197¾	24	9,09½	½	531½	1,548½	648	8	12¼	240¼	1	8¾	11½	1	4½	1½	½	1	1½	½

	Ammunition.	Arrack.	Arecanuts.	Beverage.	Personal Effects.	Coffee.	Earthenware.	Wheat Flour.	Furniture.	Gunny Bags.	Iron.	Miscellaneous.	Kerosine Oil.	Stationery.	Crackers.	Crockery and Glassware.	Medicine.	Lead.	Tin.	Oil.	Varnish.	Saltpetre.	Perfumery.	Soda.	Stones.	Provisions.	Timber.	Camphor.	Canes.	Empty Packing Cases.	Wheat.	Marine Stores.	Tabs.	Talipots.	Pepper.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Colombo, to Ports in Northern Province, January to December, 1891 ...	230	1,443½	6,045	536¾	981	26	192¾	221	281¾	320¼	672¼	980½	1,295	20¼	22¼	33	109¼	8¼	30¼	117¼	31	131½	2	60½	53¾	50½	350½	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galle, to Ports in Northern Province, January to December, 1891 ...	—	—	283¾	—	—	—	1	—	12	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	60	1½	5	—	½	48½	1	1	14	1	1½
Total ...	230	1,443½	6,328¾	536¾	981	26	193¾	221	293¾	320¼	672¼	980½	1,302	20¼	22¼	33	109¼	8¼	30¼	119¼	31	131½	2	60½	65¾	52	355½	6	½	48½	1	1	14	1	1½

	Coir.	Matches.	Cutlery.	Dammar.	Fishing Nets.	Sago.	Sulphur.	Printed Books and Papers.	Casks.	Coal Tar.	Grain.	Musical Instruments.	Spices.	Thread.	Umbrellas and Fans.	Bones.	Shot.	Metals.	Steel.	Potatoes.	Ice.	Gram.	Machinery.	Stoneware.	Tea.	Total Weight.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	tons cwt.
Colombo, to Ports in Northern Province, January to December, 1891 ...	52¾	56½	187	1¼	9¼	21½	17¼	69½	44¾	232½	23½	73¼	47¼	32½	½	2¾	5¼	170½	5½	11½	¼	37	55	5¾	3	1,339 12
Galle, to Ports in Northern Province, January to December, 1891 ...	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	½	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	24 16
Total ...	54¾	56½	187	3¼	9¼	21½	17¼	69½	44¾	232½	23½	73¼	47¾	32½	½	2¾	5¼	171½	5½	11½	¼	37	55	5¾	4	1,364 8

TABLE II.—Classified Return of Sea-borne Traffic Southward.

	Carts and Carriages.	Cigars.	Tobacco.	Copperah	Jaggery.	Onion.	Arrappu.	Horns and Hides.	Bones.	Mats and Baskets.	Cloth.	Paddy.	Fish, Dried or Salted.	Vegetables and Fruit	Rice.	Printed Books and Maps.	Curry Stuffs.	Cement.	Oilman-stores.	Chillies.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Ports in the Northern Province to Colombo, from Jan. to Dec., 1891	4½	7,008½	10,814¼	9,749½	126½	1	25¼	515¼	37	77¾	109½	2,555¾	2,899½	52¾	29	35	27½	14¼	14	—
Ports in the Northern Province to Galle, from Jan. to Dec., 1891 ...	—	1,812	5,977½	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	130
Total ...	4½	8,820½	16,791¾	9,749½	128½	1	25¼	515¼	37	79¾	127½	2,555¾	2,899½	52¾	29	35	27½	14¼	14	130

	Timber	Gunny Bags.	Kurakkan.	Gingelly.	Machinery.	Tortoise-shells.	Empty Casks.	Crockery. Glass-ware.	Palmyrah Fibre.	Gall-nuts.	Ghee.	Musical Instruments.	Miscellaneous.	Oil.	Orchilla Weed.	Beverage.	Olas.	Areca-nuts.	Bêche-de-mer.	Sundries.	Palmyrah.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Ports in the Northern Province to Colombo, from Jan. to Dec., 1891	44¾	40¼	40½	461	2¼	2½	93	210¼	4,886	37	125¼	31	652	8¾	26½	120¼	50	4¾	344¾	—	—
Ports in the Northern Province to Galle, from Jan. to Dec., 1891 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	¾	2	—	2	—	—	4	½
Total ...	44¾	40¼	40½	461	2¼	2½	93	210¼	4,886	37	125¼	31	652	9½	28½	120¼	52	4¾	344¾	4	½

	Tamarind.	Personal Effects.	Cotton Thread.	Cutlery.	Hoops and Staves.	Iron-ware.	Tin.	Fishing Nets.	Provisions.	Wooden Tubs.	Furniture.	Copper-ware.	Sago.	Castor Seed.	Spice.	Coal-tar.	Cotton Seed.	Coffee.	Brass-ware.	Zinc-ware.	Vegetable Oils.	Total Weight.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	T. c. q.
Ports in the Northern Province to Colombo, from Jan. to Dec., 1891	—	29½	39¼	12¼	339	12¼	43½	44½	615½	1	55	22¾	3	2	9½	4	1	1	½	2¼	2¼	2,125 17 2
Ports in the Northern Province to Galle, from Jan. to Dec., 1891 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	397 13 3
Total ...	1	29½	39¼	12¼	339	12¼	43½	44½	617½	1	55	22¾	3	2	9½	4	1	1	½	2¼	2¼	2,523 11 1

VII.—1893.

REPORTS

OF THE

CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL IRRIGATION BOARDS FOR 1892.

(Prepared in pursuance of Section 9 of Ordinance No. 23 of 1889.)

Ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:

PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

To be Purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, Price 95 cents.

1893.

REPORT OF

THE CENTRAL IRRIGATION BOARD FOR 1892.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR A. E. HAVELOCK, K.C.M.G., GOVERNOR, President.
THE HON. THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL (COL. F. C. H. CLARKE, C.M.G.).
THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS (R. K. MACBRIDE, ESQ., C.M.G.).
THE HON. A. R. DAWSON (GOVERNMENT AGENT, WESTERN PROVINCE).
THE HON. P. RÁMANÁTHAN, C.M.G., M.L.C.
THE HON. J. J. GRINLINTON, M.L.C.

THE Minutes of the Meetings of the Board, which are appended (Appendix A), contain a complete record of the business which has been transacted during the year.

2. *Works for which specific votes were granted by the Legislative Council.*—Votes were granted on the Annual and Supplementary Estimates for 1892, for the continuation of operations on the following schemes :—

	Rs.	c.
Deduru-oya (minor) scheme, North-Western Province (on account) ...	100,000	0
	10,000	0
Kumbukkan-oya. Anicut and channel, Uva (to complete) ...	79,140	0

Reference will be made to these works under their respective Provinces.

3. The reports of the proceedings of the Provincial Boards, which are appended (Appendix B), contain, for the most part, full information of the work of the year. The Central Irrigation Board would have been glad to have been able to give fuller information than has been received—except in the case of the North-Central and North-Western Provinces—with regard to the progress of earthwork under communal rules, and without pecuniary assistance from Government. It is the encouragement and stimulation of such self-help which the Central Irrigation Board considers of primary importance in the administration of the Irrigation Fund, and to that end liberal "concessions" have been promised to the people on certain conditions. The following points, in connection with the various Provinces, may be noticed here :—

WESTERN PROVINCE.

4. The full report, from the Provincial Board, annexed, leaves nothing to add.

Of the apportionments, amounting to Rs. 2,500, from the Irrigation Fund, Rs. 1,401 were expended.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

5. The more important works which were carried out on estimates against the Provincial apportionments of Rs. 31,000, and which are very fully described in the Provincial Report annexed, were in connection with the **Ma-ela, Bodi-ela, Waduwawala-ela**, and **Eraula** tanks.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

6. The improvement of **Madukanda** tank, begun in 1891 on an estimate of Rs. 1,500, was completed at a cost of Rs. 1,490.

7. The scheme for the restoration of **Maha Rambaikulam**, in anticipation of which an estimate for the preliminary clearing, for construction of lines, stores, &c., was passed in 1891, remained at the close of the year still incomplete. The Central Irrigation Board experienced difficulty in obtaining essential details, without which it was impossible to sanction the project. A special estimate of Rs. 369 had to be sanctioned for repairing damage which this delay had caused. This difficulty has, however, since been overcome, and the scheme will form one of the works to be described in the next annual report.

8. Of the total apportionment of Rs. 31,000 to the Northern Province from the Irrigation Fund proper, a sum of Rs. 13,680·95 was expended.

Vengalacheddikulam was completed on a supplementary estimate at a total cost of Rs. 16,890.

Periyakulam had a further sum of Rs. 3,440 expended for the cutting of a channel, and Rs. 665 for repairing the bund.

The restoration of **Iratperiyakulam** on an estimate of Rs. 2,630 was sanctioned and completed for that amount.

9. The questions of the restoration of **Puwarasankulam**, of **Mathavuvaithakulam**, and of **Maruthamaduwa** were brought forward by the Provincial Board during the year, but the projects

were in each case so incomplete, and on further inquiry so unpromising, as to put their prosecution out of the question.

10. Land under the recently restored **Kanakarayankulam** was put up for sale by the Government on specially easy terms.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

11. A number of works, unfinished in 1891, were carried forward to completion, including the restoration of **Debarawewa**, which forms part of the Tissamaharama system, and to which reference was made in last year's report.

12. The important works at **Walawe-ganga** have made some progress, and are nearly complete up to the 12th mile of the main channel, beyond which point the channel will extend to the Kachchigal-áar valley, the cost being met from the Irrigation Fund without further application to the Legislative Council for a grant in aid. Water is now being passed to fields lying below the completed portion of the works, and land has been sold by Government, including a large block purchased by Mr. Pole Carew.

13. The estimates which have been presented against the year's apportionments (Rs. 21,000) from the Irrigation Fund proper have been chiefly for additions and repairs to existing works, and no new scheme has been brought forward by the Provincial Board.

14. An estimate of Rs. 2,000 was sanctioned in October for resuming the manufacture of cement **sluice pipes** at Hambantota, for which there is demand.

15. The Central Irrigation Board regrets that it has been unable to obtain from the Provincial Board, in time to append hereto, a report upon last year's proceedings.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

16. Of the works uncompleted in 1891, the survey of a feeding channel to **Allai** tank (estimate Rs. 1,100) is still unfinished.

17. At **Sagamam**, the Urakaikandum or **Urukai-vaddai** channel has been completed for Rs. 8,000.

18. The balance of a grant in 1891 of Rs. 2,985 has been expended, and further sums of Rs. 3,900 and Rs. 913 have been sanctioned this year for the manufacture of cement concrete **sluice pipes**, with the results given in a special report on the subject given in the Provincial Board's report.

19. The survey of **Unnichchai** (or Oniche) tank has resulted in the elaboration, by Mr. Alex. Murray, Provincial Engineer, of an important and promising scheme, which has since come under the consideration of the Central Irrigation Board.

20. The reconstruction of the damaged portion of the **Rukam** tank spill wall was effected at a cost of Rs. 33,000.

21. Detailed accounts of the expenditure of the amounts (Rs. 49,000) apportioned for the year from the Irrigation Fund will be found in the annexed report.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

22. The important **Deduru-oya** (minor) scheme has been progressing satisfactorily under Mr. Henry Parker, a full report from whom accompanies the Provincial Board's report. The survey of the trace which the probable future extension of the channel will take is approaching completion. Mr. Acland's report on his survey is attached.

23. Liberal grants have been made during the year by the Central Irrigation Board for the gratuitous **sluicing** of village tanks, the earthworks connected with which are satisfactorily performed by the villagers themselves under their Gansabháwa rules, and under the supervision of officers paid from the vote for irrigation salaries and allowances. An interesting account by the Superintendent of Village Tanks (Mr. Goonewardene) of these operations (known under the term *Village Tank System*) is given in the Provincial Board's report.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

24. The estimates, amounting to Rs. 16,089·37, sanctioned by the Central Irrigation Board during the year from the Irrigation Fund proper, of which a sum of Rs. 6,752·51 was spent, were for small works, with the exception of the sluicing of **Minneri** tank and restoration of **Rampatwila** tank, neither of which are yet completed. It is proposed to place two sluices in the ancient open culverts of Minneri, at a total cost of Rs. 6,000 each, with the object of checking the present enormous waste of water, and of utilising it, in time, for the cultivation of the large irrigable area below the tank. The outlay at Rampatwila tank will be repaid in instalments by the landowners interested.

25. Attention is invited to the account given by Mr. Jevers in the Provincial Report of the **earthwork** done under Gansabháwa regulations by unpaid labour. It is gratifying to find that the exertions of the people in their own behalf continue to be satisfactory, and that the steady systematic restoration of village tanks by the villagers themselves has been rewarded with a harvest which is stated to be the largest known in the Province.

PROVINCE OF UVA.

26. The **Kumbukkan-oya** scheme (revised estimate Rs. 179,140) set on foot in 1890 with the object of giving assistance and relief to people represented as being in a deplorable condition, and whom it was proposed to collect on the irrigated lands, is the work of chief importance at present in hand. The channel will shortly have reached the point provided for in the present estimate, and at which it will for the present stop. It is hoped that water will be passed down the channel in sufficient time for the cultivation of a crop early in 1893.

27. The only other work to which funds were devoted from the apportionments (Rs. 11,000) allotted to this Province, which need be mentioned is the repair, on an estimate of Rs. 1,500, of the bund of **Dambegallawewa**, the breaching of which, owing to faulty construction, was noticed in last year's report.

28. The Central Irrigation Board regrets that it has been unable to obtain from the Provincial Board, in time to append hereto, a report upon last year's proceedings.

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

29. The Report of the Provincial Board, which is annexed, leaves nothing to be added here beyond the mention of the following works of importance :—

The **Uggalkaltota** channel, of 4½ miles in length, for which Rs. 30,000 was voted by the Legislative Council in 1891, has now been completed at a total cost of Rs. 29,999·45 besides Rs. 3,900, out of a previous special Vote, expended on constructing a road from Balangoda, and Rs. 900 from the Irrigation Fund, for a Bridle-path from Kaltota to join the Bowatte and Kaltota road. The specification of lands to be benefited shows an extent of

30. The project referred to in last year's report, for a channel to carry water to the **Tunkame** tanks and the Kachchigal-aru valley, was revised and submitted again with a fresh estimate of Rs. 74,695·62. The Central Board was, however, unable to sanction the undertaking, as it considered that the benefits anticipated were not at all proportionate to the estimated cost.

31. From the apportionments for the year from the Irrigation Fund, the only expenditure of importance sanctioned was on a supplementary estimate of Rs. 2,910, the necessity for which, to complete the restoration of **Hinguru-ara-wewa**, was explained in last year's report. The total cost of the work has been Rs. 6,696.

GENERAL.

32. Important decisions arrived at from time to time and laid down in circular letters of instructions, on points connected with the general policy of the Government as represented by the Central Irrigation Board, the procedure to be adopted in initiating schemes, the inspection and maintenance to be accorded to completed works, the mode in which the funds for salaries and allowances of irrigation officers, for maintenance of works, and for irrigation surveys are to be administered, and general rules for the transaction of business, were, at the end of the year, summarised and amplified in a *Memorandum of Instructions* for the information and guidance of Provincial Boards. It is hoped that a careful attention to these instructions will conduce to a clearer understanding of the lines on which the Irrigation Ordinance is to be put in operation, and to expedition, uniformity of practice, and economy of expenditure.

33. The works upon which expenditure for maintenance has hitherto been allowed are being gradually reduced in number, and will by 1894 be restricted to those works which either contribute to their own upkeep, or are, under special conditions, exempted from contribution, and the care of which cannot be left entirely to the landowners concerned.

34. The expenditure from the Irrigation Survey Vote is restricted to surveys required for the investigation or execution of irrigation works.

35. The General Irrigation Return, referred to in paragraph 46 of the Report for 1891, is being revised and corrected up to 31st December, 1892, in an improved form. It is not at present complete. As soon as it has assumed a trustworthy shape, it will form a useful summary of past work and its results.

36. The preparation of a map showing, as completely as possible, the irrigation works throughout the Island has been undertaken by the Surveyor-General. The want of such a map is at present felt, especially by those who have not a good personal knowledge of the remote localities of the Island.

37. Mr. Henry Parker, Irrigation Engineer in charge of the Deduru-oya scheme construction, has been engaged in making investigations and experiments in connection with the systematic issue of water for the regular periodical waterings of lands deriving their supply from tanks and channels. It is hoped that the operations which he has initiated, and carried on under his personal supervision at Batalagoda, will result in the elaboration of a system by which the present wastefulness in the use of water may be controlled and checked.

38. Mr. Rámanáthan resigned his seat on the Board in December, on appointment to be Solicitor-General.

GERALD BROWNE,
Acting Secretary.

APPENDIX A.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE CENTRAL IRRIGATION BOARD, 1892.

QUEEN'S HOUSE, COLOMBO, MARCH 22, 1892.

Present:—HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, President.
THE HON. THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL (COL. CLARKE, C.M.G.).
THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS (R. K. MACBRIDE, ESQ., C.M.G.).
THE HON. A. R. DAWSON (GOVERNMENT AGENT, WESTERN PROVINCE).
GERALD BROWNE, ESQ., Acting Secretary.

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41 **Minutes** of Meeting of 12th December, 1891, read and confirmed.

218 **Kumbukan-oya Works.**—Illness of Mr. J. H. Dawson, Irrigation Officer in charge.

Ordered that the Director of Public Works be requested to arrange for temporarily suspending the prosecution of the works, and if no officer can be spared from the Public Works Department, to advertise, on behalf of the Board, for an officer to take Mr. Dawson's place.

156 **Water-rate.**—In connection with an application from the Provincial Irrigation Board, Central Province (letter No. 20 of 11th February, 1892), submitting an estimate of Rs. 850 for certain repairs to the **Mulahal-ela**, His Excellency brings forward the question of the strict enforcement in such cases of the payment contemplated under the law by the proprietors of the lands benefited.

Ordered that reference be made to the Attorney-General as to whether the carrying out of the repairs to this ela may be considered under chapter VII. of the Ordinance No. 23 of 1889 as a new work, for the purposes of the payment by the proprietors of the rate under sections 47 and 48.

That if the Attorney-General does not consider that the work cannot be so treated as a new work, the proprietors be informed that no expense can be incurred until they have come to an agreement to refund the amount.

198 **Statement** under section 8 of Ordinance No. 23 of 1889 of the amounts "apportioned from "the Irrigation Fund to each Province for the construction, repair, and improvement of irrigation "works therein, and for all necessary expenses incidental to the carrying out of the Ordinance."

Ordered that the statement be laid before the Legislative Council to-day.

The following papers are recorded as dealt with since the last meeting of the Board, by circulation among the Members for written opinions:—

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

454/91 **Vengalacheddikulam.**—Letter dated 4th December, 1891, from the President, Provincial Irrigation Board, submitting for sanction—

(1) An amendment on the original Estimate (No. 47).
(2) An amendment on the Supplementary Estimate (No. 102).
(3) A further Supplementary Estimate, Rs. 4,500.

Amendments approved; and the further Supplementary Estimate of Rs. 4,500 sanctioned against the apportionment to the Northern Province for 1892.

479/91 **Sluicing of Village Tanks.**—Letter dated 11th December, 1891, from the President, Provincial Irrigation Board, recommending that all sluicing and construction of spill walls should be carried out by Public Works Department irrespective of village labour; inquiring also how the cost of broken sluice pipes is to be met.

President informed, in reply, that the Central Board concurs that all work requiring skilled labour should be carried out by the Public Works Department, under the Provincial Board, of which the Provincial Engineer is a Member. Broken pipes of sluices fixed by the Provincial Board may be replaced at the expense of Irrigation Funds, unless it appears that the pipes have been wilfully or carelessly damaged.

476/91 **Experimental Garden for Indian Corn.**—Letter dated 11th December, 1891, from the President, Provincial Irrigation Board, proposing that an experimental garden for the cultivation of Indian corn should be formed under **Kanakarayankulam.**

President informed that the Central Board has received with satisfaction his proposal for the encouragement of Indian corn cultivation. If the arrangements already made for the sale of the irrigable land under this tank on easy terms do not stand in the way, the Board sees no objection to the suggestion to set apart a small portion of it as an experimental garden, for which twenty acres would probably be ample.

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477/91 **Messenger for Superintendent, Village Tanks, Mannar.**—Letter dated 11th December, 1891, from the President, Provincial Irrigation Board, recommending provision for a messenger.

President informed that the Central Board will be prepared to sanction an estimate in the usual form, against the vote for "Maintenance," providing for the employment of a messenger.

478/91 **House and Messenger for Assistant Superintendent, Village Tanks.**—Letter dated 11th December, 1891, from the President, Provincial Irrigation Board, submitting an estimate for a house (Rs. 225), and recommending provision for a messenger.

President informed that the Central Board will be prepared to sanction the building of a house for the Assistant Superintendent of Village Tanks, Vavuniya, and the employment of a messenger, on receipt of estimates in triplicate in the usual form, against the vote for "Maintenance, 1892."

496/91 **Periyakulam.**—Letter dated 19th December, 1891, from the President, Provincial Irrigation Board, submitting for sanction an amendment on estimate No. 46 of 1891 (Rs. 18,250).

Amendment sanctioned.

498/91 **Irrigation Surveys, 1891.**—Letter dated 21st December, 1891, from the President, Provincial Irrigation Board, submitting an amendment on estimate No. 923 of 1891 (Rs. 1,650).

Amendment sanctioned.

1 **Apportionment for 1892.**—Letter dated 29th December, 1891, from the President, Provincial Irrigation Board, stating the works to which the apportionment of Rs. 30,000 may be devoted, after providing for which a balance of Rs. 3,460 only will remain.

12 **Unexpended Balances, 1891,** to be brought forward for expenditure in 1892. Letter dated 30th December, 1891, from the President, Provincial Irrigation Board, submitting for sanction, in compliance with Circular No. 15 of 14th December, 1891, a list of balances to be brought forward for expenditure in 1892:—

	Rs.
Estimate No. 82 of 1891, Maha Rambaikulam, clearing, &c.	118
Estimate No. 103 of 1891, Madukandu	1,230

Authority granted to carry forward the balances.

13 **Mr. Jacotine, Superintendent of Village Tanks, Mannar.**—Letter dated 30th December, 1891, from the President, Provincial Irrigation Board, recommending removal.

Mr. Jacotine's return to the Public Works Department is approved.

4 **Irrigation in Northern Province.**—Correspondence received from Mr. Twynam.

7 **Maha Rambaikulam.**—Proposed restoration, at a cost of Rs. 16,600. Letter dated 4th December, 1891, from the President, Provincial Irrigation Board, in reply to Circular No. 12, calling for a statement of works proposed for 1892.

Estimate and correspondence on Rambaikulam returned to the President, with a request that he will submit the matter *de novo* with the recommendation of the Provincial Board.

President informed that His Excellency specially desires that the steps required by the Ordinance, and indicated in Circular letter No. 16 of the 16th December, 1891, may be carefully followed in the case of this and other schemes, with a view to the more convenient and expeditious consideration of them.

10 **Kanukkeni.**—Letter dated 29th December, 1891, from the President, Provincial Irrigation Board, submitting an estimate of Rs. 90,000 for the restoration of this tank.

Estimate returned, and President requested to re-submit the proposal of the Provincial Board with a complete report, such as is required by section 37 of the Irrigation Ordinance, and with the full details required by law and indicated in Circular letter No. 16 of the 16th December, 1891.

8 **Damage by recent Rains.**—Letter dated 29th December, 1891, from the President, Provincial Irrigation Board, transmitting, in reply to Circular No. 14 of 5th November, 1891, a list of the tanks injured.

28 **Old Earthenware Sluice Pipe** similiar to that now in use.—Letter dated 9th January, 1892, from the Colonial Secretary, sending extract from a diary of the Assistant Government Agent, Mannár.

50 **Maha Rambaikulam.**—Letter dated 9th January, 1892, from the President, Provincial Irrigation Board, forwarding a letter from the Provincial Engineer urging the commencement of the restoration of this tank, in anticipation of the approval of the undertaking and the sanction of the estimates.

President informed that all requirements must be complied with before sanction can be given, and that, in view of the importance which is urged by Mr. Creasy of beginning operations in the present favourable season, His Excellency much regrets that the scheme has not been earlier laid before the Central Board in a shape to admit of its consideration.

46 **Large vs. Small Irrigation Works.**—Letter dated 9th January, 1892, from the President, asking whether Mr. Parker's examination of the irrigation area of the Northern Province is not considered a *scientific examination*.

Reply given in the affirmative.

77 **Proceedings of Provincial Board.**—Letter dated 27th January, 1892, from the President, transmitting minutes of a meeting on 21st instant.

78 **Proceedings, Provincial Board, 1891.**—Letter dated 27th January, 1892, from the President, transmitting, in answer to Circular letter No. 3 of 11th January, 1892, minutes for 1891.

96 **Giant's Tank: Aruvi-aar Scheme.**—Letter dated 4th February, 1892, from the Colonial Secretary, enclosing an extract from the diary of the Assistant Government Agent, Mannár.

Referred to Mr. Parker for report.

157 **Urgent attention required by certain Tanks in Vavuniya District.**—Letter dated 20th February, 1892, from the President.

Explanations called for from the Provincial Board with regard to the breach-pits which are said to have remained unfilled in, and which appear to have led to the settlement of the bunds. Attention directed to the matter of sufficiency of spill way, the absence of which is a frequent cause of damage.

48 **Pumaduwa Tank, Vavuniya District.**—Letter dated 12th January, 1892, from the President, submitting estimate of Rs. 25,600 (expenditure to be spread over two years) for the restoration.

President requested to send in a specification of lands to be benefited.

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SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

439/91 **Jackson Sluice.**—Letter dated 28th November, 1891, from the President, Provincial Irrigation Board, submitting an amendment on estimate No. 93 of 1891 providing for inserting a Jackson sluice at Deborawewa instead of in Walawé channel,

Amendment sanctioned.

493/91 **Walawe-ganga Works.**—Letter dated 22nd December, 1891, from the President, Provincial Irrigation Board, forwarding a report from the Assistant Government Agent (Mr. Colin Murray).

354/91 **Tissamaharama.**—Further correspondence regarding the improvement of the water supply and the completion of the restoration of Deborawewa.

74 **Damage by recent Rains.**—Letter dated 28th January, 1892, from the President reporting, in answer to Circular No. 14 of 5th November, 1891, the damage suffered by works in his Province. The damages are, with the exception of those at Waggalmodara anicut, stated to be slight, and such as can be made good on the ordinary upkeep estimate.

75 **Proceedings of Provincial Board.**—Letter dated 30th January, 1892, from the President transmitting minutes of a meeting on the 16th January.

76 **Walawe-ganga Scheme.**—Letter dated 30th January, 1892, from the President submitting correspondence regarding a change in the supervision of the works and the dispersion of a labour force.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

462/91 **Sagamam Scheme.**—Specification of Lands. Letter dated November, 1891, from the Colonial Secretary requesting the observations of the Central Irrigation Board on a letter from the Auditor-General drawing attention to the non-publication of a specification as required by section 43 of the Ordinance.

Specification sent to President, Provincial Irrigation Board, for amendment prior to publication.

467/91 **Cement Pipe Manufacture.**—Letter dated 5th December, 1891, from the President, Provincial Irrigation Board, requesting that, the wooden moulds at Hambantota being required there, the estimate of Rs. 913 for making wooden moulds for use at Batticaloa, already submitted, may be sanctioned. Also letter dated 25th November, 1891, from the President, Provincial Irrigation Board, Southern Province, deprecating the removal of the moulds at Hambantota, where they will be again utilised.

Estimate of Rs. 913 sanctioned against apportionment for 1892.

468/91 **Bungalow for Irrigation Officer at Kalmunai.**—Letter dated 5th December, 1891, from the President, Provincial Irrigation Board, applying for grant of Rs. 2,000 for purpose of building a house.

President is informed that the Board is unable to authorise the expenditure. There being resthouses at Kalmunai, at Kiddanki, at Arisuddai, and at other convenient places, and good Public Works Department bungalows at all the important irrigation works, the Irrigation Officer should have no difficulty in obtaining accommodation at any one or all of these.

460/91 **Tumpankeni.**—Specification of Lands to be benefited. Letter dated 16th November, 1891, from the Colonial Secretary forwarding for observations a letter from the Auditor-General drawing attention to non-publication of a specification under section 43 of the Ordinance.

Specification returned to President for revision and amendment.

45/125 **Rugam Tank.**—Letters dated 16th January and 11th February, 1892, from the President, Provincial Irrigation Board, reporting the breach of the masonry bund.

108 **Unexpended Balances, 1891.**—Letter dated 6th February, 1892, from the President submitting a list of balances to be carried forward to 1892.

Authority given to bring forward unexpended balances amounting to Rs.6,622·95 for expenditure in 1892.

127 **Tumpankeni.**—Letter dated 11th February, 1892, from President of Provincial Board (in reply to letter of 7th December, 1891, *vide* papers 412 in minutes of last meeting) stating that at a meeting held by him on the 3rd February the proprietors declined to pay anything more than was agreed to at their meeting held by Mr. Elliott.

The President instructed that no water should be allowed if the proprietors decline to pay. This instruction to be adhered to rigidly, but with due regard to crops already sown.

128 **Sagamam North Channel.**—Letter dated 10th February, 1892, from the President submitting amendments on estimates Nos. 59 and 60 of 1891.

Amendments sanctioned.

134 **Proceedings of Provincial Board.**—Letter dated 12th February, 1892, from the President transmitting minutes of a meeting on the 10th February, 1892.

175 **House for Irrigation Officer, Kalmunai** (Mr. Scott Barber).—Letter dated 29th February, 1892, from the President forwarding further representations from the Provincial Engineer and from Mr. Scott Barber.

President informed that the Central Board is unable to sanction the building of a house.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

471/91 **Proceedings of Provincial Board.**—Letter dated 16th December, 1891, from the President, Provincial Irrigation Board, transmitting minutes of a meeting on the 16th November, 1891.

190 **Apportionment.**—Letter dated 7th March, 1892, from the President applying for an apportionment of Rs. 1,500 from the Irrigation Fund to meet any small works he may be able to bring forward for execution during the year.

Apportionment of Rs. 1,500 made to the Western Province.

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CENTRAL PROVINCE.

410/91 **Maintenance of Bodi-ela.**—A guardian at Rs. 1,000 per annum. Letter dated 12th November, 1891, from the President inquiring whether the cost of maintenance should not be paid from the general Maintenance Vote, and if so, requesting that instructions may be given.

President informed that the Board will be prepared to sanction an estimate providing for a guardian and the upkeep of the Bódi-ela during 1892, chargeable against the vote for Maintenance, 1892.

500/91 **Awdella Channel, Matale.**—Letter dated 22nd December, 1891, from the President submitting an estimate of Rs. 250 for repairs to the high level channel.

[The estimate was before sanctioned against the special apportionment for 1890 (see papers $\frac{22}{1890}$), but the work was postponed.]

Estimate sanctioned against special apportionment for "urgent minor works, 1891."

6 **Atirahapitiya-ela.**—Letter No. 71 of 6th November, 1891, from President of Provincial Board recommending the sanction of an estimate of Rs. 2,550 for the improvement of this ela, rendered necessary by an obstruction placed in it for the purpose of diverting water to work a tea factory on Hunugala estate (Mr. Hadden), to the damage of about 80 acres of paddy land.

After reference by His Excellency for the opinions of the Lieutenant-Governor and of the Attorney-General, and further correspondence circulated among Members, instructions are given by letter dated 3rd February, 1892, to the President of the Provincial Board to take action in his capacity of Government Agent, under the provisions of section 60 of Ordinance No. 23 of 1889, to obtain the removal by the proprietors of Hunugala estate of the obstruction caused by them to the flow of the waters of the Maha-oya and the Atirahapitiya-ela.

The above instructions are confirmed by Government through the Colonial Secretary on the 17th February, 1892.

27 **Elahera Canal.**—Letter dated 9th January, 1892, from the Colonial Secretary forwarding copy of a letter from the Hon. T. N. Christie, M.L.C., dated 3rd December, 1891.

32 **Damage by recent Rains.**—Letter dated 11th January, 1892, from the President reporting in answer to Circular letter No. 14 of 5th November, 1891.

33 **Bodi-ela.**—Letter dated 11th January, 1892, from the President reporting damage suffered by the ela.

34 **Hanwella Bandara-ela.**—Letter dated 12th January, 1892, from the President submitting an amendment on estimate No. 96 of 1891.

Amendment sanctioned.

43 **Allowance for Clerical Work.**—Letter dated 14th January, 1892, from the President inquiring whether there are funds available for clerical work in connection with irrigation.

President informed that the Board is unable to make such an allowance.

67 **Lamasuriyagama Bungalow.**—Letter dated 25th January, 1892, from the President requesting that the balance (Rs. 54·97) remaining from the estimate of Rs. 75 granted for the upkeep during 1891 of Lamasuriyagama bungalow may be applied towards the cost of building a house for the use of the Raṭémahatmayá and native officials when travelling on duty.

Authorised.

373/91 **Bolagandewale-ela.**—Letter dated 9th October, 1891, from the President inviting attention to letter of 9th October, 1888, sanctioning the survey of lands under the ela, and stating that no surveys have been received.

Surveyor-General states that no survey has been undertaken, and that arrangements can be made, if required, to start the survey next year.

Report from the present Acting Assistant Government Agent called for meanwhile as to the benefits which would be derived from the cultivation of land under the ela, and as to whether there are people in the locality to cultivate the land.

The submission of the scheme by the Provincial Irrigation Board will be awaited.

117 **Eraula Tank.**—Letter dated 6th February, 1892, from the President submitting, in answer to letter of the 20th October, 1891 (see papers $\frac{204}{91}$), a recommendation of the Provincial Board, with an estimate of Rs. 5,000.

President informed that, in view of the fact that the carrying out of the further work proposed would not give a result proportionate to its cost, the Central Board is unable to sanction further expenditure.

109 **Unexpended Balances, 1891.**—Letter dated 22nd February, 1892, from the President submitting for sanction a list of balances to be brought forward for expenditure in 1892.

Authority given to bring forward unexpended balances amounting to Rs. 3,259·85.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

382/91 **Claim for Transport Allowance** by Superintendent of Village Tanks, North-Central Province.—Letter dated 21st October, 1891, from the Colonial Secretary, requesting the opinion of the Central Irrigation Board on a claim. Colonial Secretary informed that an allowance of Rs. 600 per annum to the Superintendent of Village Tanks (Mr. MacDonnell), to cover travelling expenses, has been sanctioned by the Central Irrigation Board for 1892.

425/91 **Proceedings of Provincial Board.**—Letter dated 20th November, 1891, from the President transmitting minutes of a meeting on 18th and 19th November, 1891.

426/91 **Nuwarawewa Yodi-ela.**—Letter dated 23rd November, 1891, from the President, Provincial Irrigation Board, submitting a scheme for the restoration of the ela at a cost of Rs. 27,500, and proposing that the work should be undertaken and carried out in sections year by year.

President informed that the Central Board will await with interest the receipt of full report and details of this desirable work, to which it will be prepared to give favourable consideration. That with reference to the desire of the Provincial Board that the work should

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be carried out in sections year by year, by means of grants from the annual apportionments to the Province from the Irrigation Fund, the Central Board would wish each section to be complete in itself, carrying the work to a fixed point, and that the estimates should show the cost of each separate section, and the specification of lands to be benefited should distinguish the areas to be irrigated under the several sections. The surveys and sections appear to have been worked out by Mr. Winslow in a satisfactory and workman-like manner.

427/91 **Channels under Balaluwewa.**—Letter dated 23rd November, 1891, from the President, Provincial Irrigation Board, urging the carrying out of a survey for the purpose of estimating the cost of constructing distributing channels. Surveyor-General requested to arrange for completing at an early date the irrigation survey under Balaluwewa for the purpose of determining the lands irrigable.

403/91 **Talawe-ela.**—Reply dated 16th December, 1891, from the President, Provincial Irrigation Board *(see Minutes of last meeting)*, stating that the increase in the item of channel cutting was due to an error in calculation in the original estimate, which has been rectified.

480/91 **Mahamankadawela.**—Letter dated 15th December, 1891, from the President, Provincial Irrigation Board, submitting an estimate of Rs. 3,700 for rebuilding a masonry spill wall.

President informed that the Central Board desires, in the first instance, to see the design and receive particulars of the cost of, the spill wall which has been washed away, together with an explanation from the officer responsible for the work of the cause which led to its destruction.

With regard to the estimate (which for a village tank appears to be very large), the Board considers that the position proposed for the new spill is objectionable, and likely, if adopted as shown in the sketch, to lead to damage to the bund: and that the rate for masonry in the spill is excessive. It is thought that, situated as the tank is believed to be, close to the main road, first-rate masonry in mortar pointed in cement should not, judging from the rates hitherto ruling in the Province, cost more than Rs, 35 to Rs. 40 per cube.

The estimate is accordingly returned for revision, and a schedule is called for in the form prescribed in Circular letter No. 16 of 16th December, 1891, filled in as far as applicable, to accompany the estimate on its re-submission.

40 **Proceedings of Provincial Board.**—Letter dated 14th January, 1892, transmitting minutes of a meeting on 12th January, 1892.

106 **Unexpended Balances, 1891.**—Letters dated 3rd and 10th February, 1892, from the President submitting for sanction a list of unexpended balances to be carried forward to 1892.

Authority given to bring forward unexpended balances amounting to Rs. 3,856·07 for expenditure in 1892.

186 **Bungalow of the Superintendent, Village Tanks, Southern Division.**—Letter dated 5th instant from the President applying for permission to expend about Rs. 150 on repairs necessary to preserve the building.

Authority for expenditure granted.

192 **Irrigation Staff.**—Letter dated 8th March, 1892, from the President reporting upon the present Irrigation Establishment in the North-Central Province. *(See 446, Minutes of last meeting).*

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

443/91 **Dismissal of Mr. Vettivelu,** Assistant Superintendent of Village Tanks.—Letters dated 29th October, 10th November, and 11th December, 1891, from the President, requesting approval of a resolution of the Provincial Irrigation Board recommending Mr. Vettivelu's dismissal.

Dismissal approved.

475/91 **Deduru-oya Scheme.**—Survey of lands to be made irrigable. Letter dated 15th December, 1891, from the Surveyor-General inquiring whether the Central Irrigation Board will sanction the expenditure of Rs. 500 a month instead of Rs. 250 as in 1891 for cooly pay.

The Central Irrigation Board concurs with the recommendation of the President, Provincial Irrigation Board, that no increase should be allowed.

31 **Damage by recent Rains.**—Letter dated 11th January, 1892, from the President in answer to Circular letter No. 14 of 5th November.

4 **Delay in attention to Letters.**—Précis of correspondence with Mr. Allanson Bailey, President, Provincial Irrigation Board, in connection with returns of general irrigation and the works and surveys proposed for 1892.

463/91 **Deduru-oya (Minor) Scheme.**—Letter dated 19th November, 1891, from the Colonial Secretary forwarding for observation a letter from the Auditor-General drawing attention to the non-publication of a specification of lands to be benefited by the scheme.

Specification obtained from the President, Provincial Irrigation Board, and transmitted to the Colonial Secretary.

93 **Leave of absence** to Mr. Acland.—Correspondence on question of reckoning Government holidays.

110 **Unexpended Balances, 1891.**—Letter dated 12th March, 1892, from the President submitting for sanction a list of balances to be brought forward for expenditure in 1892.

Authority given to bring forward unexpended balances amounting to Rs. 8,726·05. It is observed that the last three works in the list were not even begun during 1891.

196 **Proceedings of Provincial Board.**—Letter dated 11th March, 1892, from the President, transmitting minutes of a meeting on 29th February.

PROVINCE OF UVA.

434/91 **Alut-ela.**—Letter dated 28th November, 1891, from the President submitting an estimate of Rs. 240 for certain repairs (reconstruction of a wall).

Sanction of the estimate deferred pending an explanation on certain points.

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448/91 **Kumbukan-oya Works.**—Letter dated 1st December, 1891, from the President, Provincial Irrigation Board, applying for the sanction of expenditure incurred in the purchase of bullocks and carts, and surcharged by the Auditor-General.

President requested to submit a statement of the expenditure and to say from what item on the sanctioned estimate for the works he considers it may be met, showing cause why the surcharge should not be met by the Members of the Provincial Board themselves.

449/91 **Horaborawewa Channels.**—Letter dated 4th December, 1891, from the President, Provincial Irrigation Board, reporting that the work under the sanctioned estimate is now completed, and that more extensive repairs are found to be required.

President informed that the Board will await the receipt of an estimate for executing the further repairs and work necessary during 1892.

481/91 **Kumbukan-oya Scheme.**—Letter dated 17th December, 1891, from the President, Provincial Irrigation Board, forwarding an application from Mr. J. H. Dawson, Irrigation Officer, for authority to carry forward the unexpended balance of estimate No. 98.

President referred, in reply, to paragraph 2 of Circular letter No. 15 of 14th December, 1891, and informed that the Board will await the list giving the actual balances on December 31, 1891.

482/91 **Dambegalla Tank.**—Letter dated 17th December, 1891, from the President, Provincial Irrigation Board, reporting breach of this tank, owing, not to exceptional floods, but to defective design and bad workmanship.

President requested to supplement his report by stating who designed and carried out the work, and at what cost, and to submit the original design.

428/91 **Kumbukan-oya Scheme.**—Area irrigable. Report from Mr. Dawson, dated 7th December, 1891, as to the alleged insufficiency of the water supply.

466/91 **Kumbukan-oya Scheme.**—Specification of lands to be benefited. Letter dated 19th November, 1891, from the Colonial Secretary forwarding for observation a letter from Auditor-General.

Colonial Secretary informed, in reply, that the Kumbukan-oya scheme was undertaken in 1890 with the object of assisting certain people who were represented as being in a deplorable condition, and whom it was proposed to collect on lands under the channel and to give the means of living by their cultivation. No conditions as to the repayment of the cost of the work have been approved by the Central Board under section 43 of the Irrigation Ordinance.

It is believed that the scheme was set on foot under section 40 of the Irrigation Ordinance. This being so, sections 40, 41, and 42 appear to govern the case, and it remains, as the matter now stands, for the Central Irrigation Board to specify, under section 42, the conditions as to repayment of cost, on which it authorised the work to be undertaken.

In this view of the case, the work not being one undertaken under the provisions of section 37 or 39, since there are no resident proprietors to be benefited who might become bound to repay, or who might be exempted by the Central Irrigation Board from liability to repay, the cost of the work, and the provisions of section 43 (1) being consequently inapplicable, no specification need or can at present be prepared and published.

When the land is taken up for cultivation and the Central Irrigation Board has determined to levy a rate, a specification of lands on which such rate will become due will be prepared.

For the purpose of assisting the Board in determining the conditions of repayment of the cost of the irrigation of the lands, the Board will be glad to receive a statement of the terms on which the Government proposes to dispose of the land to be made irrigable.

44 **Delay in attending to Letters.**—Letter dated 7th January from the President in answer to Circular letter No. 19 of 22nd December, 1891.

16 **Kumbukan-oya Scheme.**—Papers on the subject of the disposal of land benefited, with an inquiry from the Colonial Secretary as to the expediency, in the opinion of the Central Irrigation Board, of appropriating in large blocks any portion of the land irrigable under the Kumbukan-oya works to planters for the purpose of growing cacao or such-like produce.

It is pointed out, in reply, that the first object in starting the Kumbukan-oya scheme appears to have been one of *local relief*, by collecting the villagers who were represented by the Government Agent to be in a deplorable and poverty-stricken state, and to be dying out for want of proper food, for the purpose of raising food for their sustenance, and, if possible, also for sale. It was on these representations that the votes (Rs. 179,140) have been granted from the General Revenue.

A secondary object was one of *colonisation*, and rules have been under the consideration of the Government laying down the terms on which the lands under the work may be occupied.

Until it is seen whether the anticipations and representations of the Government Agent, as to relieving the distress among the wretched inhabitants of Uva and colonising the locality, for the cultivation of the irrigable land are realised, it is considered by the Central Irrigation Board that the land should not be disposed of for other purposes.

It would, in the opinion of the Board, not only be inexpedient to appropriate any portion of the land irrigable under the Kumbukan-oya works to the plantation of cacao, &c., but would be unlawful,—the works having been constructed with money granted to the Central Irrigation Board by a vote of the Legislative Council under the provisions of Ordinance 23 of 1889, which relates to "the *Irrigation and Cultivation of Paddy Lands*," and which provides throughout for the encouragement and extension of paddy cultivation.

54 **Irrigation Surveys.**—General estimate of Rs. 1,000 for irrigation surveys in Uva. The estimate on being returned to the President for further information is withdrawn.

107 **Unexpended Balances.**—Letter dated 4th February, 1892, from the President submitting for sanction a list of unexpended balances to be carried forward to 1892.

Authority given to carry forward unexpended balances amounting to Rs. 1,446·58.

97 **Irrigation Clerk.**—Minute dated 28th January, 1892, from the President, with a statement of the duties performed by the irrigation clerk.

President informed that the payment of this clerk at the rate of Rs. 600 per annum may be continued as hitherto out of the provision for the Kumbukan-oya works, on the understanding that that rate is not in excess of that hitherto paid.

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71 **Surcharge, Kumbukan-oya Works.**—(1) Letter dated 22nd January, 1892, from the President, purporting to reply to the Secretary's letter (see papers $\frac{445}{91}$ above) calling for an explanation of the expenditure surcharged.

President informed that, pending a satisfactory reply to the Secretary's letter of 30th December last, the surcharge must stand.

160 (2) Letter dated 24th February, 1892, from the President in reply to the letter (in papers 71) in which he was informed that, pending satisfactory explanation, the surcharge on the expenditure for the purchase of bullocks and carts must stand.

President informed that the action of the Provincial Board in this matter has been irregular. That authority should have been applied for before expenditure was incurred, an explanation being given of the necessity for such expenditure and of the absence of provision for it in the estimate. That if the case was one of urgency calling for expenditure in anticipation of authority, the circumstances should have been at once fully reported and covering authority requested. The expenditure in question was not brought to the notice of the Central Board until the accounts were surcharged by the Auditor-General.

The expenditure incurred, amounting to Rs. 1,245, is now sanctioned.

176 **Kumbukan-oya Works.**—Letter dated 1st March from the President replying to the Secretary's letter of 8th December, 1891, regarding the slow progress of works in October last.

Reply addressed to President, stating that the explanation offered does not meet the case, and the delay which has occurred in offering it is unsatisfactory.

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

461/91 **Hulanda-oya-Tunkame Channel.**—Specification of lands to be benefited. Letter dated 16th November, 1891, from the Colonial Secretary forwarding for observations a letter from the Auditor-General drawing attention to non-publication of a specification under sections 37 and 43 of the Ordinance.

Colonial Secretary informed, in reply, that the scheme is still in abeyance, but that when it has been matured and expenditure is incurred on the construction of the channel a specification will be sent in.

465/91 **Uggalkaltota Scheme.**—Specification of Lands. Letter dated 19th November, 1891, from the Colonial Secretary, forwarding for observation a letter from the Auditor-General drawing attention to non-publication of a specification.

Colonial Secretary informed that the construction of the channel is now in progress, but has not yet advanced sufficiently far to enable reliable specifications to be sent in. That when the funds at present voted have been spent, a complete specification will be furnished of all lands benefited by the completed section of the scheme.

President, Provincial Irrigation Board, requested to prepare and send in, as early as possible, a specification of lands (under sections 36 and 37 of the Ordinance) which will be benefited under this scheme by the section of the channel to be completed with the funds at present sanctioned for the work. (Specification of lands to be benefited by the first section of the Uggalkaltota channel received from the President and transmitted to the Colonial Secretary on 27th January, 1892.)

14 **Delay in answering Letters, &c.**—Letter dated 30th December, 1891, from the President, Provincial Irrigation Board, in reply to Circular letter No. 19 of 22nd December, 1891.

2 **Hinguru-ara-wewa.**—Letter dated 31st December, 1891, from the President, Provincial Irrigation Board, reporting damage to the bund now in course of restoration.

35 **Proceedings of Provincial Board.**—Letter dated $\frac{9}{11}$ January, 1892, from the President transmitting minutes of a meeting on the 8th January, 1892.

53 **Tunkame Tanks.**—Letter dated 19th January, 1892, from the President reporting the filling of the tanks.

36 **Uggalkaltota Channel.**—Letter dated 11th January, 1892, from the President submitting an estimate of Rs. 9,696·75 for carrying on the 3rd and 4th miles of the channel.

Expenditure of Rs. 9,495·75 for the extension of the channel sanctioned (as this sum appears to represent the balance of the vote of Rs. 30,000, and not Rs. 9,696·75, for which amount the estimates are drawn up), and estimates returned to be corrected. It is pointed out that the specification does not contain any information as to the width of the proposed channel at bottom in any of the sections, or as to the slopes. Information required on these points, and also as to the maximum and minimum depth of cutting in each section.

66 **Weddagala Channel.**—Correspondence regarding its improvement and extension. The exemption of the proprietor Kira from any liability for the repayment of the cost of the work, formally approved as a special condition under sections 37 and 43 of Ordinance No. 23 of 1889.

GENERAL.

456/91 **Payment to Irrigation Fund of unexpended Balances on Irrigation Votes.**—Correspondence. Director of Public Works requested to pay into the Irrigation Fund the balance of votes for irrigation works both of 1891 and of previous years, remaining unexpended on 31st December, 1891, and to state what those balances amount to.

Reply from Director of Public Works that the balances of the years previous to 1891 have lapsed to revenue, and are beyond his control: the exact balances on the votes for 1891 (which will be known when the accounts for 1891 are closed—some time in February) will then be drawn and paid into the Irrigation Fund.

The balances of the previous years amount to Rs. 39,326·90. Application made to the Colonial Secretary for the transfer of the unexpended balances to the Irrigation Fund.

250/91 **Irrigation Surveys made in 1890 and still required.**—Answer to Circular No. 4 of 22nd May, 1891, calling for returns.

447/91 **Irrigation Surveyors.**—Return of surveyors called for by Circular letter No. 11 of 9th October, 1891. Referred to Director of Public Works for revision.

Ref. No.

430/91 **Draft of a Circular Letter** to Presidents of Provincial Boards regarding the cost of irrigation works, and prescribing the procedure to be followed in proposing any irrigation scheme for the sanction of the Central Irrigation Board. Circular issued (No. 16 of 16th December, 1891).

375/91 **Preliminary Examination of schemes by the Provincial Engineer and Chief Surveyor** conjointly. Opinions of the Presidents on the proposal, in reply to Circular No. 10 of 2nd September, 1891.

Circular issued (No. 3 of 11th January, 1892) giving instructions for the holding of such preliminary examinations.

483/91 **Position of Superintendents of Village Tanks.**—Correspondence, (Colonial Secretary's Office, No. 5,443), on subject.

3 **Damage by recent Rains.**—Answers received to Circular No. 14 of 5th November, 1891.

47 **Administration of Votes for** (1) salaries and allowances, (2) maintenance, (3) surveys.—Correspondence regarding the distinction between pay chargeable against "Maintenance" and pay chargeable against "Salaries and Allowances."

80 **Payment into Irrigation Fund** of unexpended balances of irrigation votes. Papers 01034 from Colonial Secretary forwarding the Auditor-General's report on the application of the Central Irrigation Board (see 456/91 above).

ESTIMATES.

The following estimates submitted by the Provincial Boards have received the sanction of the Central Irrigation Board :—

Northern Province.

		Amount. Rs. c.	
450	**Katkulam,** repairing a breach	50 0	... Against special apportionment for urgent minor works, 1891
455	**Transport of sluices**	200 0	... do.
469	**Periyakulam,** cutting a channel from ...	3,440 0	... Apportionment for 1892
495	**Ayamperumal,** repairing a breach ...	89 0	... Special apportionment, 1891
497	**Irrigation surveys,** 1892	2,000 0	... Vote for irrigation surveys, 1892
9	**Iratperiyakulam,** temporary repairs to bund ...	200 0	... Special apportionment for urgent minor works, 1891
98	**Transport of cement pipe sluices,** Vavuniya	150 0	... Apportionment for 1892
138	**Transport of pipes,** Mannár	200 0	... do.
158	**Mandukottai Tank,** repairing the bund ...	1,700 0	... do.
159	**Iratperiyakulam,** repairs to the bund ...	2,630 0	... do.
170	**Maintenance of irrigation works:**		

	Amount. Rs. c.		
(1) Iratperiyakulam	250 0		...
(2) Kanakarayankulam	200 0		...
(3) Mamadu	300 0		...
(4) Mandukotai	200 0		...
(5) Periyakulam	250 0		...
(6) Vengalachcheddikulam ...	250 0		...
(7) Vavuniya-Vilankulam ...	200 0		... Vote for maintenance, 1892
(8) Sluiced village tanks	600 0		...
(9) House for the Assistant Superintendent, Village Tanks, Vavuniya ...	865 0		...
(10) Two messengers for Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, Village Tanks	240 0		...
		3,555 0	

Southern Province.

168	**Maintenance of irrigation works:**		
	(1) Doegoda tank, Galle District ...	145 50	...
	(2) Timbirimodara flood-outlet ...	150 0	...
	(3) Dedduwa channel ...	1,287 0	...
	(4) Patamulla canal ...	220 0	...
	(5) Waggalmodara flood-outlet ...	365 50	...
	(6) Divitura dam and sluices ...	570 0	...
	(7) Mahamodara and Gindura flood-outlets	67 50	..
	(8) Urubokka, Mátara District ...	974 0	...
	(9) Hali-ela	990 0	...
	(10) Ellawala	1,067 0	...
	(11) Dandeniya	990 0	...
	(12) Denegama	781 0	... Vote for maintenance, 1892
	(13) Urapola	1,190 0	...
	(14) Pettara and Alawatugoda ...	572 0	...
	(15) Kekanadura	1,188 0	...
	(16) Homaragoda	398 0	...
	(17) Borale	220 0	...
	(18) Wehella	220 0	...
	(19) Tissamaharáma, Hambantota District ...	2,560 0	...
	(20) Udukiriwila	1,260 0	...
	(21) Kirama	650 0	..
	(22) Elpitiya and Aracciamuna ...	292 0	...
	(23) Walawé	4,000 0	...
		20,157 50	

Ref. No.	*Eastern Province.*	Amount Rs.	c.		
470	**Kanthalai Yoda-ela**, survey ...	500	0	...	Vote for irrigation surveys, 1892
484	**Kantanveli**, construction of irrigation culvert ...	80	0	...	Special apportionment, 1892, for urgent minor works
55	**Minor irrigation works:**				
	(1) Repairs to Kahelulla tank ...	25	0	...	Special apportionment, 1891, for urgent minor works
	(2) Do. Vammiyadi anicut ...	45	30	...	
	(3) Do. Minodaikaddu sluice ...	95	0	...	
56	**Menkamam and Kingeveli tanks**, survey of ...	75	20	...	Survey vote, 1892
70	**Allai tank**, survey ...	50	0	...	do.
89	**Alliady Kaddukulam channel**, survey and setting out of	50	0	...	do.
90	**Karunkodditivu channel**, survey of proposed	150	0	...	do.
	Urgent minor works, 1892, general estimate ...	000	0	...	Special apportionment, 1892
91	**Anicut at Tiniyai**, survey and sections for ...	63	0	...	Survey vote, 1892
92	**Tamblegamkulam**, taking surveys and levels ...	80	0	...	do.
112	**Kanthalai**, refixing iron grating ... ... (This estimate was sanctioned against special apportionment, 1891, but could not be carried out owing to floods, see papers $\frac{105}{81}$.)	110	0	...	Apportionment, 1892
113	**Reconstruction of an irrigation culvert**, 31½ miles, South Coast road, destroyed by recent rains	520	0	...	do.
65	**Sagamam road**, constructing an irrigation culvert	80	0	...	Special apportionment, 1892, for urgent minor
88	**Sengapadai anicut**, providing a "stop plank shuts"	120	0	...	Apportionment, 1892
123	**Palukamam bund**, urgent repairs ...	102	13	...	Special apportionment, 1891, for urgent minor works
164	**Maintenance of irrigation works:**				
	(1) Maha-oya tank, Batticaloa District ...	108	0		Vote for maintenance, 1892
	(2) Rugam tank, Batticaloa District ...	932	0		
	(3) Hakgalawewa tank, Batticaloa District ..	60	0		
	(4) Palugamawa tank, Batticaloa District ...	426	0		
	(5) Kadukkamunai tank, Batticaloa District ...	213	0		
	(6) Manapuddi-ar anicut, Batticaloa District ...	361	0		
	(7) Devilane tank, Batticaloa District ...	850	0		
	(8) Amparai tank, Kalmunai District ...	734	0		
	(9) Sagamam tank, Kalmunai District ...	997	0		
	(10) Rotuwewa tank, Kalmunai District ...	730	0		
	(11) Lahugalla tank, Kalmunai District ..	521	0		
	(12) Tumpankeni tank, Kalmunai District ...	210	0		
	(13) Upper anicuts, Kalmunai District ...	999	0		
	(14) Lower anicut, Kalmunai District ...	435	0		
	(15) Upper aqueduct, Kalmunai District ...	21	0		
	(16) Chadayantaláwa tank, Kalmunai District ..	701	0		
	(17) Viragoda tank, Kalmunai District ...	350	0		
	(18) Punawa tank, Kalmunai District	263	0		
	(19) Irrakamam tank, Kalmunai District ...	995	0		
	(20) Naulla tank, Kalmunai District ...	262	0		
	(21) Kalmadu anicut, Kalmunai District .	298	0		
	(22) Kanthalai tank, Trincomalee District ...	1,000	0		
	(23) Illakantai tank, Trincomalee District ...	168	0		
	(24) Andankulam, Trincomalee District ...	580	0		
	(25) Periyakulam, Trincomalee District ...	300	0		
	(26) Allai tank, Trincomalee District ...	1,010	0		
				13,524	0
	Western Province.				
79	**Peliyagoda sluice**, repairs			140	0 ... Special apportionment, 1892
100	**Urgent minor works, 1892**, general estimate			1,000	0 ... do.
137	**Kanuwana Tummodara dam**, urgent repairs			92	0 ... do.
193	**Padakkada dam**, completing work ...			97	42 ... do.
189	**Padakkada dam**, inserting Jackson's sluice ..			200	0 ... Apportionment, 1892
166	**Maintenance of irrigation works:**				
	(1) Dikmaga Pahala tank, Negombo District ...	48	0		Vote for maintenance, 1892
	(2) Kadurugaha tank, Negombo District .	82	0		
	(3) Dikmaga Ihala tank, Negombo District ...	59	50		
	(4) Polgaha tank, Negombo District ...	58	0		
	(5) Kotugoda anicut, Negombo District ...	89	0		
	(6) Mudakandana-ela, Negombo District ...	137	0		
	(7) Doranagoda tank, Negombo District ...	16	0		
	(8) Kudawewa tank, Kalutara District ...	50	0		
	(9) Toragala-ela sluice, Kalutara District ...	11	0		
	(10) Nikatu-ela, Kalutara District ...	136	0		
	(11) Weanwattewewa, Kalutara District ...	50	0		
	(12) Bollebottuwewa, Kalutara District ...	51	0		
	(13) Runanawewa, Kalutara District ...	55	0		
	(14) Medagamawewa, Kalutara District ...	73	0		
	(15) Boralesgama tank, Kalutara District ...	145	0		
	(16) Kesbewa tank, Kalutara District ...	69	0		
	(17) Kompi-ela, Kalutara District ...	57	0		
	(18) Alutgamawewa, Kalutara District ...	44	0		
	(19) Modarawila, Kalutara District ...	100	0		
				1,330	50

Ref. No.	*Central Province.*	Rs. c.	Amount. Rs. c.	
440/91	**Minor works:**			
	(1) Irrigation works, 5th mile, Dolasbage road ...		31 0 ...	Against special apportionment, 1891, for urgent minor works
	(2) Building a culvert near Padupola ...		35 0 ...	
40	**Irrigation surveys:**			
	(1) Hanwella-Bandara-ela		100 0 ...	Vote for irrigation surveys 1892
	(2) Bolagandewala-ela		500 0 ...	
	(3) Má-ela		290 0 ...	
	(4) Bowatenna-ela		500 0 ...	
	(5) Amban-ela		150 0 ...	
51	**Ma-ela**, certain improvements		2,500 0 ...	Apportionment, 1892
99	**Urgent minor works, 1892**, general estimate		1,000 0 ...	Special apportionment, 1892
73	**Minor works:**			
	(1) Mutukeliyawewewa, Lower Héwáheta ...		155 0 ...	Special apportionment, 1891, for urgent minor works
	(2) Tambalaketiya-ela, Upper Héwáheta ...		100 0 ...	do.
171	**Passala Kandura-ela**, urgent repairs ...		40 0 ...	do.
178	**Galoruwe tank**, survey		60 0 ...	Survey vote, 1892
179	**Bodi-ela**, urgent repairs of (part of) storm damages...		2,800 0 ...	Apportionment, 1892
187	**Waduwawala-ela**, repairs		1,573 0 ...	do.
194	**Minor irrigation works**, repairs of 57 small elas, Nuwara Eliya District		2,773 0 ...	do.
39	**Maintenance of irrigation works:**			
	Waduwawala-ela	400 0		Vote for maintenance, 1892
29	Bodi-ela	1,000 0	...	do.
199	Supervision of village tanks, Mátalé ...	600 0	...	do.
			2,000 0	
	North-Central Province.			
438	**Small Works:—**			
	(1) Repairs to the sluice of village tanks, Mihintalé District		680 0 ...	Against apportionment, 1892
	(2) Repairing the spill of Ambagaswewa tank ...		340 0 ...	
	(3) Raising the spill of Mahakapugollewa tank ...		150 0 ...	
	(4) Building the spill of Karadikulam tank ...		420 0 ...	
	(5) Repairing the spill in Kondewe tank ...		260 0 ...	
	(6) Repairing the spill in Etawetunuwewa tank ...		110 0 ...	
	(7) Constructing spill at Kudahammillewa tank ...		420 0 ...	
	(8) Constructing spill at Morakawe tank ...		380 0 ...	
	(9) Constructing spill at Maha Kumbukgollewa tank		590 0 ...	
	(10) Constructing spill at Aluthammillewa tank ..		400 0 ...	
452	**Andrawewa village tank**, lengthening culvert of sluice		147 0 ...	Against apportionment, 1892
453	**Tammanawe tank**, extending spill wall ...		90 0 ...	
501	**Nalanda-oya**, gauging flow of		132 0 ...	
52	**Morakawe sluice**, raising outlet of ...		83 0 ...	
98	**Urgent minor works, 1892**, general estimate		1,000 0 ...	Special apportionment, 1892
114	**Irrigation surveys, 1892**		1,000 0 ...	Vote for irrigation surveys 1892
163	**Maintenance of irrigation works:**			
	Bassawakulam	1,052 0	...	Vote for maintenance, 1892
	Tissawewa	1,748 0	...	
	Nuwarawewa	1,100 0	...	
	Mahamadawachchya tank	420 0	...	
	Kalawewa	1,700 0	...	
	(274) Village tank sluices	2,992 0	...	
	54 miles of Kalawewa-Yoda-ela	5,000 0	...	
			14,012 0	
	North-Western Province.			
64	**Mahauswewa Channel**, urgent repairs ...		291 0 ...	Special apportionment, 1891
95	**Survey of village tanks**		1,000 0 ...	Survey vote, 1892
169	**Maintenance of irrigation works:**			
	(1) Kurunégala tank	500 0	...	Vote for maintenance, 1892
	(2) Kospotu-oya anicut	110 0	...	
	(3) Wenoruwewa tank	450 0	...	
	(4) Bu-ela anicut	240 0	...	
	(5) Magallewewa tank	486 0	...	
	(6) Galgamuwa tank	330 0	...	
	(7) Mediyawe tank	270 0	...	
	(8) Maha Uswewa	660 0	...	
	(9) Tinnapitiwewa	520 0	...	
	(10) Sluiced village tanks	1,500 0	...	
			5,066 0	
	Province of Uva.			
437	**Kandalwewa**, inserting Jackson's sluice ...	280 0	...	Special apportionment, 1891
115	**Surveys:**			
	(1) Obeyakotuwewa, Wellassa	500 0	...	Survey vote, 1892
	(2) Medagamawewa, do.	500 0	...	
151	**Kandalwewa**, inserting Jackson's sluice ...	280 0	...	Apportionment, 1892
	(To replace estimate sanctioned in 1891. See No. 437 above.)			
152	**Alut-ela**, repairs to		240 0 ...	Against special apportionment, 1891, for urgent minor works

Ref. No.		Rs. c.	Amount. Rs. c.	
167	**Maintenance of irrigation works:**			
	(1) Horaborawęwa and Kuḍáwęwa tanks ...	300 0	...	Vote for maintenance, 1892
	(2) Taldena-ęla	250 0	...	
	(3) Sudupanawela, urgent repairs	200 0	...	
	(4) Gal-oya	140 0	...	
	(5) Hambegamuwa ...	570 0	...	
	(6) Irrigation works, Uva	550 0	...	
	(7) Dambegalla and Nelluwęwa	190 0	...	
			2,200 0	
	Province of Sabaragamuwa.			
494	**Supervision of irrigation works, Kolonna korale**		600 0 ...	Against maintenance vote, 1892, Rs. 65,000
37	**Hinguruarawewa**, repair of damage ...		1,910 0 ...	Apportionment, 1892
81	**Surveys:**			
	(1) Rakwánagana scheme (completing) ...		300 0 ...	Vote for irrigation surveys, 1892
	(2) Kuruganga		1,000 0 ...	
	(3) Tunkema channel		800 0 ...	
182	**Uggalkaltota scheme:**			
	Extension of the channel to the 22nd chain of the 4th mile		9,495 75 ...	Special vote of Rs. 30,000 of 1891
165	**Maintenance of irrigation works:**			
	(1) Kolonná kóralé irrigation works ...	1,560 0	...	Against maintenance vote, 1892, Rs. 65,000
	(2) Batugedara do. ...	320 0	...	
	(3) Opanake do. ...	30 0	...	
	(4) Kinchigune do. ...	180 0	...	
	(5) Mulgama do. ...	75 0	...	
	(6) Malwatta do. ...	220 0	...	
			2,385 0	
	Salaries and Allowances.			
94	**Salary of clerk, Central Irrigation Board, 1892**		1,200 0 ...	Irrigation Fund proper
118	**Salary of second clerk, Central Irrigation Board, 1892**		600 0 ...	Vote for salaries, &c., 1892
119	**Salary of Irrigation Officers:**			
	(1) Mr. H. Parker	7,000 0	...	do.
	(2) Mr. J. H. Dawson	7,000 0	...	
	(3) Mr. J. F. Brunton	3,500 0	...	
	(4) Mr. E. S. Barber	4,500 0	...	
	(24) Mr. A. Goonewardene	1,860 0	...	
	(5) Mr. W. H. Jacotine or his successor ...	1,500 0	...	
	(6) Mr. S. Ramalingam	1,000 0	...	
			26,360 0	
	Allowance to Irrigation Officers :—			
	(1) Mr. H. Parker	600 0	...	do.
	(2) Mr. J. H. Dawson	1,200 0	...	
	(3) Mr. J. F. Brunton	600 0	...	
	(4) Mr. E. S. Barber	600 0	...	
	(23) Mr. L. M. Acland	600 0	...	
	(24) Mr. A. Goonewardene ...	720 0	...	
	(5) Mr. W. H. Jacotine or his successor ...	500 0	...	
	(6) Mr. S. Ramalingam	360 0	...	
			5,180 0	
	(26) **Salary of Secretary, Central Irrigation Board**		3,000 0 ...	do.
	(22) **Salary of Irrigation Clerk**, North-Central Province		420 0 ...	do.
	(10) **Salary of Irrigation Clerk**, Hambantota		480 0 ...	do.
	(7) **Salary and Allowance of Guardian**, Vavuniya and other tanks		1,040 0 ...	do.
	(9) **Salary of Guardian**, Walawe-ganga works		720 0 ...	do
120	**Salary of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, Village Tanks, North-Central Province:**			
	(12) Superintendent, Northern Division, Mr. E. R. MacDonnell	3,000 0		
	(3) Superintendent, Southern Division ...	3,000 0		
	(14) Asst. Supdt., Mr. C. H. Eyhinaghert ...	1,000 0		
	(15) Do. Mr. M. T. Winslow ...	1,000 0		
	(16) Do. Mr. A. M. Jayawardene ...	360 0		
	(17) Do. Mr. J. F. Ratnayaka ...	360 0		
	(18) Do. Mr. Giratalana ...	360 0		
	(19) Do. Mr. J. de Silva ...	360 0		
	(20) Two messengers	240 0		
	(21) Ten tank overseers	1,600 0		
			10,680 0	

Ref. No.		Rs. c.	Amount. Rs. c.
	Allowance to Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, Village Tanks, North-Central Province :—		
	(12) Superintendent, Northern Division, Mr. E. R. MacDonnell	600 0	
	(13) Superintendent, Southern Division, ...	600 0	
	(14) Asst. Supdt., Mr. C. H. Eyhuanghert ...	240 0	
	(15) Do. Mr. M. T. Winslow ...	240 0	
	(16) Do. Mr. A. Jayawardene ...	120 0	
	(17) Do. Mr. J. F. Ratnayaka ...	120 0	
	(19) Do. Mr. J. de Silva ...	120 0	
	(18) Do. Mr. Giratalana ...	120 0	
			2,160 0
121	**Two Assistant Superintendents of Village Tanks, North-Western Province:**		
	Salary at Rs. 80 per month .	1,920 0	
	Allowance at Rs. 30 per month ...	720 0	
			2,640 0

A. E. HAVELOCK,
President.

QUEEN'S HOUSE, COLOMBO, JUNE 4, 1892.

Present:—HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, President.
THE HON. THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL (COLONEL CLARKE, C.M.G.).
THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS (R. K. MACBRIDE, ESQ., C.M.G.).
THE HON. A. R. DAWSON (Government Agent, Western Province).
GERALD BROWNE, ESQ., Secretary.

Ref. No.

318 **Minutes** of Meeting of 22nd March, 1892, read and confirmed.

Circulation of Papers among Members of the Board.—After some discussion it was decided to continue the circulation of Papers in the same order as hitherto, viz., the Surveyor-General, the Director of Public Works, and the other Members according to dates of appointment as Members.

306 **Rate for Interest and Upkeep.**—Papers relating to the payment of water-rate and the *locus standi* of the Central Irrigation Board with regard to it under Ordinance No 23 of 1889.

Discussed, and ordered to be circulated again.

332 **Kanukkeni.**—Papers relating to the proposed scheme of restoration at a cost of Rs. 90,000. Letter dated 18th May, 1892, from President, Provincial Irrigation Board, forwarding proceedings of a meeting of proprietors under section 35, and other correspondence, and advising the acceptance of the terms proposed by them, viz., the payment of a tithe of the crops in perpetuity.

Ordered (*a*) That the Director of Public Works' minute criticising the details of the estimate and plans be sent to the Provincial Board for the amendment of the scheme in accordance with his advice.

(*b*) That the Surveyor-General be requested to survey the irrigable area, and to ascertain at the same time whether the Mullaittivu fields will be irrigable from the tank.

(*c*) That the President, Provincial Irrigation Board, be instructed to prepare a specification under section 36 on the data which will be afforded by the survey.

(*d*) That the President, Provincial Irrigation Board, be informed that, as regards payment by the landowners, the Central Irrigation Board will be prepared, if the scheme is found in other respects such as can be recommended to the Governor in Council under section 39, to advise that the charge for interest and upkeep shall be commuted, under section 50, for a payment in perpetuity of a tithe of the crops.

350 **Maha Rambaikulam.**—Letter dated 21st May, 1892, from President of Provincial Board.

Ordered that the President be informed, in reply, that no decision can be come to in this matter until he has complied with the requests made in the Secretary's letter No. $\frac{30}{704}$ of the 2nd April, 1892, paragraphs 2, 3, and 4, and to which attention was called in letter No. $\frac{38}{243}$ of 14th May, 1892, and that the President be requested to do so with as little delay as possible. His proposals as to filling up the breach and an estimate for carrying them out can be considered at the same time.

136 **Elpitiya Raja-ela**, Gampola.—Correspondence regarding the payment of a charge in perpetuity, and regarding the cost of recent repairs (Rs. 1,130).

Ordered that the President be informed, in reply to his minute of 6th May, in which it is stated that the landowners object to pay, on the ground that the recent damage to the ela was due to the road which runs alongside it, that the Central Irrigation Board is ready to bear the cost of the repairs which have now been sanctioned, but that the question of the payment of a charge in perpetuity for interest on the money already expended, and the cost of upkeep, is not affected by the contention which has been raised by the landowners.

271 **Giant's Tank, Aruvi Aar Scheme.**—Correspondence.

Ordered that Mr. Parker be asked to draw up plans and estimates for the modified scheme, upon the data already obtained for the larger scheme prepared by him.

321 **Surveys, Eastern Province.**—Letter dated 13th May, 1892, from President, Provincial Irrigation Board, enclosing a list of the surveys, for which he has submitted estimates in the order of their urgency.

Ref. No.

Ordered that the following estimates be sanctioned :—

	Rs.
1. Verayadi Channel, Kalmunai District	190
3. Channel, Heda-oya to Labugala	748
4 Kilivetty Tank, Trincomalee District	40
6. Channel to Rugam	200
8. Andankulam, Trincomalee District	60
10. Channel, Kalladaippu to Pulmottai, Trincomalee District	350
Total ...	1,638

333 **Rate for Interest and Upkeep in Northern Province.**—Letter dated 18th May, 1892, from President, Provincial Irrigation Board, inquiring whether in paragraph 2 of the Secretary's letter of 30th December last, calling for a recommendation of the conditions to be imposed in the case of works estimates for which have been sanctioned, it is intended to include all irrigation works already executed.

Ordered (*a*) That the President be informed, in reply, that paragraph 2 refers to all irrigation works constructed or restored by the Government since the introduction of Ordinance No. 21 of 1867, and upon the land benefited by which no rate for interest on cost or for upkeep, or both, is now levied ;

(*b*) That the President's attention be directed in this connection to section 50 of Ordinance No. 23 of 1889, under which the charge in perpetuity may be commuted for a payment in kind.

The following Papers are recorded as dealt with since the last meeting of the Board by circulation among Members for written opinions :—

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

177 **Maha Rambaikulam.**—Letter dated 27th February, 1892, from the President submitting an estimate of Rs. 16,600 for the restoration of the tank.

President informed that sanction cannot be given to the scheme in the absence of—

(1) A specification of lands benefited :

(2) A settlement of terms as to the payment of the cost.

264 **State of Repairs of certain Tanks in Vavuniya District.**—Letter dated 2nd April, 1892, from the President, in reply to an inquiry (see papers 157 in Minutes of last meeting) on the subject of "breach pits."

267 **Proceedings of Provincial Board.**—Letter of 6th April, 1892, from the President transmitting minutes of a meeting on 5th April.

268 **Expenditure on Small Irrigation Works.**—Letter dated 6th April, 1892, from the President asking the views of the Central Irrigation Board on the subject, and submitting four estimates for small improvements to—

	Rs.
(1) **Ayamperumal**	200
(2) **Karuppuddimuripppu**	200
(3) **Mariakulam**	200
(4) **Katkulam**	90

With regard to the object with which the special apportionment of Rs. 1,000 for urgent minor works has been granted, the President is referred to Central Irrigation Board Circular letter No. 8 of 23rd July, 1891, which he appears to have overlooked. It is observed that Mr. Short, Assistant Government Agent, is in error in referring to *a vote for minor works*. The *grant* is strictly for *urgent minor works*, *i.e.* small works which call for attention in anticipation of covering sanction.

With regard to the "principle" advocated by Mr. Short, it is observed that that officer seems to assume that such small works as he describes should be executed by Government (through the Irrigation Boards) *gratis*, and the President is asked whether the Government is under any engagement to that effect in the Northern Province.

The remedy for the state of things described by Mr. Short appears to lie in the villagers' own hands, and to be precisely described in chapter VII. of Ordinance No. 23 of 1889. The means which the small proprietors are said to lack, of combining to take advantage of the help of Government, appear to be provided—with the assistance of the Government Agent and his Assistants—under that Ordinance (see sections 36 and 16). Mr. Short is mistaken in supposing that the Rs. 1,000 for "urgent minor works" is given for this description of work. It should be done out of the main apportionment. But the Central Irrigation Board cannot sanction the expenditure of funds without full details beforehand (except in the case of "urgent minor works") of the precise work to be done, its usefulness, and the ability of the people to pay for the benefits received by them.

The Central Irrigation Board is ready even to grant funds for the prosecution of irrigation schemes, with special conditions under the Ordinance, exempting the proprietors of the lands to be benefited from the liability to repay the cost, but such conditions can only be allowed after it has been shown that circumstances call for the grant of special consideration to poor people unable to pay, and that the advantages to be attained, in the increased well-being of Her Majesty's subjects, are fairly equivalent to the cost involved.

The final estimates above, amounting to Rs. 690, are sanctioned, provided that a rate for interest and upkeep, not exceeding Re. 1 per acre per annum, is paid in lieu of repayment of cost.

296 **Maha Rambaikulam.**—Letter dated 25th April, 1892, from the President requesting that the Provincial Engineer may be requested to close a cutting made in the bund.

President informed that this matter appears to be one for the immediate attention of the Provincial Board, of which the Provincial Engineer is himself a Member, and that the Central Board will be prepared to consider any recommendation and estimate the Provincial Board may submit. At the same time the Central Board is surprised to learn that when the estimate of Rs. 1,650 was submitted by him under which the cutting in question was made, provision was not made for

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again filling it in, and precautions taken that the cutting so made for the purpose of clearing the bund should not be allowed to develop into a serious breach. The amount of that estimate, sanctioned on the 9th July, 1891, has not been expended, so that the damage seems to be due, not to lack of funds, but to neglect on the part of the Provincial Board.

With regard to his observation that the restoration of the tank has not been taken up, he is reminded that the Board is still awaiting an answer to the Secretary's letter of 2nd ultimo (see papers 177 above), in which it was pointed out that the data for a final decision on the scheme were not complete. The Central Board much regrets the delay which has taken place in the commencement of this work—a delay due to the unsatisfactory manner in which the scheme has been submitted.

[*See also, in continuation, papers* 350 *on this subject, above.*]

314 **Labour.**—Letter dated 6th May, 1892, from the President reporting difficulty in securing labourers for works in the Vavuniya District.

President informed that Mr. Creasy's proposal as to the raising of a cooly labour corps for irrigation works does not commend itself to the Board, and that the matter is engaging the attention of the Director of Public Works.

331 **Proceedings of Provincial Board.**—Letter dated 18th May, 1892, from President transmitting minutes of a meeting on 16th May.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

199 **Mr. Brunton** (Irrigation Officer in charge of **Walawe-ganga Works**).—(*a*) Letters dated 15th March, 1892, from the President and from the Director of Public Works reporting the serious illness of Mr. Brunton.

Colonial Secretary requested to appoint a Medical Board to examine Mr. Brunton and to report upon his health.

240 (*b*) Letter dated 23rd March from the President regarding the future supervision of the Walawé works.

255 (*c*) Letter dated 1st April from the Director of Public Works and 4th April from the President on the same subject.

293 (*d*) Letter dated 27th April from the Director of Public Works reporting that the Provincial Engineer is under orders from the Government Agent to proceed and relieve Mr. Brunton.

305 (*e*) Letter dated 28th April, 1892, from the President drawing attention to the unsatisfactory nature of the present arrangements for the supervision of the work at Walawé-ganga.

President informed that Mr. Brunton will be relieved in the charge of the Walawé-ganga works by Mr. W. H. Taffs, and that the Board is now awaiting the report of the Medical Board appointed to examine Mr. Brunton.

313 (*f*) Letter dated 10th May from the President forwarding a report from Mr. Deslandes, Provincial Engineer.

325 (*g*) Letter dated 19th May from the Colonial Secretary intimating that the Medical Board appointed to examine Mr. Brunton has recommended that three months' leave of absence be granted to him in which to recruit his health, and that he should not be again stationed in a malarious district.

President informed that Mr. W. H. Taffs has been appointed to act as Irrigation Officer in charge of the Walawé-ganga works and the irrigation works in the Hambantota District, and while so employed will draw salary at the rate of Rs. 3,500 per annum and the Irrigation Officers allowance hitherto, drawn by Mr. Brunton (Rs. 600 per annum).

[illegible] **Ellagalla Anicut** (Tissamaharama system).—Letter dated 13th May from the President reporting damage to the anicut, for the repairs of which he has called for an estimate, and meanwhile authorised expenditure urgently necessary up to Rs. 500.

President informed that the Board awaits the receipt of the estimate and particulars: approves his action, under the circumstances described, in authorising expenditure urgently required to the limit of Rs. 500, but inquires about the standing orders as to Rs. 500 expenditure in emergency.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

[illegible] **Proceedings of Provincial Board.**—Letter dated 16th March, 1892, from the President, transmitting minutes of a meeting on the 12th March.

221 **Superintendent of Village Tanks.**—Letter dated 16th March, 1892, from the President advocating the appointment of a Superintendent at Rs. 50 a month.

President informed that the Board is unable to authorise the proposal at present; after the villagers have turned out and proved their willingness to work, the question of appointing a man to superintend their work may be considered. But in no case could the Central Board sanction the combination of this duty with the superintendence of minor roads.

234 **Surveyor.**—Letter dated 19th March, 1892, from the President asking that the Director of Public Works may be requested to send a competent Surveyor.

President informed that the Director of Public Works has no Surveyor available to send to the Eastern Province.

224 **Kanthalai.**—Letter dated 16th March, 1892, from the President reporting a leak in one of the sluices.

Report called for on the general condition of the sluices at Kanthalai.

189 **Oniche Tank.**—Letter dated 22nd February from the Colonial Secretary stating that the Surveyor-General has been instructed to undertake the survey of lands under this tank, the cost of the coolies being defrayed by the Irrigation Board.

Surveyor-General submits an estimate of the cost amounting to Rs. 2,880.

The proposal made by the Surveyor-General as a Member of the Board, viz., that he will go on with the survey, provided that, in the event of his Cooly Fund Vote running short, the Central Irrigation Board will reimburse him from future savings on the Irrigation Survey Vote, is approved.

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286 **Proceedings of Provincial Board.**—Letter dated 21st April from the President transmitting minutes of a meeting on the 14th April.

183 **Ilakantai Tank.**—Letter dated 12th February from the President reporting the breaching of the bund.

311 **Expenditure of Special Apportionment, 1890.**—Letter dated 4th May from the President submitting explanation of Mr. Elliott (late President) with regard to expenditure for which covering sanction has been withheld (*vide* papers $\frac{359}{91}$).

Expenditure passed, and President cautioned that the irregularity in this expenditure should not be repeated.

312 **Spelling of Tamil Names.**—Letter dated 5th May from President in answer to an inquiry with reference to the variety of spellings used by him.

Correspondence forwarded to the Colonial Secretary with a suggestion that, as recommended by Mr. Templer, the rules regarding the spelling of Tamil names be revised and re-issued.

334 **Proceedings of Provincial Board.**—Letter dated 17th May, 1892, from the President transmitting minutes of a meeting on the 14th May.

344 **Monthly Return form.**—Letter dated 18th May asking whether it is necessary to enter expenditure on maintenance of irrigation works under head VI.

Answered in the affirmative.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

295 **Proceedings of Provincial Board.**—Letter dated 26th April, 1892, from the President transmitting minutes of a meeting on the 2nd April.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

231 **Salaries and Allowances.**—Letter dated 18th March, 1892, from the President, recommending an allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem to Mr. Venning, District Engineer, Kandy, for inspecting irrigation works.

President informed that the application cannot be entertained, and that no distinction can be recognised, in the matter of inspection, between irrigation works maintained by Government and such public works as roads, bridges, and buildings. The District Engineer should not be required to inspect the sites of works which have been projected, but which have not been carried out, as Mr. Venning seems to imply that he is.

243 **Elahera Irrigation Scheme.**—Correspondence (014,748/91, Colonial Secretary), including reply dated 19th March, 1892, of the Director of Public Works (Mr. MacBride) to Mr. Christie's statements. (*See papers 27 in minutes of last meeting.*)

245 **Bodi-ela.**—Letter dated 25th March, 1892, from the President reporting upon the state of the ela and the position of the scheme, and recommending that the lower section only of the ela from the Ellé-oya should be repaired (estimate of Rs. 2,800 already sanctioned), and that a rate of Re. 1 per acre per annum should be levied in future on land cultivated.

The Board concurs that the land irrigable should be liable to a charge in perpetuity under sections 47 and 48 of Ordinance No. 23 of 1889, not exceeding Re. 1 per acre per annum, and the President is requested to propose (as Government Agent) a rate for the consideration of the Governor in Executive Council.

304 **Bodi-ela.**—Letter dated 30th April, 1892, submitting his proposals as to water-rate and rent.

President informed that the Central Irrigation Board concurs in the recommendation as to the rate in perpetuity and rent, which it is understood he proposes to make, as Government Agent, to the Government.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

203 **Breaching of Tanks.**—Letter dated 15th March, 1892, from the President, reporting.

141 **Mr. Winslow.**—Letter dated 22nd February, 1892, from the President submitting an application from Mr. Winslow for the post of Superintendent of Village Tanks, Northern Province.

After reference to the President, Provincial Irrigation Board, Northern Province, the employment of Mr. Winslow as Superintendent of Village Tanks, Northern Province, with pay at the rate of Rs. 1,500 per annum (and allowance Rs. 500), is approved, as soon he can be spared from the North-Central Province.

174 **Murray Cement Concrete Sluice.**—Correspondence regarding a modification proposed by the Provincial Engineer, North-Central Province, in the method of laying the pipes.

A trial of the improvement claimed by Mr. Hayes is authorised.

270 **Mr. Winslow's transfer to Northern Province.**—Letter dated 16th April from the President submitting certain proposals for approval consequent on Mr. Winslow's move.

Proposals approved.

241 **Remittance of Money.**—Letters dated 22nd May, 1892, and 9th May, 1892, from the President requesting the remittance to him of the amount of the sanctioned estimate for the maintenance of Kalawewa Yodi-ela and other estimates.

After reference to the Director of Public Works, the President is informed that the existing arrangement, by which he requisitions for funds monthly on the Director of Public Works, should for the present continue.

299 **Mineriya (434/91).**—Papers on the subject of a scheme for inserting two sluices to control the water now running to waste from Mineriya tank, and an estimate of Rs. 6,000 for inserting a combined wood and iron sluice (one of two) in Mineriya.

Estimate sanctioned, on the understanding that the water in the tank will be efficiently controlled by the two sluices proposed, costing together Rs. 12,000. The Provincial Board to be responsible for the due carrying out of the work.

322 **Sarpiya, 1892.**—Letter dated 10th May, 1892, from the President, submitting an estimate of Rs. 1,300 in substitution for that of Rs. 1,000 already sanctioned (see papers 114).

Sanctioned.

324 **Tanks breached in April.**—Letters dated 14th and 18th May from the President, reporting.

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NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

232 **Deduru-oya Works.**—Letter dated 21st March, 1892, from the President applying for authority to retain Rs. 500 as an advance in the hands of Mr. Parker, Irrigation Officer.

Advance of Rs. 500 authorised.

195 **Deduru-oya Minor Scheme,** Survey of land under.—Letter dated 12th March, 1892, from the Director of Public Works inquiring whether the payment of Rs. 250 a month granted last year to the Surveyor-General is to be continued this year.

A sum of Rs. 3,000 has been provided in the main estimate for the works at Deduru-oya this year, which has been sanctioned.

PROVINCE OF UVA.

153 **Kumbukkan-oya Works.**—Letter dated 24th February, 1892, from the President forwarding correspondence regarding an error in the levels on the Yodi-ela

President asked (1) what effect this error will have on the estimate; (2) why Mr. Dawson, Irrigation Officer, did not check the levels before estimating for and commencing to construct the channel.

Mr. Dawson explains, in reply, that the error was discovered previous to the framing of the new estimate, and that due provision was made in that estimate for meeting the consequences.

197 **Dambegalla Tank.**—Letter dated 9th March, 1892, from President giving the particulars called for as to the original cost and design of the tank (*see papers* 482,91 *minutes of last meeting*).

254 **Proceedings of Provincial Board.**—Letter dated 31st March from the President transmitting minutes of a meeting on the 30th instant.

260 **Kumbukkan-oya Scheme,** conditions of the undertaking.—Correspondence (Papers *C. S. O.* 01648) following on papers 466 91. (*See minutes of last meeting.*)

273 **Kumbukkan-oya Scheme.** Reply from the Colonial Secretary stating the terms on which the Government proposes to dispose of the land which will become irrigable under this scheme. (*See papers* 466,91 *in minutes of last meeting.*)

266 **Kumbukkan-oya,** Sale of carts.—Letters dated 7th and 11th April, 1892, from the President asking authority to sell carts and bullocks, crediting the proceeds to the estimates for the works which bore the cost of their purchase.

Authority granted.

272 **Furniture for Kumbukkan Dispensary.**—Letter dated 20th April, 1892, from the President asking authority to expend Rs. 20, out of estimate for the works, on the purchase of an almirah.

Authorised.

261 **Oyila-ela.**—Letter dated 30th March, 1892, from the President withdrawing the estimate of Rs. 2,860 for permanent repairs submitted in 135 91.

Approved.

269 **Alut-ela Repairs** (Rs. 240).—Letter dated 13th April, 1892, from the President applying for authority to meet this estimate (which was sanctioned against funds for 1891, but the money for which was not drawn in time, *vide* papers 152 92) from the apportionment for 1892.

Sanctioned.

140 **Kumbukkan-oya Works.**—Petition from the Pioneers complaining of the unhealthiness of the locality and bad food. Reports on the petition by the Provincial Engineer, the President Provincial Irrigation Board, and Mr. Dawson, Irrigation Officer.

President informed that His Excellency considers that the Pioneers were perfectly justified in complaining to the Provincial Engineer. With regard to the rice, the opinion of the Director of Public Works is that the remedy would be to abolish the present system of rice contracts and to authorise the Provincial Engineer to make local contracts, or failing his being able to do so, to purchase good rice in Badulla and send it out to Kumbukkan.

298 **Kumbukkan-oya Works.**—Letter dated 26th April, 1892, from the Director of Public Works intimating that Mr. T. R. Ward, Public Works Department, has been detailed to relieve Mr. Dawson.

309 **Kumbukkan-oya Works.**—Letter dated 2nd May, 1892, from the President submitting an estimate of Rs. 2,630 for repairing flood damages.

President informed that the "Contingencies" item of the main estimate is intended to meet such charges.

315 **Proceedings of Provincial Board.**—Letter dated 7th May from the President transmitting minutes of meeting on 30th April.

328 **Kumbukkan-oya.**—Handing over of tools, &c., by Mr. Dawson. Letter dated 17th May, 1892, from the President.

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

238 **Proceedings of Provincial Board.**—Letter dated 23rd March, 1892, from the President transmitting minutes of a meeting on the 11th instant.

247 **Unexpended Balances, 1891.**—Letter dated 25th March, 1892, from the President submitting a list of balances to be brought forward to 1892.

Authority given to bring forward unexpended balances amounting to Rs. 28,740·45 for expenditure in 1892.

258 **Surveys of Lands under Uggalkaltota.**—Letter dated 2 April, 1892, from the President applying for a survey.

Papers transferred to Colonial Secretary, the Central Irrigation Board having nothing to do with the survey of Crown land for sale or of private land for collection of rates.

250 **Surveys.**—Letter dated 6th April from the Surveyor-General submitting an estimate of Rs. 3,000 for cooly money for "irrigation surveys" in Kolonná kóralé.

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Surveyor-General informed that, assuming that this survey is not needed for the information and guidance of the Central Irrigation Board for the purpose of forming a decision as to whether an irrigation work should or should not be carried out, the cost appears to be chargeable against the Survey Department vote in the same way as in the case of any other survey of Crown lands.

347 **Uggalkaltota,** Extension of Channel.—Letter dated 24th May, 1892, from the President submitting an amendment on estimate No. 183/92.
Amendment sanctioned.

327 (1) **Uggalkaltota Channel,** (2) **Kaltota Bridle Path.**—Letter dated 19th May from the President submitting amendments on two estimates, Nos. 86 and 119 of 1891.
Amendments sanctioned.

GENERAL.

256 **Production of Water.**—Papers (03893) from the Colonial Secretary regarding Mr. John St. Clair's offer of the use of his alleged discovery on certain terms.
The Central Irrigation Board advises that the offer be declined by the Government.

246 **Unexpended Balances, 1891.**—Letter dated 20th March, 1892, from the Director of Public Works submitting for sanction a list of unexpended balances amounting to Rs. 72,434·40 to be carried forward to 1892.
Sanctioned.

ESTIMATES.

The following estimates have also received the sanction of the Central Irrigation Board:—

	Amount. Rs. c.	
Northern Province		
219 **Periyakulam,** repairs	670 0 ...	Apportionment, 1892
249 **Olukkulam and Yakawe,** repairs to spills ...	30 0 ...	Special apportionment, 1892, for urgent minor works
Southern Province.		
105 **Waggalmodara flood outlet,** rebuilding and improving	3,870 0 ...	Apportionment, 1892
Eastern Province.		
228 **Periyakulam,** repairs	100 0 ...	Special apportionment, 1892, for urgent minor works
226 **Sagamam,** construction of Uraikaiwatta channel. Balance of estimate	4,000 0 ...	Apportionment, 1892
235 **Kehelulla Tank,** repairing breach ...	83 0 ...	do.
287 **Peruweli Tank,** repairing flood damages ...	300 0 ...	do
288 **Ilakantai Tank,** repairing flood damages ...	390 0 ...	do
289 **Kalingulas for village tanks,** for providing twelve village tanks	3,131 0 ...	do.
290 **Sluices in village tanks,** for fixing in forty-five tanks	440 0 ...	do.
292 **Vilankulam-Trincomalee,** for a cement concrete sluice inserted	105 0 ...	do.
308 **Sagamam Tank,** urgent repairs to bund ...	121 36 ...	Special apportionment, 1892, for urgent minor works
Western Province.		
265 **Surveys,** Western Province (general estimate) ...	1,000 0 ...	Vote of Rs. 15,000 for surveys, 1892
284 **Boralesgomuwa Tank,** renewing sluices ...	600 0 ...	Apportionment, 1892
310 **Repairing dam** alongside the Kelani ...	330 0 ...	Special apportionment, 1892
Central Province.		
230 **Alakolamada-ela,** for a temporary channel ...	127 2 ...	Special apportionment, 1892
200 **Ma-ela,** for certain repairs and improvements ...	1,867 0 ...	Apportionment, 1892
201 **Eraula Tank,** improving spill way ...	1,230 0 ...	do.
303 **Upkeep of village tank sluices** and transport, Mátalé	250 0 ...	do.
316 **Supervision of irrigation works,** for allowance to Presidents	400 0 ...	Vote for salaries and allowances, 1892
317 **Lamasuriyagama bungalow,** maintenance of	300 0 ...	Vote for maintenance, 1892
348 **Karunduoya-ela No. 1,** repairs and improvements	112 0 ...	Apportionment, 1892
North-Central Province.		
204 **Fixing a galvanised iron trough** ...	64 0 ...	Special apportionment for urgent minor works, 1892
236 **Transport of cement pipe sluices** to various kóralés in the Province	462 0 ...	Apportionment, 1892
237 **Pahala Halmillawa Tank,** sluicing ...	45 20 ...	do.
263 **Tissawewa,** improving a channel ...	15 0 ...	Special apportionment for urgent minor works, 1892
253 **Travelling expenses** of Mr. E. R. MacDonnell, Superintendent of Village Tanks, for moving from Kirigollawa to Topare	35 0 ...	Vote of Rs. 54,900 for salaries and allowances

Ref. No.		Amount. Rs. c.	
285	**Bungalow of the Superintendent. Village Tanks**, Southern Division, repairs ...	150 0 ...	Apportionment, 1892
294	**Placing pipes under** a road for irrigation of certain land	78 0 ...	Special apportionment, 1892, for urgent minor works
	North-Western Province.		
283	**Deduru-oya Channel (extension) survey**, continuing the survey of the proposed Deduru-oya channel	3,600 0 ...	Apportionment, 1892
214	**Deduru-oya minor scheme**, for continuation during 1892	100,000 0 ...	—
216	**Fifty-four cement sluices**, for inserting during 1892 in village tanks	2,484 0 ...	Apportionment, 1892
217	**Cement Pipe Factory** at Nikaweratiya, for improving	500 0 ...	do.
239	**Ten Earthwork supervisors**, for pay of ...	2,400 0 ...	do.
242	**Urgent minor works:**		
	(1) Sluicing Ihala Talambuma	78 10 ...	Special apportionment for urgent minor works, 1891
	(2) Building a shield wall at the end of Diyatura anicut	30 75 ...	
	(3) Covering the rock in front of Gurussa anicut ...	29 69 ...	
301	**Sluicing of village tanks:**		
	Rebuilding sluices in Likotapitiya and Peruma kuttuwa	556 0 ...	Apportionment, 1892
	Inserting five MacBride sluices in certain tanks in Wanni hatpattu	1,220 0 ...	do.
302	**Magallewewa Tank**, for strengthening the bund	100 0 ...	do.
	Province of Uva.		
102	**Urgent minor works**	1,000 0 ...	Special apportionment, 1892
229	**Kumbukkan-oya scheme:**		
	(1) Completion of anicut across Kumbukkan-oya and restoration of Yodi-ela as far as the 7th mile and the Okampitiya tank (Rs 164,870) ...	64,870 0 ...	Against vote of Legislative Council, 1892, Rs. 79,140
	(2) Extending the Yodi ela from the 7th to the 7½ milepost into the Hulanda-oya valley ...	14,270 0 ...	
244	**Uma-ela**, repairs	50 0 ...	Special apportionment, 1892

A. E. HAVELOCK,
President.

QUEEN'S HOUSE, COLOMBO, AUGUST 29, 1892.

Present:—HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, President.

THE HON. THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL (COLONEL CLARKE, C.M.G.).

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS (R. K. MACBRIDE, ESQ., C.M.G.).

THE HON. A. R. DAWSON (Government Agent, Western Province).

THE HON. P. RAMANATHAN, C.M.G., M.L.C.

GERALD BROWNE, ESQ., Acting Secretary.

410 **Minutes** of Meeting of 4th June, 1892, read and confirmed.

366 **Report** of the Central Irrigation Board for 1891 considered and finally adopted.

Kalawewa.—His Excellency submits returns showing the head of water in Kalawewa since the beginning of the year, as follows:—

1st January	...	1 ft. 3 in. over spill	1st May	...	2½ in below spill
1st February	...	2 in. over spill	1st June	...	4 in. below spill
1st March	...	5 in. over spill	1st July	...	1 ft. 11 in. below spill
1st April	...	2½ in. below spill	31st July	...	3 ft. 6 in. below spill

Spill level 20 ft.

454 **Kumbukan-oya Works.**—Letter dated 4th August from President, Provincial Board, in reply to the reference to him of the report and recommendations of the Committee appointed to examine the works on Mr. Dawson's resignation.

Ordered—(*a*) That the additional works recommended by the Committee at a cost of Rs. 11,634 be sanctioned.

(*b*) That the estimate of the supplementary expenditure that will be required, viz., Rs. 6,950·63, to complete the works according to the sanctioned estimate be accepted.

(*c*) That an increase of the rate for earthwork to Re. 1·25 per cube (instead of to Re. 1·50 per cube, as recommended by Mr. Ward) be sanctioned. This increase is computed to cost Rs. 4,446.

(*d*) That the restoration of Okkampitiya tank be excluded from the scheme for the present, and that the saving (about Rs. 18,560) thus effected go towards meeting the supplementary estimates sanctioned above.

(*e*) That any further funds which may be necessary (computed at about Rs. 5,000) to complete the scheme up to Okampitiya be provided from the Irrigation Fund without a further application to the Legislative Council for a special vote.

Ref. No.

489 **Votes on Estimates, 1893.**—Letter from Director of Public Works dated 26th July, 1892, inquiring the amounts which should be entered in the Draft Estimates for 1893, under the head of Public Works Recurrent, for (*a*) surveys, (*b*) salaries and allowances, (*c*) maintenance, and also requesting a statement of the votes proposed to be applied for under the head of Public Works Extraordinary.

Reply returned by Secretary on 6th August, 1892, approved, requesting provision as follows :—

	1892. Rs.	1893. Rs.
(*a*) Surveys	15,000 ...	15,000
(*b*) Salaries and Allowances	54,900 } ...	124,000
(*c*) Maintenance	65,000 }	

Ordered that, as regards Public Works Extraordinary, the insertion be requested in the Draft Estimates of the following amounts, on account—

	Already granted.	Applied for.
Deduru-oya (minor) scheme	225,000 ...	130,000
Oniche (Unnichai) scheme, Eastern Province ...	(New scheme) ...	50,000

and that formal application be made to the Government. Provisions in the Supply Bill, 1893, of the above-named sum for carrying on work at Deduru-oya.

It is hoped that the estimate and plans of the Oniche scheme may be completed shortly. The amount, Rs. 50,000, now provisionally inserted will be withdrawn if the Central Irrigation Board does not find itself in a position to make application in time with detailed estimates and particulars required by section 39 of the Ordinance.

It is decided that the further funds which may be needed for the Walawe scheme to complete the main channel to Ethatuwa (Kachchigal-aar valley) shall, if possible, be supplied from the Irrigation Fund.

487 **Mr. Brunton,** Irrigation Officer.—Correspondence and letter from the Colonial Secretary conveying decision of the Governor on the charges brought against Mr. Brunton.

Ordered that Mr. Brunton be employed on the surveys required by the Provincial Irrigation Board, Western Province, for projects on the Diella-oya.

476 **Kanthalai.**—Letter from President, Provincial Irrigation Board, Eastern Province, dated 13th August, 1892, representing that the maintenance of the tank costs about Rs. 1,000 per annum, towards which the proprietors of lands cultivated thereunder contribute nothing, and inquiring what steps should be taken to fix a rate to be paid by them.

Ordered that a letter be addressed to the Colonial Secretary inquiring, in reference to the recent sale of 228 acres of land at an average price of Rs. 17·21 an acre, under Kanthalai, whether the land in question was offered under any conditions of sale as regards payment either of a rate for interest on the sum expended on the restoration of this tank or of a rate for its future maintenance.

The restoration of this tank was carried out by Government before the Central Irrigation Board came into existence, at a total cost of Rs. 72,055·41½. The approximate area now under cultivation is stated to be 1,667 acres.

The annual cost of the maintenance of Kanthalai, about Rs. 1,000 per annum, forms a charge upon the funds at the disposal of the Central Irrigation Board. It is understood that the proprietors of the lands benefited at present pay nothing towards the interest on the cost of the work or towards its upkeep.

The sanction in April, 1874, of the estimate for the restoration of Kanthalai appears to have been given on the understanding that all lands benefited by the work should, as recommended by Captain Woodward, Irrigation Assistant, be liable to a perpetual rate of Re. 1 per acre per annum. It was even anticipated that at the end of fourteen years from completion of the work the Government would be in receipt annually of Rs. 12,000, according to Captain Woodward, or Rs. 3,000 according to Mr. Mosse, then Director of Public Works, from this source alone. These anticipations have been falsified by the failure of Government not alone to sell the available land, but also to collect the rate which should have been paid by the 1,667 acres which are now actually in cultivation.

In view of the probability of more money being asked for from the Central Irrigation Board for further improvements at Kanthalai, full information on the above points would seem to be required to enable the Board to judge how far it would be justified in approving expenditure, having regard to the *quid pro quo* which should accrue to Government.

377 **Travelling Allowances.**—Application from Provincial Engineer, Southern Province, for the payment of his expenses (Rs. 207·04) incurred in a special journey on irrigation duty, his ordinary travelling allowance being insufficient.

Ordered that the Director of Public Works be requested, if he considers it necessary in the circumstances, to suggest to Government the sanction of a supplementary apportionment to the Provincial Engineer, Southern Province, for this year from the vote for travelling allowances to officers of his Department.

404 Application from Provincial Engineer, Sabaragamuwa, for an addition to his travelling allowance, in consideration of the heavy expense to which he is put in visiting irrigation works.

Ordered that the Provincial Engineer be told to make his application to the Director of Public Works, who will recommend to Government an increase in the apportionment to Sabaragamuwa from the vote for travelling allowances to officers of his Department if it can be shown to be necessary. The Central Irrigation Board has refused to recognise any distinction in the matter of inspection between irrigation works maintained by Government and such public works as roads, bridges, and public buildings.

386 **Rate for Interest and Upkeep.**—Papers relating to the payment of water-rate and the position of the Central Irrigation Board with regard to it under Ordinance No. 23 of 1889.

Discussed, and ordered to be circulated again, together with the recommendations made by the Government Agents at their recent meeting, as to the amendment of the Irrigation Ordinance.

Ref. No.

443 **Tumpankeni.**—Report dated 30th July, 1892, of the present position of affairs, the issue of water having been prohibited to the landowners, who refuse to comply with the terms approved by the Central Irrigation Board as to payment of rate.

Ordered that the decision already given be adhered to.

The following Papers are recorded as dealt with, since the last meeting of the Board, by circulation among Members for written opinions :—

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

161 **Irrigation in Northern Province.**—Correspondence arising from entry in Diary of the Assistant Government Agent, Mullaittivu (Mr. Short), regarding the advantage of expenditure on large or small works for the benefit of the Wanni.

330 **Puvarasankulam.**—Letter dated 18th May, 1892, from the President, transmitting for information papers relating to the restoration of this tank.

Report called for as to the willingness of the people to agree to a payment of a rate in kind not to exceed one rupee worth of paddy per acre per annum, under sections 48 and 50 of the Ordinance.

349 361 **Proceedings of Provincial Board.**—Letters dated 21st May and 6th June, 1892, from the President, transmitting minutes of meetings held on the 20th May and 1st June.

351 **Works for 1894.**—Letter dated 21st May, 1892, from the President, stating in answer to circular letter No. 5 of 5th May, 1892, that the Provincial Board has no proposals to submit for consideration, inasmuch as all schemes lately submitted have not been approved by the Central Irrigation Board, and the people of the Province will not consent to bind themselves to any fixed payment of water-rate or repayment of cost.

The President is informed, in reply, that the mere circumstances of the Central Board being unable for the moment to approve the execution of certain schemes, usually because the data put before it have been insufficient, or of the people being unwilling to comply with the provisions of the law, cannot be admitted as a reason for the Provincial Board not complying with the terms of the circular.

The provisions of section 50 of Ordinance No. 23 of 1889, as to payment in kind, should in every case be carefully explained to the people.

345 **Levelling Instruments.**—Letter dated 18th May, 1892, from the President, applying for permission to submit an estimate against Irrigation Funds for instruments urgently needed by the Superintendents of Village Tanks.

Application made to the Colonial Secretary to order certain instruments through the Crown Agents.

362 **Mathavuvaithukulam.**—Letter dated 6th June, 1892, from the President transmitting papers on the subject of the possible restoration of the tank—estimated to cost Rs. 34,700.

It appears that the Provincial Board does not consider that any practicable scheme can be put into shape in the circumstances. The President is informed that the Central Board cannot but agree with his Board in that opinion.

363 **Maruthamaduwa.**—Letter dated 6th June, 1892, from the President transmitting for information papers relating to the possible restoration of the tank at a cost of Rs. 45,100.

The President informed that the Central Board will await any proposal or recommendation he may find himself able to make after obtaining fuller information on the project.

376 **Survey Coolies for Superintendent of Village Tanks.**—Letter dated 14th June from the President submitting an estimate of Rs. 150 for coolies required in the marking out of earthwork to be done by the people under the irrigation rules.

President informed that the expenditure should be met from the estimate of Rs. 2,000 for irrigation surveys.

Attention is again drawn to the instructions as to the purposes to which the grant of Rs. 1,000 for "Urgent Minor Works," against which the estimate is headed, is solely applicable.

453 **Periyanavetkulam.**—Letter dated August, 1892, from the President submitting an estimate of Rs. 9·96 for the purchase of two new padlocks for sluices.

Estimate sanctioned against the Maintenance Vote, and the President informed that no further expenditure will be allowed on this tank unless a rate be paid by the landowners sufficient to cover the cost at least of its upkeep.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

300 **Purchase of Abney's Levels.**—Letters dated 11th and 28th April, 1892, from the President submitting an estimate of Rs. 119·03 for three Abney's levels purchased by Mr. Templer, and paid for without authority, from Irrigation Funds.

After reference to Mr. Templer the estimate is sanctioned against the provincial apportionment, and the President requested to return one level not required—the other to be included in his store list.

326 **Ellagalla Anicut to Wirawela Channel.**—Correspondence regarding the proposed restoration of an old channel.

381 **Walawe-ganga Scheme. Specification of Lands.**—Letter dated 19th November, 1891, from the Colonial Secretary forwarding for observations a letter from the Auditor-General drawing attention to non-publication of a specification under section 43.

The papers having been referred to the President, Provincial Board, to prepare and send in a specification, the President states (22nd June) that no detailed specification appears to have been made, but that one is being prepared.

Ref. No.

419 **Walawe-ganga Scheme. Survey of Channels.**—Letter dated 25th May, 1892, from the President applying for authority to bring forward a balance of estimate No. 80 of 1891, and for the sanction of a supplementary estimate of Rs. 1,300; or for the sanction of an alternative supplementary estimate of Rs. 2,050.

Authority given to bring forward for expenditure a balance of Rs. 563·43 on estimate No. 80 of 1891, and sanction given to a supplementary estimate of Rs. 1,300 against the Irrigation Survey Vote for 1892, for the survey of channels.

402 **Proceedings of Provincial Board.**—Letter dated 28th June, 1892, transmitting minutes of meetings on the 2nd March and 25th June.

251 **Progress.**—Correspondence with Mr. Elliott regarding his want of attention to letters addressed to him, and the absence of progress generally of irrigation work in his Province.

452 **Unexpended Balances, 1891.**—Letter dated 3rd August, 1892, from the President, submitting a list (called for so long ago as 14th December, 1891) of balances to be carried forward to 1892.

Authority given to bring forward unexpended balances amounting to Rs. 34,910·74 for expenditure in 1892.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

344 **Monthly Progress Returns,** form of.—Letter dated 18th May, 1892, from the President asking whether it is necessary to enter expenditure under the head of Maintenance.

Reply given in the affirmative.

312 **Spelling of Proper Names.**—Letter dated 5th May, 1892, from the President in reply to letter to him regarding confusion caused by the variety of spelling adopted in proper names, and suggesting that the rules on the subject should be revised and re-issued.

Suggestion forwarded to the Colonial Secretary for adoption, and rules published in *Government Gazette* of 10th June, 1892.

400 **Kanthalai.**—Letter dated 28th June, 1892, from the President submitting an amendment on estimate No. 17 of 1892 for the survey of a project for improving the water supply.

Amendment sanctioned

415 **Sengatpadai Anicut** (Amparai).—Letter dated 11th July, 1892, from the President submitting an estimate of Rs. 1,250 for repairs and improvements.

A fresh estimate called for, the proposed substitution of iron framing in place of timber being disapproved of by the Director of Public Works. A commencement of the renewal of the timber, where necessary, authorised in anticipation of the amended estimate.

A full report upon the *Amparai* scheme, of which this anicut forms a part, giving the cost of the several parts of the system, the conditions and terms of payment by the landowners on which it was undertaken, and the area irrigated and irrigable, with a tracing, on a scale of one inch to the mile, showing clearly the whole system, and illustrating the report, is at the same time called for.

412 **Tattakkaikulam** (Trincomalee).—Letter dated 11th July, 1892, from the President submitting an estimate of Rs. 75·20 for survey.

In view of the large expenditure already sanctioned for surveys in the Eastern Province this year the sanction of the estimate is postponed.

431 **Kalladi Barrage Scheme.**—Letter dated 16th July, 1892, from the President submitting a scheme for converting the whole of Batticaloa lake into a fresh water reservoir, and asking for Rs. 500 for preliminary examination.

Authority granted for the expenditure of Rs. 500 for preliminary surveys and the examination of this proposal, a detailed estimate being submitted.

414 **Cement Concrete Sluices.**—Letter dated 11th July, 1892, from the President submitting an estimate of Rs. 3,900 for carrying on the manufacture of pipes.

Estimate sanctioned against the apportionment to the Province for 1892. A special report to be made at the close of the year of the results obtained from the total expenditure under this head, *i.e.*, the number of tanks sluiced, their approximate extent, the approximate area of land irrigated, the cost of sluicing each tank, &c.

416 430 **Proceedings of Provincial Board.**—Letters dated 13th and 16th July, 1892, transmitting minutes of meetings held on the 6th and 11th July.

447 **Tumpankeni Tank.**—Letter dated 2nd August, 1892, from the President submitting an amendment on estimate No. 122 of 1890.

Amendment sanctioned.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

403 **Proceedings of Provincial Board.**—Letter dated 28th June, 1892, transmitting minutes of a meeting on 17th instant.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

358 **Waduwawala-ela**—Letter dated 6th June, 1892, from the President submitting an amendment on estimate (No. 65 of 1892) for maintenance.

Amendment sanctioned.

359 **Bodi-ela.** - Letter dated 6th June, 1892, from the President submitting an amendment on estimate (No. 66 of 1892) for maintenance.

Amendment sanctioned.

364 **Eraula. Payment of Rate for Interest and Upkeep.**—Letter dated 9th June, 1892, from the President in reply to Central Irrigation Board letter No. 27,206 of 24th April (see 201) requesting that, as the scheme benefits practically no land, sanction may be given unconditionally to the estimate of Rs. 1,230 for the improvement of the spill.

The President is informed, in reply, that so long as the scheme has not arrived at a stage at which any land can be benefited, the condition (viz., that a rate be paid by the land benefited) under which the expenditure has been sanctioned remains without effect. The condition may, however, stand, in order that in the event of the tank being at any future time enlarged, the liability of the area then irrigable may be recognised in respect of the expenditure which has now been incurred.

Ref. No.

It is added that the estimate of Rs. 1,230 for widening the spill was sanctioned (with the above condition) in view of the apprehended danger to life and property from flood, and it has been assumed that the submission of the estimate in the President's letter No. 43 of 15th March last implied the concurrence of the Provincial Engineer as to the advisability of improving the spill. The Central Board will, however, be glad to receive Mr. Vine's report on the subject, and his explanation how the want of additional spill room came to be overlooked when the original estimates were passed for the design as now requested.

420 **Eraula Spill.**—Letter dated 11th July, 1892, from President enclosing a report from Mr. Vine, Provincial Engineer, in reply to the above.

156 **Mulahal-ela.**—(1) Letter dated 11th February, 1892, from the President submitting an estimate of Rs. 850 for repairs. (See minutes of meeting of 21st March, 1892, regarding the question of repayment of cost.)

After further reference to the President it is decided that, the owners of the land to be benefited having since refused to pay the cost of the work, or a rate for interest and upkeep, and having declared that they do not now want any assistance from Government, the Central Board cannot sanction the work of repair. The Board agrees with the President that the ela should be struck off the list of works for the district, and the people should be left for the future to look after it for themselves.

379 (2) Letter dated 30th May, 1892, submitting an estimate of Rs. 14·32 for urgent repairs to above ela to be charged against the special apportionment of Rs. 1,000.

Sanction given only (in view of the above) to such expenditure under the estimate as has already been incurred as a matter of urgency.

395 **Matukeliyawewewa**—Letter dated 23rd June, 1892, from the President requesting the sanction of an estimate of Rs. 155 for improvements, against this year's grant of Rs. 1,000 "For Urgent Minor Works" instead of last year's (see 73), as the work was taken in hand only this year.

Sanctioned.

397 **Ma-ela.**—Letter dated 28th June, 1892, from the President submitting an amendment on estimate No. 203 of 1892 (see papers 200).

Amendment sanctioned.

411 **Expenditure on Small Works** and the policy of the Central Irrigation Board in the administration of the Irrigation Ordinance in the case, especially, of small works.—Letter dated 6th June, 1892, from the President forwarding for consideration a letter from Assistant Government Agent, Nuwara Eliya, and suggesting that the opinion of the Central Irrigation Board on the questions raised should be formulated.

Reply to President in detail to the effect that the disposition of the Board continues to be to help those who help themselves, and that communal work will, in certain cases, be accepted as an equivalent of the cost of skilled work.

398 **Ma-ela Survey of Irrigable Lands.**—Letter dated 28th June, 1892, from the President in answer to a request for plan showing the lands if surveyed, irrigated and irrigable under the ela, and the line of the channel.

136 **Elpitiya Raja-ela.**—Payment of rate for maintenance (*see Minutes of 4th June*, 1892).—Reply from the President dated 5th July, 1892, reporting that the proprietors who own fields under this ela will not consent to the payment of a rate for maintenance under section 47 of the Ordinance.

Instructions given to strike off the name of this ela from the list of works supervised by Government.

435 **Atirahapitiya-ela** (*see Minutes of 22nd March*, 1892).—Correspondence and report of the action taken and progress made in the improvements to this ela under an arrangement with Mr. Hadden.

Expenditure of Rs. 850, being one-third of the cost of the proposed improvements sanctioned against apportionment for 1892, with the "condition" (under section 37 of the Ordinance) that the landowners benefited shall be exempted from all liability in respect of the cost.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

353 **Kudamawewa, Tamankaduwa.**—Letter dated 30th May, 1892, from the President reporting the breaching of the bund during the floods in the early part of the month.

360 **Ratmallewa Tank.**—Letter dated 2nd June, 1892, from the President reporting the breaching of the bund.

365 **Mr. C. Herft, Surveyor.**—Letter dated 8th June, 1892, from the President reporting that Mr. Herft has completed his work, and is available for employment elsewhere.

The engagement of Mr. Herft by the Provincial Board, Sabaragamuwa, to be paid on sanctioned survey estimates, is approved.

449 **Proceedings of Provincial Board.**—Letter dated 19th July, 1892, transmitting minutes of meeting on 24th June.

450 **Proposed Works for 1894.**—Letter dated 27th June, 1892, giving, in answer to circular No. 5 of 5th May, 1892, a list of certain works which may be undertaken in 1894.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

369 **Proceedings of Provincial Board.**—Letter dated 15th June, 1892, transmitting minutes of meeting on 2nd instant.

393 **Re-distribution of Pay of Irrigation Officers.**—Letter dated the 24th July, 1892, from the President asking authority to submit amended estimates providing for a re-arrangement of the irrigation staff.

Proposed re-arrangement approved.

Amendments on estimates of Rs. 2,400 (No. 196) for Earthwork Supervisors, and Rs. 2,640 (No. 176) for Assistant Superintendents of Village Tanks sanctioned.

Ref. No.

PROVINCE OF UVA.

389 **Kumbukkan-oya Works.**—Letters dated 13th April and 17th May, 1892, from the President submitting a report by Mr. Dawson of the progress and position of the works at the date of his handing them over. Also joint report of Messrs. Smith and Lovegrove, Public Works Department, appointed to examine and report on the works.

Referred to the President of the Provincial Board for report—

(1) Whether the work as now sanctioned cannot, in the opinion of Mr. Ward, Irrigation Officer, be completed for the sum provided by the Legislative Council (Rs. 179,000).

(2) Whether the Provincial Board concurs with paragraph 20 of the joint report as to the necessity of restoring Okampitiya tank.

(3) What are the views of the Provincial Board with regard to the supplementary estimate of Rs. 11,634 for certain extra works advocated by the Committee. (*See* 454 *above, page* 18, *in continuation.*)

456 **Proceedings of Provincial Board.**—Letter dated 9th August, 1892, transmitting minutes of meeting on 3rd instant.

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

374 **Proceedings of Provincial Board.**—Letter dated the 14th June, 1892, transmitting minutes of meeting on 14th instant.

392 **Rakwana-ganga Scheme.**—Letter dated 25th June, 1892, from the President submitting an amendment on estimate No. 42 of 1892 for surveys.

Amendment sanctioned.

399 **Irrigation Officer's Bungalow at Tunkema.**—Letter dated 28th June, 1892, from the Director of Public Works applying for the authority of the Central Irrigation Board to pass in audit the completion report of estimate No. 87 of 1890, the certificate of the manner in which the work has been executed being insufficient.

Application made to Government for the authority required.

448 **Puhuarambe Ulpota.**—Letter dated 3rd August, 1892, from the President applying for authority to pass for audit purposes a completion report.

Sanction given for the expenditure incurred under the estimate.

GENERAL.

274 **Payment into Irrigation Fund of Balances of Irrigation Votes. 1891.** (*See paper* 80 *in Minutes of* 22*nd March*, 1892.)—Correspondence, and letter from Colonial Secretary dated 14th July, 1892 (in reply to application for the payment of the unexpended balances of 1891 into the Irrigation Fund), stating that payment had been ordered as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Vote for Maintenance, 1891, balance	1,926	63
Vote for Irrigation Surveys, balance	3,289	79
Vote for Irrigation Salaries and Allowances, balance	4,938	26
Total ...	10,154	68

320 **Survey of Lands under Irrigation Works.**—Correspondence on general question of the funds chargeable with the cost of the survey of Crown and private land for the recovery of rates (not irrigation surveys).

445 In reply to a reference on the subject, suggesting an authoritative ruling for future guidance, the Colonial Secretary, by letter dated 2nd August, 1892, states that "only such surveys as are required for the execution of an irrigation work or for the information and guidance of the Central Irrigation Board should be charged against Irrigation Funds. The cost of surveys of irrigable land both Crown and private should be charged to the votes allowed to the Surveyor-General under *Other Charges*."

380 **Maintenance and Inspection of Irrigation Works.**—Draft circular defining the extent to which the Central Irrigation Board recognises its responsiblity for the supervision and maintenance in good order of existing works, and laying down the classes of works to which, with certain modifications and exceptions, regular skilled inspection should be limited.

Circular letter (No. 7 of 22nd August, 1892) issued.

438 **Repayment by Landowners in case of Small Irrigation Works.**—Letter dated 22nd July from Colonial Secretary, forwarding an extract from the diary of the Assistant Government Agent, Vavuniya (Mr. Short), expressing the difficulty experienced by him in connection with the procedure to be adopted.

It is not very clear in what the difficulty of the Assistant Government Agent consists. In the case of small works costing from one to two hundred rupees, the landowners or those chiefly interested would probably be able and willing to bind themselves to repay the cost in instalments. If the landowners preferred the alternative mode of payment provided by the Ordinance, the *rate for interest and upkeep* would provide, in addition to interest on the amount spent, means for the future maintenance of their ela, tank, or amuna, by the Government on their behalf.

The Central Irrigation Board do not understand why "a perpetual water-rate" (*i.e., rate for interest and upkeep*) "is of course out of the question," particularly in the view of section 50, which enables payments to be made in kind instead of in money.

But in a case in which, by reason of the smallness of the various holdings benefited, of the poverty of the landowners, or of any other consideration, it might appear to the Central Irrigation Board that circumstances warranted special liberality, the Central Board would be ready, on a specific recommendation from the Provincial Irrigation Board, supported by good and sufficient reasons, to exercise its power under the Ordinance, of approving a condition exempting, or partially exempting, the landowners from liability in respect of the expenditure involved.

Ref. No.

A reply is addressed to the Colonial Secretary in the above terms, and it is suggested that if the Government concurs in the principle of the views expressed, the letter should be referred to Mr. Short for his information, for any further observations he may have to make on the subject.

ESTIMATES.

The following estimates have also received the sanction of the Central Irrigation Board:—

	Amount Rs.	c		
Northern Province.				
405 Transport of cement pipe sluices from Vavuniya to village tanks in Mullattivu ...	52	0	...	Apportionment 1892
407 Maha Rambaikulam, repairs of breach in bund ...	369	0	...	do
Southern Province.				
394 Arachchi Amuna, completing amuna and constructing a 6 ft. culvert (supplementary)	1,800	0	...	Apportionment, 1892
368 Travelling claim of Mr. W. H. Taffs to assume duties as Irrigation Officer at Hambantota	64	39	...	Vote for salaries and allowances, 1892
300 Levelling instruments	119	3	...	Apportionment, 1892
419 Walawé-ganga scheme, continuation of surveys ...	1,300	0	...	Vote for surveys, 1892
Eastern Province				
401 Kanthalai, repairing a sluice	200	0	...	Apportionment, 1892
414 Cement concrete sluices, manufacture of ...	3,900	0	...	do
129 Vannattipalam channel (Tenéri or Kinniyai scheme), survey	600	0	..	Against vote for surveys
446 Onichá, survey of channel (supplementary) ...	240	0	...	do.
Central Province.				
352 Hapugoda Maha-ela, for certain improvements	20	0	...	Special apportionment, 1892 for urgent minor works
395 Mutukeliyawewewa	155	0	...	do
North-Central Province.				
378 Travelling claim of Mr. Weerasuriya, for surveying extension of Ma-ela ... Rs. 16·00 Do. Atirahapitiya ela Rs. 4·88 Do Bolagandewala Rs. 42·00	62	88		Against vote for salaries and allowances
391 Tracing a channel from the Bilihul-oya to Lamasuriyagama fields	180	0	...	Against a balance available on survey estimate No. 23 of 1892
356 Siyambalagastenna Uda-ela, preliminary survey of proposed extension	100	0	...	Irrigation survey vote, 1892
433 Wandurugala-ela (Uda Hewáheta north east), blasting rocks	20	0	.	Special apportionment, 1892, for urgent minor works
434 Amunewala Amuna, improvements ...	370	0	...	Apportionment 1892
435 Atirahapitiya-ela, improvements being one-third of the total estimate of Rs 2,550	850	0		
367 Travelling expenses of Mr. C. Herft to take up surveys in connection with irrigation works, North-Central Province	127	72	...	Vote for salaries and allowances, 1892
444 Do. do.	18	18	...	do.
436 Advertising for an Assistant Superintendent of Village Tanks	22	99	...	Special apportionment for urgent minor works, 1892
432 Habarane tank, repairs to spill	690	0	...	Apportionment, 1892
474 Bungalow, Kirigollewa, repairs	30	0	...	Vote for maintenance
North-Western Province.				
417 Cement concrete sluice manufacture at Nikaweratiya, for continuation to end of 1892 ...	1,160	0	...	Apportionment, 1892, which is increased by Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 15,000 in all
406 Diyatura anicut, urgent repairs	63	35	...	Special apportionment for urgent minor works
Gurussa do.	40	53	...	
Province of Uva.				
355 Travelling expenses:— Mr. T. R. Ward assuming duties as Irrigation Officer, Kumbukkan	314	29	...	Against vote for salaries and allowance
442 Travelling expenses:— Mr. T. Smith, reporting on Kumbukkan-oya works	209	90	...	do
Mr. C. A. Lovegrove	101	25	...	do.
Province of Sabaragamuwa.				
Nil.				

A. E. HAVELOCK,
President.

QUEEN'S HOUSE, COLOMBO, DECEMBER 7, 1892.

Present:—HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, President.
THE HON. THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL (COLONEL CLARKE, C.M.G.).
THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS (R. K. MACBRIDE, ESQ., C.M.G.).
THE HON. A. R. DAWSON (GOVERNMENT AGENT, WESTERN PROVINCE).
THE HON. J. J. GRINLINTON, M.L.C.

Ref. No. GERALD BROWNE, ESQ., Acting Secretary.

536 **Minutes** of Meeting of the 29th August, 1892, read and confirmed.

618 **Apportionment of Irrigation Fund for 1893.**—Circular letter No. 12 of 11th October, 1892, to the Presidents of the Provincial Boards, calling for statements of the works which they anticipate to be in a position to recommend to be undertaken during 1893, and the replies received, having been read, the following preliminary apportionment for 1893, from the amount available in the Irrigation Fund, is adopted :—

	Rs.	c.
Northern Province	30,000	0
Southern Province	30,000	0
Eastern Province	30,000	0
Western Province	2,000	0
Central Province	30,000	0
North-Central Province	30,000	0
North-Western Province	30,000	0
Province of Uva	30,000	0
Province of Sabaragamuwa	10,000	0

In addition to the above apportionments a sum of Rs. 1,000 is placed at the disposal of each President, as has been usual, for expenditure at his discretion, in anticipation of the sanction of this Board, on "Urgent Minor Works," in strict accordance with the instructions issued on the subject.

619 **Vote for Salaries and Allowances, 1893.**—Circular letter No. 13 of 11th October, 1892, and the replies received from the Provincial Boards, having been read, the several items in the following Schedule of Salaries and Allowances for 1893 are considered and sanctioned :—

Salaries and Allowances, 1893.

Office, or present Duty.	Name of present Holder.	Salaries.		Allowances.		Remarks.
		Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	
Secretary, Central Irrigation Board	Gerald Browne (acting)...	3,000	0	—		Present holder receives half salary.
Clerk	G. F. Johnpulle ...	1,300	0	—		Increase of Rs. 100.
Second Clerk	H. Martyn ..	600	0	—		—
Irrigation Engineer ...	Henry Parker ...	7,000	0	600	0	—
Do.	J. F. Brunton ...	2,500	0	600	0	—
Do.	E. Scott Barber ...	4,500	0	1,000	0	—
Irrigation Officer in charge at Kumbukkan	T. R. Ward, P.W.D. ...	1,500	0	1,200	0	In addition to regular pay. Subject to further consideration.
Irrigation Officer in charge at Walawe	E. S. de Silva, P.W.D. ...	—		660	0	—
Special Surveys	L. M. Acland, P.W.D. ...	—		600	0	—
Northern Province.						
Superintendent of Village Tanks, Mannár	M. J. Winslow ...	1,500	0	500	0	—
Superintendent of Village Tanks, Mullaittivu and Vavuniya ...	S. Ramalingam ...	1,000	0	360	0	—
Assistant Superintendent of Village Tanks, Vavuniya ...	E. W. Selvadurai ...	800	0	240	0	—
Messengers for Superintendents of Village Tanks	—	240	0	—		—
Southern Province.						
Irrigation Clerk, Hambantota ...	—	480	0	—		Subject to further consideration.
Central Province						
Superintendent of Village Tanks, Mátalé	A. C. Rodrigo ...	600	0	—		Has been hitherto employed and paid from Maintenance Estimates.
Allowance to Headmen ...	—	—		400	0	—
North-Central Province.						
Superintendent of Village Tanks, Northern Division ...	E. R. MacDonnell ...	3,000	0	600	0	—

Ref. No.

Office, or present Duty.	Name of present Holder.	Salaries.	Allowances.	
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
Superintendent of Village Tanks, Southern Division ...	C. Kanagasuriyam ...	3,000 0	600 0	To receive pay at rate of Rs. 2,500 for first three months.
Assistant Superintendent of Village Tanks	—	1,000 0	240 0	—
Do. ...	—	1,000 0	240 0	—
Four Sub-Assistant Superintendents of Village Tanks ...	At Rs. 30 a month, and allowance Rs. 10 a month ...	1,440 0	480 0	—
Two Messengers	—	240 0	—	—
Ten Tank Overseers (*Wew-Lekam*)	—	1,000 0	—	—
Irrigation Clerk	—	420 0	—	—
North Western Province.				
Superintendent of Village Tanks ...	A. Gunawardana ...	1,860 0	720 0	Receives pay also in Public Works Department.
Assistant Superintendent of Village Tanks	C. H. Eyhinghertz ...	960 0	360 0	—
Two Sub-Assistant Superintendents of Village Tanks ...	At Rs. 50 a month ...	1 200 0	—	—
One Sub-Assistant Superintendent of Village Tanks ...	At Rs. 40 a month ...	480 0	—	—
Six Sub Assistant Superintendents of Village Tanks ...	At Rs. 30 a month ...	2,160 0	—	—
Irrigation Clerk for Superintendent of Village Tanks ...	—	720 0	—	Subject to further consideration.
Province of Sabaragamuwa.				
Superintendent of Irrigation Works	—	600 0	—	—

620 **Vote for Maintenance, 1893.**—Circular letter No. 15 of October 13, 1892, calling for statements showing the amounts which will be required during 1893 for the maintenance of irrigation works, and the r plies received from the Provincial Boards, having been read, the submission of estimates as follows is approved :—

			Rs. c.	
	Northern Province.			
1.	Iratperiyakulam	Vavuniya ...	250 0	*c* The question of payment of rate in the Northern Province generally is under consideration.
2.	Kanagarayankulam... ...	do. ...	200 0	
3.	Mamadu	do ...	300 0	
4.	Mandakotai	do. ...	200 0	
5.	Periyakulam	do. ...	250 0	
6.	Vengalacheddikulam ...	do ...	250 0	
7.	Vavuniya Vilankulam ...	do. ...	200 0	
8.	Sluiced village tanks ...	do. ...	500 0	
	Southern Province.			
1.	Deegoda tank	Galle ...	145 50	*c*
2.	Waggalmodara and Timbirimodara flood outlets	do. ...	515 50	*a*
3.	Dedduwa channel	do. ...	1,287 0	*a*
4.	Patamulla canal	do. ...	220 0	*c*
5.	Deviture dam and sluices ...	do. ...	570 0	
6.	Gindura and Mahamodara rivers (opening mouths)... ...	do. ...	100 0	
7.	Urubokka Irrigation Works ...	Mátara ...	974 0	
8.	Gangaboda Pattu Works :— Hali ela tank and 3 miles channel ... Sapugoda anicut and distribution gates ... ... Ellawella tank and channel (2½ miles) ... ... Urapola anicut and channels (9 miles) Pettera do. (2 miles) Allawattegoda anicut ... Homeragoda anicut and channel (2 miles)	do. ...	4,217 0	*b*
9.	Dandeniya tank and chanels (4½ miles)	do. ...	990 0	*c*
10.	Denegama and Weanwewa tanks ...	do. ...	781 0	
11.	Kekanadura tank and channel (9 miles)	do. ...	1,188 0	
12.	Borale tank	do. ...	220 0	
13.	Webella tank	do. ...	220 0	
14.	Tissamaharama system, including Ellagala anicut, channel, Debarawewa, &c.	Hambantota ...	2,730 0	
15.	Udukiriwila	do. ...	1,260 0	*b*
16.	Kirima system :— Kirima tank and channel ... Elpitiya anicut ... ... Arachchi Amuna... ...	do.. ...	942 0	*c* *b* *b*
17.	Walawe anicut and channels ...	do. ...	4,000 0	*b*

			Rs.	c.	
	Eastern Province.				
1.	Maha-oya tank	Batticaloa ...	108	0	c
2.	Rugam tank	do. ...	932	0	a
3.	Hakgalawęwa	do. ...	60	0	c
4.	Pulukanavi tank	do. ...	426	0	a
5.	Manalpuddi-ár anicut ...	do. ...	361	0	
6.	Kuddukamunai	do. ...	213	0	a
7.	Devilanai tank	Kalmunai ...	850	0	
8.	Amparai system :— ...	do. ...	—		
	Amparai tank	— ...	734	0	a
	Upper anicut	— ...	999	0	
	Lower do.	— ...	435	0	
	Irrakamam tank	— ...	995	0	
	Kalmadam anicut... ...	— ...	298	0	
	Kurunalkanchi anicut ...	— ...	—		
9.	Sagamam system :—				
	Sagamam tank	Kalmunai ...	997	0	a
	Urakkakandam channel ...	do. ...	280	0	
10.	Tumpankeni	do. ...	210	0	d
11.	Chadayantalava tank ...	do. ...	701	0	a
	Viragoda tank	do. ...	350	0	
12.	Naulla tank	do. ...	382	0	c
13.	Panama tank	do. ...	383	0	
14.	Rotawęwa	do. ...	730	0	b
15.	Labugalla tank	do. ...	521	0	c
16.	Uppár aqueduct	do. ...	21	0	
17.	Kanthalai tank	Trincomalee ...	1,000	0	b
18.	Illakantai tank	do. ...	168	0	c
19.	Allai tank and channel ...	do. ...	1,010	0	a
20.	Andankulam tank	do. ...	580	0	
21.	Periyakulam	do. ...	408	0	
22.	Peruveli tank	do. ...	100	0	
	Western Province.				
1.	Dikmahapahala tank... ...	Negombo ...	48	0	b
2.	Kadurugaha tank	do. ...	82	0	
3.	Dikmaha Ihala tank	do. ...	59	50	
4.	Polgaha tank	do. ...	58	0	
5.	Kotugoda anicut	do. ...	89	0	c
6.	Madakandana-ęla	do. ...	137	0	
7.	Doranagoda tank	do. ...	16	0	
8.	Kompe-ęla	Kalutara ...	57	0	
9.	Kesbęwa tank	do. ...	69	0	
10.	Boralesgomuwa tank ...	do. ...	145	0	c
11.	Alutgamawęwa	do. ...	44	0	c
12.	Modarawila	do. ...	100	0	
13.	Medagamawęwa	do. ...	73	0	
14.	Remunuwęwa	do. ...	55	0	
15.	Bollebotuwęwa	do. ...	51	0	
16.	Weanwattawęwa	do. ...	50	0	
17.	Nikatu-ęla sluice	do. ...	136	0	d
18.	Toragala sluice	do. ...	11	0	c
19.	Kudawęwa	do. ...	50	0	
20.	Attidiya sluice	Colombo ...	50	0	a
21.	Tottuwa sluice	do. ...	50	0	
22.	Padakkada dam	do. ...	50	0	
	Central Province.				
1.	Bodi-ęla	Nuwara Eliya ...	750	0	c
2.	Waduwawala-ęla	do. ...	400	0	
3	Ma-ęla	do. ...	500	0	
4.	Barrack Plain reservoir ...	do. ...	30	0	
5	Lamasuriyagama bungalow ...	do. ...	300	0	
6.	Elahara-ęla	Mátalé ...	50	0	
7.	Iron sluices in district ...	do. ...	150	0	
8.	Kanganies, &c., employed on village tanks	do. ...	300	0	
	North-Central Province.				
1.	Bassawakulam	Anurádhapura ...	1,052	0	b
2.	Tissawęwa	do.. ...	1,748	0	
3.	Nuwarawęwa	do. ...	1,100	0	
4.	Mahamadawachiya	Mihintalé ...	420	0	
5.	Kalawęwa	Maradankadawala ...	1,700	0	
6.	Kalawęwa Yodi-ęla	Nuwarakaláwiya ...	5,000	0	
7.	Village tank sluices	— ...	2,992	0	
	North-Western Province.				
1.	Kurunęgala tank	Kurunęgala ...	500	0	c
2.	Kospotu-oya anicut	do. ...	110	0	b
3.	Wennoruwęwa	do. ...	450	0	b
4.	Bu-ęla anicut and channel ...	do. ...	240	0	
5.	Magalawęwa	do. ...	486	0	
6.	Galgamuwa tank	do. ...	330	0	
7.	Mediyawa tank	do. ...	270	0	
8.	Malia Uswęwa	Puttalam ...	660	0	
9.	Tinipitiyawęwa	Chilaw ...	520	0	
10.	Sluiced village tanks ...	— ...	1,500	0	

Ref. No.

Province of Uva.

			Rs.	c.	
1.	Horaborawewa and Kudawewa ...	Buttenna ...	300	0	c
2.	Taldena ela	Badulla ...	250	0	c
3.	Gal-oya	Bibilé ...	140	0	c
4.	Hambegamuwa	Wellawaya ...	570	0	c
5.	Dambegalla and Neluwewa ...	Wellassa ...	190	0	c
6.	Sudupanawila	Buttala ...	200	0	b
7.	Kumbukkan-oya anicut and channel	do. ...	750	0	

Province of Sabaragamuwa.

			Rs.	c.	
1.	Kolonná kóralé Irrigation Work. ...	Ratnapura ...	1,560	0	b
2.	Uggalkaltota anicut and channel ...	do. ...	510	0	b
3.	Batugedara do. ...	do. ...	320	0	b
4.	Opanake works	do. ...	30	0	b
5.	Kinchigunne works	do. ...	180	0	b
6.	Mulgama do.	do ...	75	0	b
7.	Malwatta do.	do. ...	220	0	b

a. Instalments being paid on account of cost.
b. Rate in perpetuity paid.
c. No payment, either instalments or rates.
d. Question of payment now being dealt with.
e. Rate under section 51 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1889 being assessed.

621 **Distribution of Irrigation Survey Vote. 1893** (Rs. 15,000).—Circular letter No. 14 of 12th October, 1892, calling for statements of the surveys which it is desired to undertake during 1893, and the replies thereto received from the Provincial Boards, having been read, the following amounts are decided upon as the limit for each Province within which, in the absence of special reason for further expenditure, estimates for irrigation surveys during 1893 may be submitted:—

	Rs.	c.
Northern Province	1,000	0
Southern Province	2,000	0
Eastern Province	1,000	0
Western Province	1,500	0
Central Province	2,000	0
North-Central Province...	2,000	0
North-Western Province	2,000	0
Province of Uva	1,000	0
Province of Sabaragamuwa	1,000	0
Leaving reserve balance of	1,500	0
Total ...	15,000	0

616 **Memorandum for information and guidance of Provincial Boards.**—Draft memorandum considered and generally approved.

595 **Walawe-ganga Scheme.**—Letter dated 15th November, 1892, from President, Provincial Irrigation Board, Southern Province, proposing the extension of No. 1 subsidiary channel for the purpose of serving land recently sold to Mr. Pole Carew, which No. 2 channel has, since the sale, been found not to reach, and recommending the acceptance of an offer from Mr. Pole Carew's agent to construct the channel (about $1\frac{3}{8}$ mile) for Rs. 500.

Ordered that a draft reply be circulated for consideration, embodying the recommendation made by the Director of Public Works after local inquiry, that the offer should be accepted on certain conditions.

606 **Progress in Northern Province.**—Considered and adopted a draft letter to the Colonial Secretary reporting the slow progress in the Northern Province owing to the delays in the transaction of business by the Irrigation Board of that Province.

622 **Commuted Allowance.** Mr. Brunton.—Letter dated 28th November, 1892, from the President, Provincial Irrigation Board, Western Province, submitting an estimate for the payment of a commuted allowance of Rs. 50 to Mr. Brunton, Irrigation Officer, employed in surveying on the Diella-oya.

Commuted allowance at the rate of Rs. 50 a month sanctioned.

The following papers are recorded as dealt with since the last meeting of the Board by circulation among Members for written opinions:—

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

457 **Water Supply. Kayts.**—Letter dated 12th August, 1892, from the Colonial Secretary, enclosing correspondence (010340) for the information of the Board.

500 **Adappankulam** (Marichchukaddi).—Letter dated 3rd September, 1892, from the Colonial Secretary, transmitting copy of a letter from the Government Agent regarding the repair of this tank.

Colonial Secretary informed, in reply, that the Central Board is not in possession of any information as to the necessity of, or advantages anticipated from, the suggested repair of this tank, the wishes of the landowners, or the details of the project, and that it is empowered by the law to sanction the execution of any such works only on the application of a Provincial Irrigation Board in a certain specified manner, and with certain particulars required by the Irrigation Ordinance. The President of the Board is not aware that this tank is one with the maintenance of which in ordinary repair the Central Board is already chargeable in consideration of any rate paid by the landowners under the Ordinance.

Ref. No.

526 **Stationery.**—Letter dated 19th September, 1892, from the President, applying for drawing materials, &c., for the use of the Superintendent of Village Tanks, Mannár.

President informed that stationery required by the President of the Provincial Irrigation Board should be supplied from the Government Agent's Office. It has been ruled that stationery required for irrigation business should be supplied by the office in connection with which the correspondence is conducted.

583 **Proceedings of Provincial Board.**—Letter dated 4th November, 1892, from the President, forwarding minutes of a meeting on the 28th October, 1892.

551 **Monthly Progress Return.**—With reference to the return for September, a letter is addressed (29th October) to the President of the Provincial Board commenting on the form and certain particulars of the returns sent in by him.

581 **Conditions as to Payment on account of cost of past works.**—Letter dated 4th November, 1892, from the President, transmitting, in answer to the request made in December last (*see papers* 333, *minutes of 4th June*, 1892) that he should submit, as early as convenient, the conditions which the Provincial Board would propose should be imposed in the case of each work undertaken in the Northern Province, a copy of a resolution of the Provincial Board to the effect that "half bushel per acre, or 50 cents cash per acre, be recommended."

President informed (1st December, 1892) in reply that the Central Irrigation Board considers that, though such a general uniform condition might be convenient, the varying circumstances of the works which have been undertaken throughout the Province and of the landowners benefited by them would make it impracticable. The request is repeated, therefore, that the Provincial Board will submit, as early as convenient, the conditions which it would propose should be imposed *in the case of each work separately* constructed or restored by the Government since the introduction of Ordinance No. 21 of 1867, and upon the land benefited by which no charge for interest on cost, or for upkeep, or both, is now levied.

588 **Payments by Landowners in case of Small Works.**—Letter dated 5th November, 1892, from the President, forwarding further observations on this subject from Mr. Short, Assistant Government Agent, Vavuniya (*see papers* 438, *General, in minutes of last meeting*).

The points raised by Mr. Short are replied to in detail (under date 1st December, 1892), with an expression of regret that so little has been done in the Wanni, which seems to be an inviting field for the beneficent operation of the Ordinance.

584 **Pumaduwa Tank** (proposed restoration at a cost of Rs. 25,600).—Letter dated 4th November, 1892, from the President, recommending that "the matter may be set aside," as the people are unwilling to come to terms.

President requested to report on paragraph 6 of Mr. Short's (Assistant Government Agent's) letter of 15th August, 1892, in which a modified scheme is suggested.

586 **Puvarasankulam, Vavuniya.**—Letter dated 4th November, 1892, from the President, forwarding a further letter from the Assistant Government Agent, reporting the further declaration of the landowners that they want no assistance, and explaining the circumstances which led to this scheme being ever put forward.

Receipt of letter acknowledged.

587 **Quarters for Superintendent of Village Tanks at Mannar.**—Letter dated 5th November, 1892, from the President, inquiring whether rent is to be paid, or whether the Superintendent is to pay it himself.

President informed that the Superintendent is to pay the rent himself.

585 **Jackson Sluice, Kallolunkanpuliyan-kulam.**—Letter dated 4th November, 1892, from the President, applying for authority for the passing of a completion report in Audit.

Application made to Government to authorise the Auditor-General to pass the report in Audit.

Authority given.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

418 **Talanwila Flood Outlet** (Mátara).—Letter dated 14th July, 1892, from the President, requesting that Rs. 2,000 may be placed at the disposal of the Irrigation Board for the examination of this project.

Authority given for the expenditure of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 (of which not more than Rs. 1,000 may be spent this year) on the survey of this project; an estimate to be submitted against the vote for surveys.

440 **Kirama Guardian's Pay.**—Letter dated 23rd July, 1892, from the President, applying for authority for the payment of the temporary guardian (a Pioneer Corporal) at a higher rate than that provided in the estimate (Rs. 30 a month).

After repeated references to the President of the Provincial Board for more precise particulars of the case, authority is given for the payment of the Acting Guardian at the rate of pay due to him as a Corporal of Pioneers, viz., Rs. 33·60 a month, and family allowance Rs. 2·20; no excess being caused thereby on the estimate.

455 **Interchange of Duties.**—Letter dated 10th August, 1892, from the President, proposing an interchange of certain duties between the Irrigation Officer, Mr. Taffs, and the District Engineer, Hambantota, with the object of reducing the present amount of travelling to be done by each.

The Central Board approves an arrangement by which Mr. Taffs is to take charge of the Llyangahatota road (improvement and upkeep), the District Engineer, Hambantota, undertaking the supervision of the Tissamaharama irrigation works.

497 **Inspection and Maintenance of Irrigation Works.**—Letter dated 31st August, 1892, from President, criticising points in the instructions given in circular No. 7 of 22nd August.

Reply addressed to President, under date 26th September, and a circular letter (No. 8 of 5th October) issued to Provincial Boards, amending the previous instructions, and enclosing copy of the correspondence for their information and guidance. (*See also* 605, *North-Central Province.*)

Ref. No.

498 **Franking Letters.**—Letter dated 31st August, 1892, from the President, requesting that application may be made to Government to grant to the Irrigation Officer the privilege of franking letters.

The Central Board is unable to approve the proposal.

540 **Cement Concrete Pipe Sluices, Hambantota.**—Letter dated 10th October, 1892, from the President, submitting an estimate of Rs. 2,000 for resuming the manufacture of pipe sluices.

Estimate sanctioned. A special report to be made at the close of this year of the cost of, and the results obtained from, the manufacture of cement concrete sluices at Hambantota since its initiation.

541 **Proceedings of Provincial Board.**—Letter dated 8th October, 1892, from the President, transmitting minutes of a meeting on the 9th August, 1892.

534 **Namayalawila Scheme**
Udukiriwila Extension Scheme } Letter dated 29th September, 1892, giving certain particulars of these two schemes, and inquiring whether the prospects offered by them appear to the Central Board sufficiently promising to warrant proceeding to the full investigation and survey of them.

In reply, the *primâ facie* case presented for each scheme is examined, and the President informed that unless the indirect advantages to be anticipated can be shown to be great, neither scheme appears, in the circumstances presented, to be such as should be pursued.

The general policy of the Central Irrigation Board, about which Mr. Elliott inquires in this connection, is explained.

542 **Walawe-ganga Scheme.**—(1) Letter dated 11th October, 1892, from the President, sending a copy of Mr. Ward's original estimate (Rs. 173, 489), which was called for on the 25th February, 1891.

547 (2) Letter dated October, 1892, from Director of Public Works forwarding a detailed report on the works and an amendment of the estimate, by Mr. Alex. Murray of the Public Works Department. (A revised amendment will be submitted by the Director of Public Works after his personal inspection of the works.)

566 (3) Letter dated 19th October, 1892, from the President, suggesting that provision be made in the Supply Bill for 1893 for completing the channels.

President informed that it has been decided to provide any further funds required for completing the main channel to the Kachchigal Aar valley from the Irrigation Fund proper, and not to apply to the Legislative Council for a further special grant. Mr. Murray, in his report of October, 1892 (*see papers* 547), estimates that after completing the scheme up to the 12th mile of the main channel there will be a balance of Rs. 4,484 available on the amount already authorised for expenditure. Beyond the point indicated, up to which it is hoped that the channel may be finished this year, plans and estimates are still required. If Mr. Murray's amendment of the estimate is approved, no work will be possible beyond that point until detailed plans and estimates for the extension are drawn out and sanctioned.

The survey of the trace to be taken is, therefore, of pressing importance, in order that everything may be ready for commencement as soon as the present portion is complete, so as to provide continuous work for the Pioneers and others employed.

567 (4) Letter dated 21st October, 1892, from the President, reporting the resignation, owing to ill-health, of Mr. Taffs, Acting Irrigation Officer, and giving his opinion as to the future carrying on of the works.

President informed, in reply, that an officer will, as soon as possible, be selected by the Director of Public Works to relieve Mr. Taffs. As regards the responsibility of the Provincial Irrigation Board for the construction of the works, the Governor is not in possession of any information as to their execution—which was begun before the Central Irrigation Board was constituted,—having passed from the supervision of the Director of Public Works. In any case the Provincial Engineer, who is the Engineering Member of the Provincial Board, is subordinate to the Director of Public Works, and can look to the latter officer for advice and instructions on engineering details.

The Director of Public Works has expressed his readiness to be responsible for the control of the works, and future operations will be carried out on this understanding. The Director of Public Works has been requested to choose an officer to relieve Mr. Taffs, and he will be responsible to the Director of Public Works.

600 (5) Further letter dated 15th November, 1892, from the President, transmitting correspondence regarding the question of the responsibility for the control of the works.

President informed, in reply, that the Central Board has not lost sight of the provisions of the law with regard to the execution of irrigation works, which are so clearly explained in the letter (No. 523 of 8th October, 1889) from the Secretary of the Board. It is, however, to be observed that in the particular case now under consideration (viz., the Walawé-ganga scheme) the works were projected and begun before the Ordinances No. 2 of 1887 and No. 23 of 1889 were in operation. His Excellency is not in possession of any information of the control of the works having been expressly removed from the Public Works Department (as distinct from the Irrigation Boards) and placed in the hands of the Provincial Irrigation Board, Southern Province, after Ordinance No. 2 of 1887 came into force. But however that may have been, the arrangement as regards the *future* carrying on of the works, which has been approved and has been intimated to the President, will, it is hoped, obviate any further difficulty in this connection.

564 **Urapola Anicut.**—Letter dated 20th October, 1892, from the President, submitting an estimate of Rs. 1,900 for urgent necessary repairs.

Estimate provisionally sanctioned, and further information called for as to the cause of the damage and why this further expenditure becomes necessary when an estimate of Rs. 1,180 has been sanctioned for the maintenance of the anicut during the year.

601 **Travelling Expenses.**—Letter dated 8th November, 1892, from the President, forwarding claims from the Provincial Engineer and Chief Surveyor for expenses incurred in inspecting Talanwila flood outlet project.

Ref. No.

President informed that such applications should be made to the Heads of the Departments to which those officers belong. The Central Board has decided that no distinction can be recognised between that part of an officer's duty which relates to irrigation and that which relates to other matters in his charge.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

291 **Commuted Allowance:** Application from Mr. Scott Barber for the payment of his allowance at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per annum, and correspondence.

Letter dated 3rd June, 1892, addressed to President, Provincial Board, recapitulating the circumstances of this allowance, and authorising payment at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per annum from the date of Mr. Barber's taking up duty as Irrigation Officer at Kalmunai, and so long as he continues in that capacity. This amount to cover any claim to horse allowance.

477 **Proceedings of Provincial Board.**—Letter dated 13th August, 1892, from the President, transmitting minutes of a meeting on the 8th instant.

526 **Application for an Irrigation Clerk.**—Letter dated 21st September, 1892, from the President, applying for an irrigation clerk to be attached to the Provincial Engineer's Office.

President informed, in reply, that the matter seems to be one of arrangement of the clerical staff of the Kachchéri. If the staff is not sufficient (even with the decrease of work consequent on the abolition of the Grain Tax) to allow the time of one clerk to be devoted entirely to the business of the *Provincial Irrigation Board*, the advisability of increasing the staff should be represented to the Government.

(*Similar application received from the President, Provincial Irrigation Board, Southern Province, answered in the same terms.*)

569 **Tumpankeni.**—Letters dated 18th and 29th October, 1892, from the President, reporting, in answer to the Secretary's letter of the 31st December, 1891, in which a fresh specification of lands benefited was called for and inquiry made whether there were any lands under the tank having a pre-existing right to water, that there are no lands which will not be benefited by the restoration of the tank, as before the restoration no lands were irrigated by it.

It is observed, in reply, that this will obviate the difficulty which might otherwise have arisen of distinguishing between those lands which have a pre-existing right to water and those to which the issue of water may be refused so long as the landowners decline to accept the liberal terms offered to them in respect of the restoration of the tank. The President is requested to make every effort to induce the proprietors to accept those terms.

The President is instructed to send, for the information of the Board, and not at present for publication, a specification of the lands benefited.

570 **Rugam Tank.**—Letter dated 29th October, 1892, from the President, submitting an amendment on estimate No. 197 of 1892 (Rs. 33,000) for re-constructing damaged portions of the masonry spill wall.

Amendment sanctioned.

571 **Allai Tank.**—Letter dated 29th October, 1892, from the President, submitting an amendment on estimate No. 99 of 1892 for the upkeep of the tank.

Amendment sanctioned.

572 **Illakantai Tank.**—Letter dated 29th October, 1892, from the President, submitting an amendment on estimate No. 96 of 1892 for the maintenance of the tank.

Amendment sanctioned.

577 **Sunday Pay to Survey Overseers.**—Letter dated 2nd November, 1892, from the President, requesting authority for the payment of Sunday pay to overseers employed on certain survey estimates.

Authority given for Sunday work and payment in this instance, and President informed that in future such applications should be made through the Colonial Secretary.

593 **Rugam Tank.**—Letter dated 8th November, 1892, from the President, reporting the completion of the wall up to spill level, and the retention of a full head of water.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

464 **Upkeep of Irrigation Works.**—With reference to the return of irrigation works for the half year ended the 30th June, 1892 (in which works are arranged in two classes, presumably in accordance with circular letter No. 7 of 22nd August, 1892), the President is instructed that the long list of works which it is understood do not at present contribute to their maintenance, but which are rightly for the present entered temporarily on the list as supervised, in consideration of the fact that Government money has been expended upon them, should be reduced as rapidly as possible, by inducing the landowners to bind themselves to pay a rate in perpetuity under the Ordinance (sections 47–49), in lieu of paying off, by annual instalments, the money expended for their benefit.

489 **Eraula.**—Letter dated 26th August, 1892, from the President, applying for authority to expend Rs. 12 for gauging the water flowing over spill.

President informed that the Central Board does not at present see what good object these observations would serve, the water supply not having been questioned.

493 **Proceedings of Provincial Board.**—Letter dated 30th August, 1892, transmitting minutes of meeting on 24th instant.

494 **Bowatenna-ela.**—Letter dated 30th August, 1892, from the President, submitting an estimate of Rs. 5,000 for certain improvements to the ela.

Ref. No.

President requested to submit :—

(1) A specification showing the lands likely to be benefited by the proposed expenditure.
(2) A fresh estimate of the cost of the whole scheme as now proposed.
(3) Records of the meeting or meetings of the landowners under sections 35, 36, and 47.
(4) An amended schedule of particulars.
(5) Any further recommendation of the Provincial Board consequent on the revision of the scheme.
(6) A sketch or plan in illustration of the proposed scheme.

533 **Kurundu-oya ela No. 1.**—Letter dated 30th September, 1892, from the President, forwarding for favourable consideration an application for the exemption of landowners from liability on account of the amount expended on the ela.

The Central Irrigation Board approves the exemption of the lands benefited from all liability in respect of expenditure sanctioned up to the present date, including the estimate of Rs. 112 sanctioned on the 7th June last, on the understanding that the future maintenance of the ela is a matter for the landowners themselves to look to, and that any assistance which may be required from Government will be applied for in accordance with Ordinance No. 23 of 1889, as for a fresh undertaking.

560 **Bandara-ela, Matale.**—Letter dated 21st October, 1892, from the President, requesting authority to expend the amount allowed in the estimate No. 106 of 1891 for a culvert (not now required) on the Rayitalawa-ela, on the Bandara trough, as the amount of the item for the latter is not sufficient for the work.

Authority granted, and President instructed to submit an amendment in due form.

576 **Small Works, Nuwara Eliya District.**—Letter dated 4th November, 1892, from the President, submitting an amendment on estimate No. 178 of 1892 so as to provide for small works to twelve elas *gratis*, in lieu of the proposed expenditure of Rs. 500 on *Dehigaspitiya-ela*.

Amendment sanctioned, and approval given to the exemption of the landowners from any liability in respect of this expenditure, the future upkeep of the elas being left to the people themselves.

592 **Welletna (Matale) Skeleton Dam.**—Letter dated 7th November, 1892, from the President, submitting an estimate (supplementary) of Rs. 80 for completing the dam at Welletna.

Estimate sanctioned against the apportionment for 1892, and President instructed to submit a specification of lands as soon as the work is completed, and his proposals with regard to the future maintenance of the dam.

596 **Works for 1894.**—Letter dated 15th November, 1892, from the President, transmitting, in answer to circular letter No. 5 of 5th May, 1892, a list of proposed works.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

491 **Kattiyawawewa** (Eppawala Korale).—Letter dated 29th August, 1892, from the President, transmitting for information papers regarding this tank, for the restoration of which the landowners have applied, and stating that a scheme will be prepared and submitted if it appears on examination to be feasible.

Papers returned, and President informed that the Board will await the scheme with interest.

508 **Surveys, 1892.**—Letter dated 10th September, 1892, from the President, submitting an amendment on estimate No. 50 of 1892.

Amendment sanctioned.

514 **Musalpitiya Tammuttegama** } Tanks.—Letter dated 15th September, 1892, from the President, submitting an estimate of Rs. 380 for providing a spill.

Before the estimate is sanctioned, the President is requested to state whether any repayments will be made by instalments, or by a rate in perpetuity, by the landowners in respect of this expenditure, or if it is to be understood that he recommends their exemption from liability, in which case a statement of the grounds on which the recommendation is based is requested.

The President in reply (14th October, 1892) states that these tanks—restored by villagers—are entitled to receive sluices and spills *gratis* under conditions laid down by Government in 1875.

Estimate sanctioned, with condition exempting landowners from liability.

451 **Kalawewa.**—Letter dated 2nd August, 1892, from the President, submitting an estimate of Rs. 1,180 for raising the head of water by means of a temporary kalingula on the spill wall.

The plan and estimate having been returned and amended in certain particulars, in accordance with the opinion of the Director of Public Works, authority is given to proceed with the work, provided that no excess on the amount now asked for is involved in the alteration.

His Excellency particularly desires and stipulates that no injury or disfigurement to the existing spill wall is caused by the operation proposed.

474 **Bungalow of Superintendent of Village Tanks, Kirigollewa.**—Letter dated 15th October, 1892, from the President, submitting an amended estimate of Rs. 80 in substitution for that for Rs. 30 sanctioned on 31st August, 1892.

President informed that the new thatching proposed may be provided for on the estimate for the maintenance of the building next year, and that the Central Board will be prepared to receive an estimate against his apportionment next year from the Irrigation Fund, providing for the suggested improvements.

550 **Talawe-ela Anicut.**—Letter dated 18th October, 1892, from the President, submitting an amendment on estimate of Rs. 3,485 (No. 84 of 1891).

Amendment sanctioned.

President instructed to send in a specification of the land to be benefited by this work, including such Crown lands only as may fairly be expected to find a sale, and to state his recommendations as to any conditions (section 37) which may be approved by the Central Board.

Ref. No.

502 **Kalawewa: Compensation Money.**—Letter dated 7th October, 1892, from the President suggesting that a balance of Rs. 2,653, which is now lying in deposit to meet claims for compensation in connection with the restoration of Kalawęwa, and which will shortly lapse to revenue, should be transferred to the Irrigation Fund for expenditure on Kalawęwa.

The authority of Government applied for and obtained for the transfer to the Irrigation Fund, for expenditure on general purposes, of the balance of Rs. 2,653.

(NOTE.—*Owing to further claims on the deposit, the proposed transfer has not been carried out.*)

598 **Proceedings.**—Letter dated 12th November, 1892, from the President, transmitting minutes of a meeting of the Provincial Board on the 4th November.

603 **Assistant Superintendent of Village Tanks.**—Letter dated 15th November, 1892, from the President, reporting that he has appointed A. Muttiah to act temporarily, *vice* Jonathan de Silva, resigned.

President informed that the engagements of such men should be monthly, and may be made by the Provincial Irrigation Board subject to the approval of the Central Board.

605 **Inspection and Maintenance of Works.**—Letter dated 17th November, 1892, asking for information on certain points with reference to circular letter No. 7 of 22nd August.

Reply dated 19th December, addressed to President, dealing at length with the points raised.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

354 **Lunuwila (Gin-oya).**—Letter dated 1st June, 1892, from the President, submitting an estimate of Rs. 1,386 for constructing a regulating spill. It is proposed by the Provincial Irrigation Board that this work should be done *gratis*, the landowners doing earthwork only, but no grounds are mentioned for this concession.

Papers referred back to the President, the matter not being at present complete for submission to the Central Irrigation Board. It is pointed out that –

(1) There is no record of the proceedings of the meeting of landowners on 19th September, 1891.
(2) There is no specification of the lands likely to be benefited.
(3) The application is made (presumably under section 36) *without* conditions, and no conditions are recommended for the approval by the Central Irrigation Board under section 37 (1).

The President, by letter dated 2nd September, 1892, withdraws the project for the present.

480 **Battula-oya Bund.**—Letter dated 16th August, 1892, from the President, submitting an estimate of Rs. 330 for repairing breaches (said to have been due to damage caused by dragging a ferry boat over the bund).

The Director of Public Works reports that an estimate for the repairs has been sanctioned by Government against General Revenue, and that the Provincial Engineer has been instructed to put the work in hand at once.

512 **Works for 1894.**—Letter dated 13th September, 1892, from the President, stating, in answer to circular letter No. 5 of 5th May, 1892, that the restoration of Pandwęwa is the only large work, besides the continuation of the Dęduru-oya scheme, which the Provincial Board can foresee for 1894.

532 **Wenoruwewa.**—Letter dated 28th September, 1892, from the President, submitting an estimate of Rs. 18·80 for lowering a culvert on the Kandy road.

Estimate sanctioned against the special apportionment for urgent minor works. President instructed to include the lands which will be benefited by this small expenditure, and which will now come under the benefit of Wenoruwęwa, in the specification of lands benefited by the latter, and to send in for publication an amended specification of the lands benefited by the expenditure on this tank.

537 **Deduru-oya (Minor) Scheme.**—Letter dated 5th October, 1892, from the President, forwarding an application from Mr. H. Parker, Irrigation Engineer in charge, for authority to purchase bullocks and carts.

Authority given for the purchase on Government account, against the estimate for the works, of the carts and bullocks required by Mr. Parker; the proceeds of their sale again, when done with, to be credited to the estimate.

563 **Deduru-oya Channel Extension Survey.**—Letter dated 21st October, 1892, from the President, recommending Ullalapola as the point up to which Mr. Acland's survey should be carried, and at which it should for the present terminate.

Recommendation approved.

441 **Meddaketiya Tank.**—Papers received from President, 27th July, 1892, having been referred to him on 27th May, 1891 (*see papers* 142, 1891), for certain information with regard to the compensation proposed for private lands submerged in the restoration of this tank.

The specification of lands is returned for amendment and publication in the *Gazette:* it is pointed out that the specification, which at present is unintelligible, should be translated, should show area in acres, and should be headed in accordance with the wording of the Ordinance.

Reply dated 28th September, 1892, received from the President stating that the work executed is found not to serve all the lands shown in specification, and that the Provincial Engineer has been asked to estimate for the further work necessary to irrigate all the lands in the specification.

President informed that a mistake having been made in the specification as to the amount of land which would be irrigated by the expenditure of Rs. 5,620, the specification should now be amended under section 43 (2) of the Ordinance. Any proposal for further expenditure should be accompanied by a fresh specification of the lands to be benefited by such further expenditure.

370 **Deduru-oya (Minor) Scheme: Subsidiary Channels.**—Letter dated 15th June, 1892, from the President, regarding a claim put forward by landowners to have minor channels to their lands under the main channel opened for them.

Ref. No.

In reply, the Provincial Board is made acquainted with the general policy of the Central Irrigation Board with regard to the construction of subsidiary and distributing channels. The President is desired to obtain from Mr. H. Parker, the Irrigation Engineer, a report on certain points affecting the present application, in order to enable the Central Irrigation Board to deal with it.

PROVINCE OF UVA.

375 **Dambegallawewa.**—Letter dated 15th June, 1892, from the President, submitting an estimate of Rs. 1,500 for the repair of damages.

After reference to the President for further information, the estimate is sanctioned against the Provincial apportionment. The President is instructed to send in a specification of the lands benefited as soon as the work is completed.

257 **Hambegamuwa Tank Channels.**—(1) Letter dated 2nd April, 1892, from the President, proposing a scheme for constructing channels below Hambegamuwa tank, estimated to cost Rs. 20,500, and applying for sanction of the expenditure, to begin with, of Rs. 8,189, on the cutting of a high level channel.

President informed, after further correspondence, that the project will be held in abeyance for the present.

594 (2) Correspondence, including the Government Agent's report of 28th October, 1892, regarding the Hambegamuwa settlement and the need for channels below the tank, transmitted by the Colonial Secretary for the information of the Central Irrigation Board.

623 (3) Letter dated 5th December, 1892, from the President, stating that the Provincial Board contemplates a modified project of a channel from the high level sluice to such distance only as would enable the present settlers to asweddumise land already cleared by them for kurukkan cultivation.

486 **Kumbukkan-oya Works.**—(1) *Supply of Rice.*—Letter dated 11th August, 1892, from the President, submitting copy of correspondence regarding the supply of rice for the Pioneers and coolies at Kumbukkan.

The Director of Public Works is authorised by Government to make special arrangements for the supply of rice for Kumbukkan.

505 (2) *Amendment of Scheme.*—Letter dated 8th September, 1892, from the President, submitting, in answer to letter of 30th August (see 451) :—

(1) An amendment on estimate No. 186 of 1892.
(2) Estimate of Rs 7,415·24 (supplementary) to complete scheme as sanctioned, with exclusion of Okkampitiya tank.

Amendment approved, and supplementary estimate sanctioned against Irrigation Fund.

511 (3) *Sale of Bullocks and Carts.*—Letter dated 10th September, 1892, from the President, reporting the sale of eighteen bullocks (one having died) and thirteen carts ; the proceeds (Rs. 509) being credited to the Kumbukkan-oya estimate.

604 (4) *Pioneers.*—Letter dated 11th November, 1892, from the President, reporting that the masonry works will be finished by about the end of the year, when most of the Pioneers will be available for work elsewhere.

Information communicated to Director of Public Works.

597 **Proceedings of Provincial Board.**—Letter dated 12th November, 1892, transmitting minutes of a meeting on the same date.

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

371 **Tunkame Channel Scheme.**—Letter dated 14th June, 1892, from the President, submitting a fresh estimate of Rs. 74,695·62, with a report from the Acting Provincial Engineer, Mr. Ward, and all previous correspondence. Also Director of Public Works' report of 2nd July, 1892.

The Central Board regrets that it is unable to sanction the undertaking, as it appears that the benefits anticipated are not at all proportionate to the estimated cost of the scheme. Nor can the Board feel complete confidence that that estimate represents the full amount which the Board would be called upon to expend on the project, were it approved.

372 **Rakwana-ganga Scheme.**—Letter dated 2nd August, 1892, from the President, submitting an estimate of Rs. 44,925 for constructing an anicut and channel of about six miles in length.

The work appears to be properly designed and the scheme properly projected. But the Central Board cannot rely upon the likelihood of the sale of any great extent of the Crown land for many years to come. The extent of private land, moreover, shown in the specification is under 600 acres. The maximum immediate return, therefore, which the Government could look for, were the scheme at once undertaken, as interest on an expenditure of Rs. 45,000, and for the maintenance of the works, would be Rs. 600, that is, $1\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. on the outlay. To this direct return of $1\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. must be added, in estimating the value of the scheme, the indirect advantages due to the increased prosperity of the locality, resulting at some future time in the sale of the land belonging to the Crown. The question, therefore, is, whether the increased prosperity which may fairly be anticipated to follow the carrying out of the work can be considered to make up for the smallness of the probable *direct* return.

This condition does not in present circumstances appear to be fulfilled, and having also in view the expenditure which has taken place in Sabaragamuwa of late years, His Excellency regrets he is unable at present to approve the proposal of the Provincial Board.

525 **Uggalkaltota Channel.**—Letter dated 21st September, 1892, from the President, representing the inexpediency of removing Mr. Silva from the supervision of the channel construction.

President informed that, the work being, it is understood, now so near completion, the removal of Mr. Silva cannot be a matter of material importance. The Public Works Department is short-handed, and the Governor does not consider there is sufficient ground for interfering with the discretion of the Director of Public Works in moving Mr. Silva.

562 **Works for 1894.**—Letter dated 19th October, 1892, from the President, stating, in answer to circular letter No. 5 of 5th May, 1892, that he has no works at present to propose for that year.

Ref. No.

568 **Kurunganga Scheme.**—Letter dated 25th October, 1892, from the President, submitting an estimate of Rs. 200 for the continuation of the survey.

Estimate sanctioned, against the vote for surveys, provided the Provincial Board still considers there is a reasonable prospect of the scheme proving a feasible and desirable one.

GENERAL.

173 **Manufacture of Portland Cement in Ceylon.**—Correspondence, including report of Major Day (29th February, 1892), submitting information on the subject obtained from the Royal Engineering Institute at Chatham, and suggesting that steps be taken for analysing local materials, and thereafter initiating experimental manufacture; also Mr. Murray's report thereon dated 19th March, 1892.

The Central Irrigation Board is in favour of continuing the use of Portland cement obtained from England only, rather than trying cement of local manufacture.

501 **Travelling Expenses and other Contingent Charges.**—Draft circular containing instructions that, in future, claims for the refund of travelling expenses will be met from the "Contingencies" item of the estimate for the particular work or survey in connection with which the expenses are incurred, and that all such contingent charges should be provided for in drawing up an estimate for any work or survey.

Circular letter issued (No. 10 of 7th October, 1892).

504 **Specification of Lands.**—Draft of a circular letter regulating the manner and form of preparing Specifications of lands benefited by irrigation works, as required by the Ordinance.

Circular approved and issued (No. 11 of 18th October, 1892).

513 **Irrigation Fund.**—Letter dated 13th September, 1892, from the Colonial Secretary, stating the actual amount payable (viz., Rs. 222,877·52) into the Irrigation Fund for 1892 as the share of the grain tax of the previous year as provided in Ordinance No. 23 of 1889.

ESTIMATES.

The following estimates have been sanctioned by the Central Board:—

	Amount. Rs. c.	Head chargeable.
Northern Province.		
432 **Travelling claims. Mr. Winslow,** to assume duties as Superintendent of Village Tanks, Mannár ...	75 0 ...	Vote for salaries and allowances, 1892
507 **Travelling claims. Mr. Selvadurai,** for surveys in Vavuniya District (four claims) ...	40 0 ...	do
Southern Province		
499 **Ellagala anicut** (Tissamaharama system), for repairs	3,580 0c ...	Apportionment, 1892
540 **Cement concrete pipe sluices at Hambantota,** for resuming manufacture of ...	2,000 0 ...	do
564 **Urapola anicut,** urgent repairs ...	1,900 0c ...	do
579 **Travelling expenses** in connection with inspection of Walawe-ganga works:— Mr. A. Murray ... Rs. 180 0; Mr. J. O. Ebert ... Rs. 106 61	286 61 ...	Contingencies, estimate No. 36, 1891
Eastern Province.		
446 **Oniche scheme,** completing survey of Otiyankuda channel (supplementary)	240 0 ...	Survey vote, 1892
481 **Sagamam,** maintenance of Urakkandam channel during 1892	132 0 ...	Maintenance vote, 1892
479 **Medduvaddai bund,** constructing two cement pipe sluices	150 0c ...	Apportionment, 1892
561 **Kalladi Barrage scheme,** surveys and levels...	500 0 ...	Survey vote, 1892
573 **Periyakulam (Trincomalee),** for the maintenance during 1892 (supplementary) ...	60 0 ...	Maintenance vote, 1892
527 **Sengatpadai** anicut (Amparai), for repairs and improvements	1,250 0 ...	do.
413 **Hakgalawewa,** for raising head of water 2 ft ...	90 0c ...	Apportionment, 1892
Western Province.		
589 **Kelani-ganga embankment,** for repairing breaches in the bund	2,000 0c ...	Apportionment, 1892
Central Province.		
482 **Lamasuriyagama-ela,** completing the tracing of the channel from the Bilihul-oya to Lamasuriyagama fields	90 0 ...	Against savings on estimate No. 24 of 1892 for Ma-ela survey
501 **Travelling claim, Mr. J. S. Weerasuriya,** for survey of Katuwanawalagava-ela	21 0 ...	Against vote for salaries and allowances 1892
406 **Karawilahena tank, Matale,** repairs to slopes of bund	240 0 ...	Maintenance vote, 1892
357 **Repairs of seven small elas in Nuwara Eliya District**	147 0c ...	Special apportionment, 1892
396 **Happawara-ela, Uda Hewaheta,** blasting rocks in ela	30 0c ...	do.

Ref. No.		Amount. Rs. c.	Head chargeable.
495	**Wirapitiya Maha-ela**, for certain improvements	240 0c ...	Apportionment, 1892
575	**Pelwehera tank (Matale)**, for preliminary survey	120 0 ...	Survey vote, 1892
592	**Skeleton dam, Welletua**, for completing the dam (supplementary)	80 0c ...	Apportionment, 1892
	North-Central Province.		
474	**Bungalow of Superintendent of Village Tanks**, Kirigollewa, mudding and whitewashing ...	30 0 ...	Maintenance vote, 1892
475	**Rampotwila tank**, reconstructing sluices ...	2,160 0a ...	Apportionment, 1892
490	**Irrigation surveys**, for continuing (supplementary)	800 0 ...	Survey vote, 1892
529	**Horowapotana**, a pipe culvert on the Trincomalee road	45 0 ...	Special apportionment, 1892
514	**Musalpitiya**, Tammuttegama tanks, for building a culvert to carry off the surplus water of Musalpitiya tank into Tammuttegama tank	380 0c ...	Apportionment, 1892
574	**Maha Diulwewa tank** (Kadawat korale), raising of the masonry of the sluice	140 0c ...	do.
545	**Tissawewa**, improving wing walls on high level channel	118 0c ...	Special apportionment, 1892
580	**Kalawewa**, raising head of water (amended estimate)	1,386 0c ...	Apportionment, 1892
602	**Bassawakulam tank**, laying a rubble stone relapana (revetment) to part of bund	200 0 ...	Maintenance vote, 1893
	North-Western Province.		
484	**Flood damages**, repairing damages to three village tanks: (1) Kathumbuawa, (2) Maha Naminiya, (3) Hikkadawala, in Wanni hatpattu	780 0 ...	Apportionment, 1892
485	**For erecting a temporary bungalow** for the Assistant Superintendent of Village Tanks at Ambanpola	350 0 ...	do.
506	**Maha Uswewa**, cutting an irrigation channel ...	803 0b ...	do.
530	**Kospotu-oya anicut**, replacing planks ...	64 94 ...	Maintenance vote, 1892
531	**Kurunegala tank**, repairing bund (supplementary)	79 93 ...	do.
532	**Wenoruwewa**, lowering a culvert on the Kandy road	18 80 ...	Special apportionment, 1892
535	**Surveys, 1892**, continuing the survey of village tanks and irrigation works	500 0 ...	Survey vote, 1892
544	**Deduru-oya channel extension**, survey of proposed crossing on Kimbulwana oya by means of a bund, saving 7 miles length of channel and forming a reservoir	1,200 0 ...	Survey vote, 1893
	Province of Uva		
505	**Kumbukkan-oya scheme** (supplementary), to complete, exclusive of Okkamptiya tank ...	7,415 21 ...	Apportionment, 1892
375	**Dambegalla** tank, repairs	1,500 0 ...	do.
	Province of Sabaragamuwa.		
549	(1) **Galelletota-ela**, blasting rocks ...	24 50c ...	Special apportionment for urgent minor works, 1892
	(2) **Metiwala Ulpota**, blasting and removing stones	28 80c ...	
568	**Kuru-ganga scheme**, continuation of the survey (supplementary)	200 0 ...	Survey vote, 1892

MODE OF REPAYMENT, OR CONDITIONS.

a Repayment in annual instalments.
b Rate in perpetuity for interest and upkeep.
c Exemption of landowners from liability.

A. E. HAVELOCK,
President.

APPENDIX B.

REPORT OF OPERATIONS

OF

THE PROVINCIAL IRRIGATION BOARDS, 1892.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

I.—*Works uncompleted in* 1891.

No amount was re-voted for expenditure during the year 1892 from the apportionment made to this Province in 1891.

II.—*Works executed under Estimates sanctioned against the Apportionment of Rs. 2,800 made to this Province in 1892.*

1. *For inserting a Sluice to the Padukkada Dam.*—Amount of estimate, Rs. 200; cost of work, Rs. 191·41; work completed in 1892.

Object.—It was found necessary to place a "Jackson's sluice" in this dam, at which a spill and a bridge were constructed last year, and the cost of which was met from the Irrigation Fund.

Result.—This work helps the cultivation of about 200 bushels sowing extent of paddy land in the villages of Bemmulla Peruwa in Siyané Kóralé West.

2. *Removing the old Sluice and fixing a new one to the Boralesgamuwa Tank.*—Amount of estimate, Rs. 600; cost of work, Rs. 589·73; work completed in 1892.

Object.—The sluices constructed at this tank some twenty-five years ago were found to be in very bad order, and it was considered necessary to replace them by new sluices. The proprietors of land benefited by the old sluices have repaid the cost of their construction in ten annual instalments.

Steps have now been taken to recover an annual assessment, under the provisions of the 51st section of the Ordinance No. 23 of 1889, from the owners of the paddy lands under the tank, for the upkeep and maintenance of the work.

Result.—Greater efficiency.

III.—*Works charged against the sum of Rs. 1,000 allowed for Urgent Minor Works in 1892.*

1. *Under-pinning masonry of Sluice and removing planks of the Péliyagoda Sluice.*—Amount of estimate, Rs. 140; cost of work, Rs. 113·91; work completed in 1892.

Object.—Urgent repairs to an existing irrigation work at Péliyagoda.

Result.—Greater efficiency.

2. *Repairing the Kanuwana-Tunmodara Dam.*—Amount of estimate, Rs. 92; cost of work Rs. 78·53; work completed in 1892.

Object.—The dam along the Ja-ela canal from Kanuwana to Tunmodara, which was damaged by the floods of 1891, was repaired under this estimate before the south-west monsoon rains commenced. This embankment protects the fields in the villages Tunmodara and Tarakuliya from floods.

Result.—Greater efficiency.

3. *Completing the Padakkada Dam.*—Amount of estimate, Rs. 97·42; cost of work, Rs. 97·42; work completed in 1892.

Object.—An estimate amounting to Rs. 245 was charged against the sum of Rs. 1,000 allowed for urgent minor irrigation works in 1891, for the construction of a spill and bridge, but the work was not completed in 1891, and the sum of Rs. 97·42, unexpended balance of the estimate, was re-voted for expenditure in 1892.

Result.—Work completed in 1892.

4. *Repairing the Breaches of the Dam along the Kelani-ganga.*—Amount of estimate, Rs. 300; cost of work, Rs. 300; work completed in 1892.

Object.—Few breaches in the embankment on the right side of the Kelani-ganga, between the 4th and 7th mileposts on the Biyagama road, were repaired under this estimate. It has since been discovered that there are about 70 breaches in the embankment, and the Central Irrigation Board, therefore, on the recommendation of this Board, sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rs. 2,000 for repairing thoroughly all the breaches. The proprietors of lands who may be benefited by the work have been exempted by the Central Irrigation Board from repayment of the cost of work, as the embankment was originally made by Government, and as the breaches were caused by the severe floods of 1891. This work, when completed, will protect to some extent the low-lying paddy lands on the right bank of the Kelani-ganga from periodical inundation.

Result.—The work of repairing the breaches, under the estimate amounting to Rs. 2,000, will be completed in 1893.

IV.—*Surveys made under the Estimates sanctioned against the Vote for Irrigation Surveys.*

1. *Irrigation Surveys in the Western Province.*—Amount of estimate, Rs. 1,000; expenditure in 1892 Rs. 1,000.

Object.—This amount was sanctioned for survey of the Diella-oya irrigation scheme.

Result.—The survey is not completed yet.

V.—*Estimate sanctioned against the Vote for Maintenance of Irrigation Works.*

1. Estimates amounting to Rs. 1,330·50 have been sanctioned and charged against this vote for maintenance of irrigation works in the Western Province. Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 1,014·37 was spent during the year 1892.

Result.—Greater efficiency.

VI.—*Works brought under consideration of the Provincial Irrigation Board in 1891, but not undertaken in that Year.*

1. *Construction of a Sluice-gate on the Maeliya Bemma in Alutkuru Kóralé South.*—The Board resolved that this work be abandoned, as the people are unwilling to repay any portion of the cost of its construction.

2. *Wellampitiya Irrigation Scheme.*—The majority of the people who will be benefited by this work declined to repay the cost of its construction.

3. *Kolonnáwa Irrigation Scheme.*—A proposal to protect the low-lying lands in the neighbourhood of Kolonnáwa was brought before the Provincial Irrigation Board, and on examination it was found that the probable cost of the scheme would be about Rs. 30,000. This matter is now under further consideration of the Provincial Irrigation Board.

4. *Constructing a Storage Tank in the Village Walbotalé, in Hapitigam Kóralé.*—It was proposed to construct storage tanks in some favourable localities in Hapitigam kóralé, as the fields in some parts of this district suffer more or less from drought. There was considerable opposition to the work on the part of the owners of the fields that would be submerged by the construction of such tanks, and those to be benefited declined to repay the cost of work. The Provincial Irrigation Board therefore rejected the scheme.

5. *Repairing the Karadiyana Dam at Attidiya.*—This proposal to repair a dam of a tract of 150 acres of paddy land at Attidiya was rejected by the Provincial Irrigation Board, as the proprietors of land to be benefited by the scheme declined to repay the cost of work.

6. *Clearing and Sluicing the Warapitiya-ela.*—The Government declined to undertake this work, as the landowners refused to defray the cost of work.

7. *Dandugama Drainage Scheme.*—Mr. Simon de Silva, one of the landowners, proposed to put up a dam, at his own cost, to prevent flood waters entering into his land, and to cut a channel with a base of 3 or 4 ft. and to construct protective works at its upper end to prevent the enlargement of its discharging capacity and to stop the downward flow of water when necessary. The Provincial Irrigation Board informed Mr. Silva that they had no objection to his undertaking the work proposed by him, provided that the proprietors of the adjoining lands raised no objection and would be in no way inconvenienced thereby.

8. *Kaleliya Dam.*—An estimate amounting to Rs. 3,884 for the construction of a dam across the Diella-oya at Kaleliya was brought under the consideration of this Board. The Board rejected the scheme, as the people declined to repay the cost of work.

9. *Diella-oya Irrigation Scheme.*—A survey is being made of this scheme.

A. R. DAWSON,
President.

Colombo, March 27, 1893.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

THE total expenditure from the Irrigation Fund in the Central Province in 1892 was Rs. 20,777·37, distributed as follows :—

	Rs. c.
Permanent repairs or improvements	17,609 45
Surveys, including travelling expenses of surveyors	1,269 35
Maintenance	1,898 57
Total ...	20,777 37

2. A complete list of the estimates worked on and the expenditure on each, taken from the Progress Return for December, is annexed.

3. Much of the expenditure was rendered necessary by the disastrous floods in January, especially in the Maturata District, which caused considerable damage to the Bodi-ela, the Waduwawala-ela, and the Má-ela.

4. The rainfall in Maturata for December, January, and February of last year and the preceding two years was as follows :—

	1889–90.	1890–91.	1891–92.
December	7·68 ...	9·82 ...	30·54
January	8·90 ...	11·22 ...	72·61
February	6·30 ...	4·58 ...	17·91
Total ...	22·88	25·62	121·06

5. This excessive fall caused numerous disasters, one of the most serious being a landslip near Padiyapelella, which carried away some hundreds of feet of the Bodi-ela and of the minor road and main road immediately below it. The ela at this place has not yet been restored.

6. It will be seen that over and above the ordinary maintenance estimate, a sum of Rs. 2,800 was spent on the Bodi-ela in repairing damages. For this expenditure some very satisfactory and

permanent improvements were made to the ela from the 4th mile to the end, including the re-building in a substantial manner of the Kanpati-oya crossing, and the covering in of a considerable length of the ela where it was especially liable to being blocked by earthslips.

7. The ela is now in good order from the 4th mile to the end at 9½ miles, and is much used for the irrigation of land along this distance. The fields known as the Bodi fields on the 7th mile, from which the ela takes its name, which had not been cultivated for many years, were cultivated last year, and are now again being ploughed, and with an ample supply of water have every prospect of yielding good crops.

8. For many months of the year the Ella-oya and other large streams which enter the Bodi-ela give an ample water supply, but if any large addition is made to the area cultivated, it may again become necessary to restore the first four miles of the ela in order to draw water from the Bilihul-oya.

9. The Waduwawala-ela, on the other side of the river, also suffered severely from the floods, and a sum of Rs. 1,570·75, in addition to the ordinary upkeep estimate, was spent in repairing damages and strengthening and improving the ela. This, since its first restoration, has been a most useful and important work, irrigating an extensive area of land along its entire course.

10. From the annexed return it will be seen that a sum of Rs. 4,361 86 was spent in the year on the Má-ela. For this expenditure the ela was put in thorough repair from the intake to the Rikiligasgoda gap, a distance of nearly six miles. Considerable lengths, which were constantly liable to become blocked by earthslips, owing to the loose nature of the soil through which the latter part of the ela passes, were covered in with masonry arching, the sides and floors of these tunnels being lined with masonry in cement.

11. This method of constructing elas in steep side long ground, and especially where the soil is loose, is most effective though expensive, and the rainy season of the latter part of 1892 has been passed through without any damage having occurred to this ela.

12. The Má-ela is, in many respects, one of the most interesting and useful works in the Province. It takes its supply from the Mul-oya, one of the principal tributaries of the Maha-oya, but within a few miles of the intake it crosses the ridge into the watershed of the Bilihul-oya, and then for some miles is carried along, sometimes on one side and sometimes on the other, of the dividing ridge, thus commanding an enormous extent of irrigable land in both valleys. Every drop of water it brings from the Mul-oya is used in irrigation, and before long special arrangements will have to be made to decide the conflicting claims of the cultivators in the Kohoka kóralé and the landowners on the Hanguranketa side in the Maha-oya valley.

13. The other works in this district were of trifling importance and call for no special comment.

14. The headwork of an ela in the Medakumbura estate was constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,450·90. This ela takes its supply from a steep and precipitous ravine in the Medakumbura estate, a short distance below the road from Watagoda to Pundalu-oya. A solid masonry anicut with head sluice has been built across the ravine. It was intended also to construct a masonry crossing on the same ela a little lower down, but difficulties with the foundations resulted in the whole estimate being exhausted on the headwork and on a deviation and an iron spouting to carry the ela across a ravine to avoid a landslip. The ela is reported to be working well, and proving a great boon to the cultivators.

15. In the Mátalé District several useful works have been carried out.

At Welattuwa, near Akuramboda, a skeleton dam, on a design prepared by Mr. Fletcher, was constructed at a total cost of Rs. 1,599·56. The idea in this work was to construct permanent masonry abutments on each side of the river, and permanent vertical supports of iron rails or timber work at convenient intervals across the line on which the amuna is to be made. The filling in of the dam with brushwood or other material is left to the villagers, and it is assumed that in floods the abutments and vertical supports will suffer no damage, even though the rest of the amuna may be swept away. This work was only completed at the very end of the year and has not yet been tested.

16. A sum of Rs. 1,230 was allowed for widening the spill at Eraula tank. The area of land draining through this tank must be very great, as it was found during the rainy season in 1891–92 that 5 ft. depth of water passed over the spill, which, as originally constructed, was 116 ft. wide. This endangered the bund immediately beneath which the Eraula village lies, and it was deemed advisable to widen the spill 30 ft. This has been done by blasting away rock on one side, and removing some unnecessary masonry on the other.

17. This tank, though incomplete, is of value to the village, storing sufficient water for the cultivation of the existing fields and providing a reservoir for the use of cattle and for other purposes during the driest seasons.

18. A slip in the new bund of the Karawilahena tank was restored at a cost of Rs. 199·80.

19. A useful work was done near Ukuwela, where the Bandara-ela amuna, constantly liable to damage from silting and earthslips, was carried in a galvanised iron trough across a ravine.

20. Improvements to the Atirahapitiya-ela in the Elkaduwa District, by which it was hoped to satisfy the claims of certain tea estate proprietors to the use of the water of the Maha-oya, and at the same time not to interfere with paddy cultivation in the valley below, were carried out, but have not yet been completed owing to the difficulties having proved greater than were anticipated, and the estimate having consequently run short.

21. The annexure to this report contains a list of the surveys carried out during the year.

(*a*) The Hanwella Bandara-ela is situated about twelve miles below Nugatenne gap. It is doubtful whether any work will be taken up here.

(*b*) Bolagandewale-ela is in a most inaccessible part of Walapane. Complete surveys have been made, but at present it does not seem advisable to take up this work, as the people will give no guarantee that they will buy any land under it.

(*c*) A further extension of the Má-ela towards Hanguranketa has been surveyed, and will, it is hoped, be gone on with to bring water into one of the driest parts of the Province.

(*d*) The Ambana-ela, a work somewhat similar to the Bowatenne-ela, leaving the Amban-ganga lower down and on the right bank of that river, has been surveyed, but estimates for its restoration have not yet been submitted.

(*e*) A new channel to Lemasuriyagama from the Belihul-oya has been surveyed. It is two miles long, and commands all the lower part of the settlement. The construction of this ela will shortly be commenced, the settlers doing the earthwork.

22. The total failure of the north-east monsoon in the Mátalé District is likely to be severely felt, none of the tanks in that district having as yet filled.

P. A. TEMPLER,
President.

Kandy, March 9, 1893.

Annexures.

MR. W. C. PRICE, District Engineer, to the ASSISTANT GOVERNMENT AGENT, Mátalé.

Public Works Department,
Mátalé, January 31, 1893.

SIR,—WITH reference to your letter No. $\frac{4}{19}$ of the 24th instant, I have the honour to report that the works carried out in this district in 1892 are, in order of importance, as follows :—

1. Restoration of small village tanks.
2. Improvement to spill accommodation to Eraula tank.
3. Wellatuwa skeleton dam.
4. Bandara amuna.
5. Repairs to Karawilahena tank.

Surveys

6. Ambana-ela.
7. Pelwehera tank.

1. *Restoration of Village Tanks.*—There are 110 tanks at which work has been carried out. Of these 10 remain to be sluiced ; the sluices have been transported, together with 10 other sluices for other tanks, to be taken up this year, but at which no work has as yet been done.

The total expenditure on village tanks in 1892 was Rs. 849·42, the amount of work done by the villagers was 1,160½ lines (100 ft.) of clearing tank bunds, and 6,667 cubes of earthwork, besides keeping the roads to the tanks clear.

The following is a statement showing the amount of money spent by Government, and the amount of work done by the villagers, since 1887 :—

						Rs.	c.
1887	Earthwork in cubes ...	564	1887	Spent by Government...		2,642	0
1888	do. ...	3,889	1888	do.	...	11,791	0
1889	do. ...	8,136	1889	do.	...	2,555	0
1890	do. ...	9,201	1890	do.	...	1,960	0
1891	do. ...	5,855	1891	do.	...	925	0
1892	do. ...	6,667	1892	do.	...	850	0
	Total ...	34,312		Total	...	20,723	0

Now, in addition to 34,312 cubes of earthwork put on these bunds, the roads to the tanks had to be kept clear by the villagers, and the bunds of the tanks had to be cleared too before doing the earthwork ; some Rs. 600 per year is spent, or the equivalent in labour given, in clearing the tank roads, and a sum of 15 cents may be fairly allowed for a line of bund clearing, so that, with these contingent charges, the value of the labour in placing one cube of earth on a bund may be set down at Re. 1·25, that is to say, that the equivalent in money to the 34,312 cubes of earthwork is Rs. 42,890. To this sum add the actual money spent by Government, exclusive of all survey charges, and the total cost in labour and money amounts to Rs. 63,613 Now the amount of land under these tanks at present irrigable is 1,264 acres, and the cost per acre, if both labour and money be taken into consideration, is Rs. 50·30 ; but if the value of labour be disregarded, and the actual cost to Government be only considered, the cost per acre is Rs 16·39, exclusive of surveying expenses. Now, in order to finish the complete restoration of the tanks on the list, allowance must be made for 70,000 cubes more earthwork on the bunds, and this, at Re. 1·25 per cube, comes to Rs. 87,500 ; but to this amount must be added the actual expenses, which it will be necessary that Government should incur within the next ten years in sluicing, supervision, &c., setting it down at Rs. 950 a year, it will amount to Rs. 9,500, so that the labour and money which will be necessary for complete restoration taken together will amount to Rs. 97,000. So in 1903 the condition of things will be as follows :—

A sum of Rs. 160,613 will have been spent in money and labour, and 1,800 acres will be under cultivation, which is a reasonable supposition. The cost per acre will have amounted to Rs. 89·23, including labour and money. If labour be disregarded, and the money actually spent by Government be only considered, the cost per acre will be Rs. 16·79.

Now, in the year 1903 (ten years hence), if there be 1,800 acres under cultivation, the benefits derived will be somewhat as follows :—

Allowing one crop a year of 50 bushels per acre, the result will be 1,800 × 50 = 90,000 bushels ; value of 90,000 bushels of paddy, at Re. 1·12 per bushel, is Rs. 100,800 ; deduct working expenses, 50 per cent, the remainder is Rs. 50,400, or in paddy 45,000 bushels.

Expenditure, 1887 to 1903	Rs. 160,613
Acreage in cultivation in 1903	1,800
Cost, per acre	Rs. 89·23
Crop, in bushels	90,000
Profit	Rs. 50,400
Profit in paddy, bushels	45,000

It will appear then from this that in 1903 there will be a return of 31 per cent. on the total outlay.

In addition to this, during the next ten years some cultivation can be carried on, and, allowing an average of 20 bushels per acre throughout on 1,264 acres, there would be a yield from all the tanks of 25,280 bushels per year, or in ten years 252,800 bushels, which, at Re. 1·12 per bushel, gives a return of Rs. 283,136 ; so that even after a large deduction is made in this sum for working expenses, the total expenditure on restoration is returned, and a profit of 31 per cent. will be realised on the value of the work done.

Cultivation under these tanks was not fairly commenced till 1891 : it continued and progressed in 1892 ; but the work done in that year has not in any way increased the amount of irrigable land, but the bunds have been strengthened, and a better supply of water insured—when the tanks fill—and the chances of bunds bursting is diminished.

The most important tanks included under this head are Naula Alutwewa, Dangwehera, Ambagahadalupotawewa, Kurukotuwa, Embulambegamawewa, Kumbukandanwelagamawewa, Inamalua Mahawewa, Palutawa Mahawewa, Bellan-oya, Awdangawa Mahawewa, Yatigalpotawewa, Dissawagewewa, Dammunumullewewa, Henayalapuakpitiya, Galapitapuakpitiya, Nambadagahawattawewa, Bambarakatupota, Dandubedirupe Mahawewa, Olakola-

wewa, Moragollegedaragawawewa, Bambaragaswewa Mahawewa, Bambaragaswewa Pahalawewa, Babaragaswewa Kudawewa, Nilagama Ihalawewa, and Wahacottewewa. For particulars see tank report.

2. *Improvement to Spill accommodation, Eraula Tank.*—This work cost Rs. 1,230. The spill has been widened by 35 ft., 28 ft. being cut out in the rock at the east end, and 7 ft. of the parapet wall at the west end removed. Under this tank 36 acres were cultivated last year.

3. *Wellatuwa Skeleton Dam.*—This work was completed at a cost of Rs. 1,600. The work was commenced in 1891, and the sum of Rs. 584·41 was spent in 1892, the work is now complete. The irrigable land benefited by this work is 126 acres, which consists of 87 acres formerly irrigated by two stick amunas and 39 acres new land. The new skeleton dam is higher, up the river, and commands all the land under the two old stick amunas. In addition to the Rs. 1,600, a sum of Rs. 80 was spent in earthwork to protect the west abutment, and in cutting out the entrance to the east channel. Of the Rs. 1,600, the villagers have paid one-half.

4. *Bandara Amuna.*—This work was carried out at a cost of Rs. 870, and consisted of an iron trough to lead the water of an ela across a stream subject to sudden and violent floods caused by the recent opening of a tea estate on the lands situated above, which had caused a stick amuna erected by the villagers at this point to be washed away so frequently, that the lands below were thrown out of cultivation. this work is now complete, and cultivation can go on without interruption. The proprietors of the tea estate above the ela have promised to contribute Rs. 100 towards the cost.

5. *Repairs to Karawilahena Tank.*—This tank was taken in hand in 1890, was sluiced, bund restored and raised, and a spill cut and shield walls built at a cost of Rs. 2,685 While restoration of bund was being carried out on the first estimate floods breached the bund and damaged the core wall in the large breach. A sum of Rs. 790 was spent in repairing the damage caused to the core wall, and a sum of Rs. 180 spent in repairing damages caused to earthwork of bund. In 1892 a sum of Rs. 200 was spent in upkeep and improvement, strengthening and raising the bund at the principal breach. Up to the present twelve acres have been cultivated.

6 & 7. *The Surveys of Ambana-ela and Pelwehera Tank* have been carried out, and estimates for the necessary work will shortly be submitted. The survey of Pelwehera cost Rs. 130, and that of Ambana-ela Rs. 150.

I am, &c.,

WALTER C. PRICE,
District Engineer.

List of Irrigation Estimates worked during the Year 1892, and the expenditure incurred.

Permanent Repairs and Improvements.

Est. No.	1891.		Particulars.	Amount. Rs. c.	Rs. c.
70	May	27	Erecting a skeleton dam at Welattuwa ...	595 93	
99	Sept.	19	Improvements to Má-ela masonry work, blasting and removing rock, &c. ...	49 50	
106	Oct.	21	Repairs to Bandara amuna ...	829 77	
112	Nov.	12	Improvements and repairs to Medakumbura-ela	1,450 90	
114	do.	30	Improvements to Telangitelle amuna ...	187 0	
	do.	12	Repairs to Lemasuriyagama bungalow ...	74 28	
1	Dec.	8	Improvements to Elpitiyaraja-ela ...	1,117 4	
	1892.				
28	Feb.	3	Improvements to Má-ela covered way, stone paving, &c.	2,497 42	
178	Mar.	22	Repairs to 57 small elas in Nuwara Eliya District	1,299 10	
182	do.	22	Improvements to Bodi-ela ...	2,800 0	
184	March	22	Improvements to Waduwawala-ela ...	1,570 75	
198	April	20	Eraula tank improvements ...	1,195 47	
203	do.	20	Improvements to Má-ela ...	1,864 44	
217	May	14	Transport of sluices and supervision of works in the Province ...	249 42	
229	June	4	Repairs to Kurundu-oya-ela No. 1 ...	48 24	
214	Aug.	1	Improvements to Atirahapitiya-ela ..	850 0	
251	do.	13	Improvements to Amunewala amuna ...	122 63	
271	Sept.	27	Repairs to Karawilahena tank ...	199 80	
272	Oct.	5	Improvements to Wirapitiya-ela ...	92 44	
	Nov.	11	For completing skeleton dam at Wellattuwa	80 0	
36	April	4	Repairs to Alakolamada-ela ...	127 2	
36	June	5	Repairs to Hapugoda Maha-ela ...	19 10	
36	July	2	Repairs to Wanduragala-ela ...	19 81	
36	do.	4	Repairs to Mutukeliyawewewa ...	115 0	
36	Aug.	13	Repairs to Mulahal-ela ...	14 32	
36	Oct	5	Repairs to Happawara-ela ...	30 0	
36	do.	5	Repairs to 7 small elas in Nuwara Eliya District	110 7	
					17,609 45

Surveys (including travelling expenses of Surveyors).

22	Feb.	3	Survey of Hanwella Bandara-ela ...	71 34	
23	do.	3	Survey of Bolagandewala-ela ...	257 18	
24	do.	3	Survey of extension of Má-ela ...	284 71	
26	do.	3	Survey of Ambana-ela ...	132 57	
181	Mar.	22	Survey of Galoruwewewa ...	58 51	
232	Aug.	4	For tracing a channel from Belihul-oya to Lemasuriyagama	162 65	
240	do.	1	Survey of Siyambalagastennauda-ela ...	88 1	
257	do.	10	For completing the tracing of the channel from Belihul-oya to Lemasuriyagama	86 75	
286	do.	19	For surveying the Pelwehera tank ...	127 63	
					1,269 35

Maintenance.

65	Mar.	15	Waduwawala-ela	288 62	
66	do.	15	Bodi-ela	729 99	
175	do.	15	Village tanks	599 98	
	May	17	Lemasuriyagama bungalow ...	279 98	
					1,898 57
					20,777 37

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

THE Members of this Board were the Government Agent of the Northern Province, the Provincial Engineer of the Northern Province, and the Chief Surveyor (Anurádhapura).

Meetings of the Board were held on the 21st January, 5th April, 16th May, 20th May, 1st June, and 28th October, 1892. Copies of the proceedings were duly sent to the Central Irrigation Board.

2. The unexpended balances of Rs 118·55 on estimate of Rs. 1,650, sanctioned in 1891 for clearing the bund and constructing lines, stores, roads, &c., at Maha Rambaikulam, and Rs. 1,202·40 on Rs. 1,500, also sanctioned in 1891, for stopping up a gap between two hills at Madukanda, were brought forward for expenditure in 1892, and Rs. 1,310·78 expended. A sum of Rs. 369 was allowed on estimate for filling in a breach in Maha Rambaikulam.

3. An estimate amounting to Rs. 1,500 for the completion of the restoration of Vengalacheddikulam, and another for Rs. 3,140 for cutting a channel from the sluice at Periyakulam to the head of the fields, were sanctioned against the apportionment of 1892, and the works were completed.

4. The amount of Rs. 150 sanctioned in 1891 for the transport of cement pipe sluices to village tanks not having been expended, owing to the continued heavy rains at the close of 1891, a fresh estimate was submitted and sanctioned against the apportionment of 1892, and twelve sets of cement pipe sluices were transported from Vavuniya and inserted in the following tanks in the Mullaittivu District, viz., Oddaruthankulam, Thunukkai, Karuppaddamurippu, Kodalikkallu, and Mulliavalai.

Another estimate amounting to Rs. 52 was sanctioned against the apportionment of 1892 for the transport of five sets of cement pipe sluices from the Vavuniya District for insertion in the following tanks in the Mullaittivu District, viz., Nedunkeni, Thanduvan, and Kalikkadu.

A number of sluices having remained at the factory at Puliadyirakkam, in the Mannár District, at the end of 1891, an estimate amounting to Rs. 200 was submitted and sanctioned against the apportionment of 1892 for removing them to the village depôts, and 17 junction blocks, 790 two-feet pipes, 100 one-foot pipes, and 91 cap sluices were removed.

5. As remarked in the report for 1891, the unusually heavy rains having caused serious settlements in the bunds of Iratperiyakulam and Mandukkoddai, the following estimates were sanctioned for the necessary repairs to the bunds, and the works carried out, viz.:—

	Rs.
Iratperiyakulam	2,630
Mandukkoddai	1,700

A settlement also occurred in Periyakulam, the restoration of which was taken up in 1891, and an estimate for Rs. 670 was submitted and sanctioned and the work carried out.

6. A sum of Rs. 690 was, on the recommendation of the Assistant Agent of Vavuniya, conditionally allowed for the repair of breaches in the following small village tanks, viz., Ayamperumal, Katkulam, Muriakulam, and Karuppaddamurippu.

The conditions not having been complied with before the close of the year, the money was not expended.

7. With the exception of Rs. 28·66 expended on trifling repairs to the spills of Olukulam and Yakkawe, no expenditure was incurred on the "Urgent Minor Works" grant of Rs. 1,000.

8. *Surveys.*—Under the vote of Rs. 2,000 for surveys, the survey of Alaikallupoddakulam, in the Mullaittivu District, taken up in 1891, was completed, and the surveys of the following tanks carried out, viz., *Mullaittivu District*, Kanukkeni; *Vavuniya District*, Karadyankulam, Erupotana, and Vavalai.

9. *Maintenance.*—On the upkeep estimate of Rs. 3,364·96, an amount of Rs. 2,235·35 was expended on the maintenance of all the restored tanks and the sluiced village tanks, and Rs. 988·91 in providing a house for the Assistant Superintendent of Village Tanks of Vavuniya and Mullaittivu Districts, pay of messenger, and a padlock for a sluiced tank.

10. The following is an abstract of expenditure incurred during the year from the unexpended balance of 1891 and from the grants of 1892:—

	Amount for which estimates were sanctioned in 1892. Rs. c.	Amount expended. Rs. c.
1892.		
Amount apportioned for 1892, Rs. 30,000 ...	14,401 0 ...	13,652 29
Amount apportioned for "Urgent Minor Works," Rs. 1,000	30 0 ...	28 66
Against the vote for Salaries and Allowances ...	75 0 ...	75 0
Against the vote for Irrigation Surveys ...	2,000 0 ...	1,911 80
Against the vote for Maintenance	3,364 96 ...	3,224 26
	19,870 96	18,892 1
1891.		
Add unexpended balances of 1891 brought forward for expenditure in 1892 and expended	1,320 95 ...	1,310 78
Total ...	21,191 91	20,202 79

11. Mr. Jacotine, who was seconded for service as Superintendent of Village Tanks, Mannár, by the Director of Public Works, returned to his post in the Public Works Department, and Mr. Winslow, who was a Superintendent of Village Tanks, Anurádhapura, was appointed in his place early in the year.

12. A special sale of lands under Kanakaráyankulam, restored in 1891, was held on the spot in June at the upset price of Rs. 5 per acre without any fees, on the condition that the

purchasers were to pay the necessary rate. 282 acres 1 rood 27 perches were sold at an average of about Rs. 6·50 per acre, the purchase amount being payable in ten yearly instalments. The remaining 108 acres 28 perches were sold to the villagers at an upset price of Rs. 5 per acre.

13. Among other matters that formed the subject of correspondence with the Central Irrigation Board were—

(*a*) Scarcity of labour consequent on the new palmyrah fibre industry.
(*b*) Large *versus* small irrigation works.
(*c*) Restoration of Giant's tank.

Jaffna Kachchéri,
February 25, 1893.

W. C. TWYNAM,
President.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

[NO REPORT RECEIVED FROM THE PROVINCIAL BOARD.]

EASTERN PROVINCE.

THE total sum available for expenditure during 1892 under the special votes of the Legislative Council and by the apportionment of the Central Irrigation Board was Rs. 73,987·15.

Of this a sum of Rs. 1,000 was placed at the disposal of the Government Agent for urgent minor works.

The following remarks apply to works carried to completion or undertaken during 1892 :—

Works uncompleted last Year (Balances brought forward).

Estimate No. 78, *sanctioned June* 25, 1891.—For survey of a supply channel to Allai tank, Rs. 1,100. A balance of Rs. 802·27 was brought forward for expenditure in 1892. Of this balance a sum of Rs. 304 was expended, but unfavourable weather again interfered with progress. The balance Rs. 498·27 will be expended within the next few months and the survey completed.

Estimate No. 108, *sanctioned October* 23, 1891, *Rs.* 8,000 (*allowed for Expenditure in* 1891, *Rs.* 4,000).—For the construction of the Urakkaikandam or Urakkaivaddai channel, in connection with the Ságámam irrigation scheme. The object of this channel was explained in the report for last year. A balance of Rs. 3,279 was brought forward for expenditure this year. The work has been satisfactorily completed.

Estimate No. 109, *sanctioned October* 25, 1891.—For the manufacture of cement concrete sluices, Rs. 2,985. A balance of Rs. 2,005·01 was brought forward for expenditure in 1892. The sluices have been constructed in accordance with the estimates, and a portion sent out to central points at outstations for distribution. A special report on the working of the Cement Concrete Pipe Factory at Batticaloa and the branch Factory at Kalmunai is attached. In that report the sluices manufactured and tanks sluiced are given in detail. Besides the manufacture of sluices, it will be noted that a large amount of work was done in the construction of road culverts, cylinders for wells, &c., for the Public Works Department, the Provincial Road Committee, and the Local Board, resulting in a considerable saving to Government and the public bodies referred to.

Estimate No. 111, *sanctioned October* 23, 1891.—For urgent repairs to Kalmadu anicut, Rs. 590. Of this a balance of Rs. 428·60 was brought forward for expenditure. As soon as the state of the river admitted of it, a careful examination was made of the foundations and apron. These were found to have suffered seriously from floods subsequent to the sanction of the above small repair estimate. A further estimate has therefore been sanctioned for such repairs as are absolutely necessary for the safety of the structure, and the work will be taken up as soon as the river is low enough for the commencement of operations.

Estimate No. 120, *sanctioned October* 29, 1891, *Rs.* 350.—For continuing the survey of Unnichchai. A balance of Rs. 57·93 was brought forward for expenditure. The survey has been completed.

Estimate No. 122, *sanctioned November* 20, 1890.—For the restoration of Tumpankeni tank, Rs. 20,000. A small balance of Rs. 50 was brought forward to pay for materials.

Works carried out under Apportionment by the Central Irrigation Board.

BATTICALOA DISTRICT.

Estimate No. 16, *sanctioned December* 29, 1891, *Rs.* 913.—For supply of wooden moulds for the manufacture of cement concrete sluices. Work completed.

Estimate No. 108, *sanctioned October* 23, 1891, Rs. 4,000.—For the construction of the Urakkaikandam or Urakkaivaddai channel, Ságámam irrigation scheme. The total estimate for this channel amounted to Rs. 8,000, of which a portion was expended in 1891, and the balance during the current year. The channel has been satisfactorily completed.

Estimate No. 47, *sanctioned October* 18, 1892, *Rs.* 520.—For construction of an irrigation culvert, South Coast road. In December, 1891, the heavy flood destroyed the irrigation culvert at the 31¾ milepost that served to convey water for irrigation purposes from the Senkatpadaikandam, on the west side of the high road to the Máddupalaikandam, lying between the east side of the road and the sea. The destroyed culvert was replaced under this estimate by one substantially built, and provided with flooring to prevent scour, and with regulating boards.

Estimate No. 179, *sanctioned March* 22, 1892, Rs. 120.—For providing stop plank shute for Senkatpadai anicut. This work is in progress. Its object is to facilitate the rapid placing in

position, or removal, of the heavy planks, which fit in between the series of piers that form the anicut across the Senkatpadai-aar.

Estimate No. 197, *sanctioned April* 8, 1892, Rs. 33,000.—For the reconstruction of the damaged portion of the masonry spill wall, Rukam tank. This important work of restoration has been satisfactorily carried out, and the tank is again in full working order, holding at present a head of 12 ft. of water. The cultivators suffered no appreciable loss from the collapse in 1891 of the section of wall now restored, as it was found possible by means of a temporary sand bag dam, faced with puddle, to retain a supply of water sufficient for their requirements.

Estimate No. 208, *sanctioned March* 9, 1892, *Rs.* 3,131.—For providing certain village tanks with kalingulas. This work is nearly completed. The kalingulas are required for a two-fold purpose, viz., to admit flood water into the village tanks as the floods gradually rise over the surrounding tracts of fields, and to shut off the water so impounded as the floods abate—the concrete pipe sluices being utilised for supply to fields. Hitherto the practice has been to cut the bunds annually, causing much loss of water.

Estimate No. 209, *sanctioned March* 9, 1892, *Rs.* 440.—For the transport and insertion of cement concrete pipe sluices to village tanks, Kalmunai District. Work in progress and nearing completion. In the North-Central Province the rule is to fix the sill of a village tank sluice some 18 in. or 2 ft. above the bed, with a view to retain sufficient water for village use after cultivation is over. In the Kalmunai District this is not necessary, as water is close to the surface and wells are available. The tank bed as soon as drained is usually utilised for the purposes of cultivation.

Estimate No. 216, *sanctioned May* 14, 1892, *Rs.* 83.—For repairing breach, Kehelula tank. Completed. The breach in the bund of this small tank on the Badulla road occurred during the heavy rains in December, 1891.

Estimate No. 241, *sanctioned August* 1, 1892, *Rs.* 3,900.—For the manufacture of cement concrete sluices. This work is in progress, and details are given in the special report on the working of the Pipe Factory.

Estimate No. 259, *sanctioned September* 3, 1892, *Rs.* 150.—For constructing two concrete pipe sluices at Medduwaddai bund, near Kiddanki, Kalmunai District. Work completed. These sluices are required for the purpose of irrigating 67 acres of land behind the Medduwaddai bund.

Estimate No. 283, *sanctioned November* 11, 1892.—For raising the head of water in the Hakgalawewa tank, Rs. 90. This work is now in progress. The tank is a small one near Kallodai on the Badulla road. Besides supplying water for the cultivation of a small tract of fields, it is much resorted to by carters, there being no supply available for miles.

TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT.

Estimate No. 46, *sanctioned February* 18, 1892, *Rs.* 110.—For removing and re-fixing the iron grating of the Kedumatavu sluice, Kantalai tank. It has not been possible to undertake this work, the tank being full.

Estimate No. 206, *sanctioned May* 9, 1892.—For repairs to bund of Peruveli tank, Rs. 300. Work completed. The numerous breaches to the Peruveli bund occurred during the heavy floods at the end of 1891; these have now been satisfactorily repaired.

Estimate No. 207, *sanctioned May* 9, 1892, *Rs.* 390.—For repairs to the bund of Illakantai tank. Work completed. The bund has been cleared of trees, and the damaged portion of the sluice repaired.

Estimate No. 210, *sanctioned May* 9, 1892, *Rs.* 105.—For a cement pipe sluice for Vilankulam tank. Work completed.

Estimate No. 236, *sanctioned July* 9, 1892, *Rs.* 200.—For repairing the gate of the 12-in. sluice of the Kedumatavu sluice, Kantalai tank. Beyond shutting down the broken sluice gate (and thereby considerably diminishing the outflow) it has not been possible to undertake repairs owing to there being a head of 16 ft. of water in the tank. The present outflow is however fully utilised for irrigation of lands under Kantalai.

SURVEYS.

The surveys completed during the year in the Batticaloa District are :—

1. Irrigation channel from Alliadi to Kaddukulam.
2. Irrigation channel from near the Kaliodai anicut to Minodaikaddu.
3. Virayadi irrigation channel.
4. Rukam intake channel.
5. Otiyankuda channel, Unnichchai.

The surveys in progress are :—

1. Supply channel from the Heda-oya to Lahugala tank.
2. Kalladi Barrage scheme.

The surveys completed in the Trincomalee District are :—

1. The Yodi-ela from the Alut-oya to Kantalai.
2. Kankuveli and Ménkámam village tanks.
3. Bund of Allai tank.
4. Tampalakamamkulam.
5. Kilivoḍḍi village tank.

The following sanctioned surveys were not undertaken during the year, owing to the services of an additional surveyor not being available; they will, however, be completed this year :—

Anicut site (to serve Tiriyai fields); Andankulam, survey and section; Kalladaipu-Pulmoddai channel; Kaltota-Uppar channel.

Sluice Pipe Factory Report, 1892.

In the report on irrigation works carried out during 1891, the following remarks appear regarding the manufacture of cement concrete pipe sluices, viz. :—

The estimate, Rs. 2,985, for the manufacture of these sluices was only sanctioned on October 23, 1891, and the estimate for the necessary moulds for their manufacture not till January, 1892. There is therefore little progress to report under this head beyond that the sluices are now being completed as rapidly as possible, and will be ready for fixing as soon as the floods abate and suitable tanks have been selected.

Of that estimate the sum of Rs. 979·99 was expended in 1891 and the balance Rs. 2,005·01 brought forward for expenditure in 1892, and the work completed in terms of the estimate.

The landowners under village tanks in the various pattus having expressed their willingness to comply with the conditions upon which the free grant of a cheap sluice is made, a second estimate was sanctioned on August 1 for Rs. 3,900, No. 241, and the work on this estimate is now in progress.

The annexed tabulated statement shows the number of cement concrete pipes of various sizes as well as junction blocks made during the latter half of 1891 and in 1892 :—

	4-inch.				6-inch.				9-inch.				12-inch.				24-in.
Batticaloa Cement Concrete Pipe Factory.	2-ft. Pipes.	1-ft. Pipes.	Angle Pipes.	Junction Blocks.	2-ft. Pipes.	1-ft. Pipes.	Angle Pipes.	Junction Blocks.	2-ft. Pipes.	1-ft. Pipes.	Angle Pipes.	Junction Blocks	2-ft. Pipes.	1-ft. Pipes.	Angle Pipes.	Junction Blocks.	Culvert Pipes.
1891.																	
July	11	—	—	—	12	12	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August	16	—	—	—	25	25	—	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
September ...	—	—	—	—	26	3	—	—	26	10	1	1	26	10	1	1	—
October	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
November ...	23	11	5	2	32	5	1	1	46	14	9	4	67	16	8	3	—
December ...	44	21	—	3	34	—	—	—	99	41	—	4	99	43	6	2	—
Total ...	94	32	5	5	132	45	5	5	185	65	10	9	196	69	15	6	—
1892.																	
January	28	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	17	—	1	45	15	—	9	—
February	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	38	—	—	47	38	—	—	—
March	3	—	—	—	6	—	1	1	30	—	—	—	—	21	1	1	—
April	15	—	5	5	27	—	4	4	25	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—
May	24	4	—	—	20	4	—	—	13	—	—	—	41	—	—	—	—
June	64	41	—	—	28	41	—	—	3	—	—	—	76	25	—	—	—
July	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	12	—	—	—
August	105	46	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September ...	195	41	—	—	82	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October	238	36	10	10	80	37	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
November ...	182	110	10	10	74	33	10	10	70	27	5	4	60	11	5	4	—
December ...	236	71	10	10	76	30	—	—	57	34	—	1	62	16	—	1	—
Made for culverts, drains, jetty, wells, &c. ...	46	—	—	—	70	—	—	—	134	—	—	—	282	—	—	—	310
Total ...	1,168	362	35	35	491	157	23	23	412	116	5	6	728	138	6	15	310
Kalmunai Branch Factory.																	
1892.																	
April	9	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May	16	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June	16	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July	3	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
November ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	2	2	—
December ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Made for South Coast road extension ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	—	—	—	139
Total ...	44	—	—	—	70	—	—	—	67	—	—	—	79	—	2	2	139
Grand Total ...	1,306	394	40	40	693	202	28	28	664	181	15	15	1003	207	23	23	449

Of pipes there were made—

			No. of Pipes.	Total Length in ft.
4 in. diameter,	2 ft. long	... ...	1,306	2,612
4 in. do.	1 ft. long	... ...	394	394
4 in. do.	angle pipes	... ...	40	40
6 in. do.	2 ft. long	... ...	693	1,386
6 in. do.	1 ft. long	... ...	202	202
6 in. do.	angle pipes	... ...	28	28
9 in. do.	2 ft. long	... ...	664	1,328
9 in. do.	1 ft long	... ...	181	181
9 in. do.	angle pipes	... ...	15	15
12 in. do.	2 ft. long	... ...	1,003	2,006
12 in. do.	1 ft. long	... ...	207	207
12 in. do.	angle pipes	... ...	23	23
		Total ...	4,756	8,422

The total number of pipes made was 4,756, which, laid end to end, would represent a length of 8,422 ft., equal to 1·59 mile.

Junction Blocks.—Of these there were made 40 for 4-in. sluices, 28 for 6-in. sluices, 15 for 9-in. sluices, and 23 for 12-in. sluices, or in all 106.

Tanks Sluiced.—The number of tanks sluiced was :—

In the Kalmunai District.

Karavaku Pattu	...	6	Kallár	...	3
Naipaddimunai	...	5	Makilur Pattu	...	2
Pandiruppu	...	13	Kodamoddu	...	3
Periyanilavanai	...	6			

The total number of sluices inserted was 38 ; the balance will be inserted in 1893, when the earthwork of the tanks they are intended for has been completed.

The sluicing of these village tanks, a list of which is annexed, was carried out by village labour under the immediate supervision of tank overseers and under the general direction of Mr. E. Scott Barber, Irrigation Officer, Kalmunai.

Cost of Sluices.

	Rs. c.
Actual expenditure on the manufacture of 64 sluices, as per estimate No. 109 of 1891	2,983 10
Do. do 42 sluices, as per estimate No. 241 of 1892	1,297 31
	4,280 41
Actual cost of transport of 45 sluices	173 5
Total ...	4,453 46

The cost of each size of sluice delivered at factory was as follows :—

		Rs. c.			Rs. c.
4-in. sluice	...	14 1	9-in. sluice	...	53 33
6-in. sluice	...	23 17	12-in. sluice	...	82 67

The average cost of a sluice, including all sizes, delivered at factory, was Rs. 40·38, and at central stations Rs. 44·22.

Taking the average cost of a village tank sluice of the old type at Rs. 1,000, the saving resulting to Government on account of the 106 sluices of all sizes made for this year is Rs. 101,312.

The following tabulated statement shows the number of pipe culverts, pipe drains, jetty cylinders, and well cylinders made, and the saving resulting from their use in lieu of ordinary masonry culverts, drains, wells, &c. :—

Description of Work.	Cement Pipe Culverts, Wells, &c., constructed.		Estimated Cost of Masonry Culverts, Wells, &c.	Cost of Concrete Pipe Culverts, Wells, &c.	Savings effected.
	No. of Pipes used.	Size of Pipes, &c., used.			
Batticaloa District.		Inches.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Drainage of Public Works Department yard ...	23	4	30 0	15 0	15 0
Drainage of Local Board market grounds ...	23	4	30 0	15 0	15 0
Drainage of North and South Coast roads ...	70	6	100 0	50 0	50 0
Do. do. ...	30	9	100 0	55 0	45 0
Drainage of Local Board market grounds ...	70	9	200 0	125 0	75 0
Drainage of Public Works Department yard ...	10	9	30 0	17 0	13 0
Issued to the Chairman, Local Board ...	24	9	70 0	40 0	30 0
Do. do. ...	7	12	28 0	14 0	14 0
Issued to the Chairman, Provincial Road Committee ...	8	12	32 0	16 0	16 0
Drainage of Coast roads	20	12	80 0	40 0	40 0
Drainage of Local Board market grounds ...	125	12	500 0	250 0	250 0
Used for market jetty works	18	24	360 0	180 0	180 0
Used for Karadi-oya bridge and culverts, North Coast road	98	24	1,960 0	980 0	980 0
Used for wells, Badulla-Batticaloa Coast, and Katkuda roads	37	24	740 0	370 0	370 0
Issued to Chairman, Provincial Road Committee ...	13	24	260 0	130 0	130 0
Issued to Chief Surveyor	1	24	20 0	10 0	10 0
Issued to a villager	2	24	40 0	20 0	20 0
Kalmunai District.					
Drainage—South Coast road improvements ...	110	12	660 0	330 0	330 0
Drainage—Sakamam road	12	12	72 0	36 0	36 0
Culverts—South Coast road improvements ...	101	24	2,424 0	1,212 0	1,212 0
Culverts—Tumpankeni, tank sluice, &c. ...	29	24	580 0	290 0	290 0
Total ...	—	—	8,316 0	4,195 0	4,121 0

It will be noted that, besides meeting the requirements of the Public Works Department, the factory was able to supply the wants of the Provincial Road Committee and of the Local Board.

Return of Village Tanks sluiced with Cement Concrete Pipe Sluices in Kalmunai District during 1892.

Name of Tank.	Size of Sluices in inches. 4-in.	6-in.	9-in.	12-in.	Total Number of Sluices inserted.	Head of Water in Feet.
Karavaku Pattu.						
Uppukulam	—	—	1	—	1	4
Talayadikulam	—	—	2	—	2	4
Kalladikulam	—	—	1	—	1	4
Podiyankulam	—	2	—	—	2	4
Naipaddimunai.						
Karavedikulam	—	1	—	—	1	4
Mavayankulam	—	1	—	—	1	4
Medduvaddai	—	—	—	3	3	4
Pandirappu.						
Periyakulam	2	2	—	—	4	4
Chinnakulam	4	—	—	—	4	4
Naviyankulam	1	4	—	—	5	4
Peryanilavanai.						
Vaddikulam	—	—	1	—	1	4
Alvankulam	—	—	1	1	2	4
Periyakulam	—	—	—	3	3	4
Kallar.						
Periyakulam	1	—	—	1	2	4
Nachchikulam	—	—	1	—	1	4
Makilar Pattu.						
Periyakulam	—	—	—	2	2	4
Kodaimoddu.						
Kodaimoddukulam	—	2	1	—	3	4
				Total	38	

There were no floods in the past year, so no extraordinary damage was done as in 1891. The works which suffered in that year have all been satisfactorily repaired. Rukam tank is full, and no harm was done to cultivation while the excellent masonry work was being carried out. Ilakantai tank in Trincomalee has been restored, and other smaller works which suffered by the floods.

Out of the sum of Rs. 1,000 placed at the disposal of the Government Agent for urgent minor works which will not brook delay, a sum of Rs. 850·99 was expended as follows :—

		Rs.	c.
1.	Construction of two irrigation culverts at Kantanveli and Sakamam road ...	155	77
2.	Urgent repairs to bund of Periyakulam, Trincomalee	99	86
3.	Do. do. Sakamam tank	121	36
4.	Repair of dam across Vaddaivaikal, and of breach on Periaveli channel ...	439	0
5.	Repairs to Kehelula tank	35	0
	Total ...	850	99

The money has been judiciously expended.

The "village tank system" is being tried with some success. Thirty-eight sluices have been supplied gratuitously, on the villagers putting their bunds in order to the satisfaction of the Provincial Engineer. So far the restoration of tanks has been carried out satisfactorily only in the south of the Batticaloa District, in the neighbourhood of Kalmunai, but it is hoped the benefits derived will stimulate the natives of the other parts of the district to restore their bunds.

To ensure the success of the village tank system, constant supervision and persuasion are necessary; the Irrigation Officer has his hands full to overflowing, and cannot find time for these tanks. A special Tanks Officer is required, and the Board have applied to the Central Irrigation Board to sanction the appointment of one. It is most essential that there should be no failure at starting, and no one saw the importance of a good start more than Sir John F. Dickson, when at Anuradhpura, where the tank system has done so much good for the people. It is true that Tamils are made of other stuff than the pliable Sinhalese of the North-Central Province, but, though you cannot drive them, I think they are more open to reason and willing to work where the benefits are apparent.

The Board invite special attention to the Pipe Factory Report, and the excellent work which is being done under the supervision of the Provincial Engineer. Cement pipes are being utilised by all departments to a great extent, and the people are gradually being persuaded to use them instead of the ordinary hollow trees for wells. The Road Committees and the Local Boards of the Province have thoroughly appreciated the advantage of these pipes for drains, wells, and piles for small bridges.

G. W. TEMPLER,
President.

Batticaloa, March 16, 1893.

Annexures.

Total Expenditure on Irrigation in the Eastern Province during 1892.

	Amount available. Rs. c.	Expended. Rs. c.	Balance. Rs. c.
Unexpended balances brought forward	6,572 95	5,720 86	852 9
Special vote of Legislature (balance) ...	50 0	50 0	—
Estimates sanctioned against provincial apportionment	47,452 0	44,096 10	3,355 90
Irrigation surveys ...	3,946 20	2,376 4	1,570 16
For maintenance of irrigation works	14,966 0	13,206 76	1,759 24
For urgent minor works ...	1,000 0	850 99	149 1
Total ...	73,987 15	66,300 75	7,686 40

Works uncompleted last year, and amount of Balances brought forward.

Est No.	Date of Sanction.	Service.	Amount brought forward. Rs. c.	Expended to Dec. 31, 1892. Rs. c.	Unexpended Balance. Rs. c.
	1891.				
78 ...	June 25 ...	Survey of a feeding channel from Allai tank ...	802 27 ...	304 0 ...	498 27
108 ...	Oct. 23 ...	Construction of the Urakkaikandam channel ...	3,279 14 ..	3,279 14 ...	—
109 ...	do. 25 ...	Manufacture of cement concrete sluices ...	2,005 1 ...	2,003 11 ...	1 90
111 ...	do. 23 ...	Urgent repairs to Kalmadu anicut ...	428 60 ...	76 68 ...	351 92
120 ...	do. 29 ...	Continuing the survey of Unnichchai tank ...	57 93 ...	57 93 ...	.
	1890.				
122 ...	Nov. 20 ...	Restoration of Tumpankeni tank	50 0 ...	50 0 ...	—
		Total ...	6,622 95	5,770 86	852 9

Works carried out under apportionment from Funds at disposal of the Central Irrigation Board.

Batticaloa District.

Est. No.	Date of Sanction.	Service.	Amount of Estimate Rs. c.	Expended to Dec. 31, 1892. Rs. c.	Unexpended Balance. Rs. c.
	1891.				
16 ...	Dec. 12 ...	For the supply of wooden moulds, &c., for the manufacture of cement concrete sluices ...	913 0 ...	911 22 ...	1 78
108 ...	Oct 23 ...	For the construction of the Urakkaikandam channel, Sagamam irrigation works (estimate Rs. 8,000). Apportionment, 1892 ...	4,000 0 ...	3,997 85 ...	2 15
	1892.				
47 ...	Feb. 18 ...	For construction of an irrigation culvert, South Coast road ...	520 0 ...	519 49 ...	0 51
179 ...	March 22 ...	For providing stop plank shute for Senkatpadai anicut	120 0 ...	65 40 ...	54 60
197 ...	April 8 ...	For the reconstruction of the damaged portion of the masonry spill wall, Rukam tank	33,000 0 ...	32,997 87 ...	2 13
208 ...	May 9 ...	For providing certain village tanks with kalingulas ...	3,131 0 ...	2,907 14 ...	223 86
209 ...	do. 9 ...	For the transport and insertion of cement concrete pipe sluices to village tanks, Kalmunai District	440 0 ...	280 55 ...	159 45
216 ...	do. 14 ...	For repairing breach, &c., Kehelula tank ...	83 0 ...	81 46 ...	1 54
241 ...	Aug. 1 ...	For the manufacture of cement concrete sluices...	3,900 0 ...	1,297 31 ...	2,602 69

Est. No.	Date of Sanction.	Service.	Amount of Estimate.	Expended to Dec. 31, 1892.	Unexpended Balance.
	1892		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
529	Sept. 3	For constructing two concrete pipe sluices at Medduvaddai bund near Kiddanki, Kalmunai	150 0	148 0	2 0
283	Nov. 14	For raising the head of water in the Hakgalawewa tank	90 0	—	90 0
		Trincomalee District.			
46	Feb. 18	For removing and refixing the iron grating of the Kedumatavu sluice, Kantalai tank ...	110 0	—	110 0
206	May 9	For repairs to bund of Peruveli tank ...	300 0	299 62	0 38
207	do. 9	For repairs to bund of Hakantai tank ...	390 0	388 30	1 70
210	do. 9	For a cement pipe sluice for Vilankulam tank ...	105 0	105 0	—
236	July 7	For repairing the gate of the 12-inch sluice of the Kedumatavu sluice of Kantalai tank ...	200 0	96 89	103 11
		Total ...	47,452 0	44,096 10	3,355 90

Works carried out against the Vote for Irrigation Surveys, 1892.

Est. No.	Date of Sanction.	Service.	Amount of Estimate.	Expended to Dec. 31, 1892.	Unexpended balance.
	1892		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
44	Feb 17	For levelling and setting out of an irrigation channel from near Alliadi to Kaddukulam, Kalmunai District	50 0	49 2	0 98
45	do. 17	For levelling and setting out of an irrigation channel from near the Kaliodai anicut to the Minodai-kaddu ...	150 0	149 82	0 18
223	June 4	For the survey of Virayadi channel	190 0	189 29	0 71
224	do. 4	For the survey of a channel to supply water to the Lahugala tank ...	748 0	414 96	333 4
226	do. 4	For the survey of proposed supply channel leading to Rukam tank ...	250 0	247 56	2 44
254	Aug. 23	For completing the survey of Otiyankuda channel in connection with Unichchai tank ...	240 0	233 45	6 55
275	Oct. 24	For surveys and levels in connection with Kalladi Barrage scheme ...	500 0	317 22	182 78
		Trincomalee District.			
17	Jan. 5	For the survey of Kantalai Yodi-ela ...	500 0	499 97	0 3
30	Feb. 8	For survey, &c., of Kankuveli and Ménkámam tanks	75 20	71 55	3 65
32	do. 8	For survey and section of the bund of Allai tank ...	50 0	50 0	—
37	do. 17	For survey and section of anicut to serve Tiriyai fields	63 0	—	63 0
38	do. 17	For survey and levels of Tampalakamankulam ...	80 0	79 36	0 64
225	June 4	For survey and section of Kiliveddi tank ...	40 0	39 72	0 28
227	do. 4	For survey and section of Andankulam ...	60 0	—	60 0
228	do. 4	For survey and sections of 7 miles of channel from Kalladaipu to Pulmoddai	350 0	—	350 0
252	July 13	For the survey and sections of 12 miles channel from Kaltetta to Uppár	600 0	34 12	565 88
		Total ...	3,946 20	2,376 4	1,750 16

Works carried out against the Vote for Maintenance of Irrigation Works, 1892.

Batticaloa District.

Est. No.	Date of Sanction.	Service.	Amount of Estimate.	Expended to Dec. 31, 1892.	Unexpended Balance.
	1892		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
74	March 15	For the maintenance of— Maha-oya tank	108 0	107 94	0 6
75	do. 15	Rukam tank	932 0	928 21	3 79
76	do. 15	Hakgalawewa tank	60 0	60 0	—
77	do. 15	Pulukunawa tank	426 0	425 77	0 23
78	do. 15	Kadukkaimunai tank	213 0	211 63	1 37
79	do. 15	Manualpuddi-aar anicut	361 0	360 51	0 49
80	do. 15	Divulanai tank	850 0	828 22	21 78
81	do. 15	Amparai tank	734 0	732 67	1 33
82	do. 15	Sagamam tank	997 0	986 22	10 78
83	do. 15	Rotewewa tank	730 0	657 75	72 25
84	do. 15	Lahugala tank	521 0	481 16	39 84
85	do. 15	Tumpankeni tank	210 0	177 42	32 58
86	do. 15	Upper anicuts	999 0	975 85	23 15
87	do. 15	Lower anicuts	435 0	412 79	22 21
88	do. 15	Uppar aqueduct	21 0	11 80	9 20
89	do. 15	Chadayantalavai tank	701 0	681 93	19 7
90	do. 15	Viragoda tank	350 0	243 47	106 53
91	do. 15	Panawa tank	263 0	254 68	8 32
92	do. 15	Irakkamam tank	995 0	980 89	14 11
93	do. 15	Naulla tank	262 0	255 60	6 40
94	do. 15	Kalmadu anicut	298 0	285 1	12 99
260	Sept. 3	Urakkaikandam channel, Sagamam Irrigation Works	132 0	117 19	14 81
273	Oct. 14	For renewing transoms and fixed timber work of Senkatpadai anicut	1,250 0	—	1,250 0

Trincomalee District.

95	March 15	For the maintenance of— Kantalai tank	1,000 0	982 16	17 84
96	do. 15	Hakandai tank	168 0	105 41	62 59
97	do 15	Andankulam tank	580 0	579 73	0 73
98	do. 15	Periyakulam tank	300 0	298 89	1 11
99	do. 15	Aliai tank	1,010 0	1,005 82	4 18
287	Nov. 25	Periyakulam tank	60 0	58 4	1 96
		Total	14,966 0	13,206 76	1,759 70

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

THE following works not having been fully completed in 1891, the balances upon the estimates were brought forward for expenditure in 1892 :—

		Balances brought forward. Rs. c.
1.	For building a tank at Karagahagedara	483 70
2.	For restoration of Meddeketiya tank	355 29
3.	For inserting fifty village tanks with cement pipe sluices	304 76
4.	For building two MacBride sluices at Mahakatuoruwa and Balagallagama	664 24
5.	For opening a channel under Kurunégala tank	491 3
6.	For inserting distributing gates and stream crossings in the two channels under Kurunégala tank	243 3
7.	For improving Mediyawa tank	4,510 0
8.	For cutting a natural spill at Pahalapuliyankulam	1,274 0
9.	For strengthening the bund of Warawewa	400 0

The first six works were fully completed in 1892.

Is is to be regretted that, owing to the difficulty of procuring material for earthwork while water remained in the bed of the tank (which could not be drawn off without cutting the bund), it was only found possible to carry out part of the improvement of the bund of Mediyawa.

The next work on the list could not be carried through, according to the report of the Provincial Engineer, on account of shortness of hands.

The work last on the list could not be completed owing to there being too much water in the tank.

The under-mentioned works were sanctioned against the apportionment to the Province for 1892 of Rs. 15,000 :—

	Rs. c.
(1) Continuing the survey under Mr. Acland of the proposed channel from the Deduru-oya towards the Demala Hatpattu	3,600 0
(2) Providing cement pipe sluices for fifty-four village tanks	2,484 0
All these sluices, except one, were finished before the end of the year.	
(3) For extending and repairing the Cement Pipe Factory at Nikaweratiya	500 0
This work was completed.	

	Rs.	c.
(4) For rebuilding two village tank sluices, Perumakuttuwa and Likolapitiya	556	0
This work could not be fully completed within the year owing to its being undesirable to empty the tank in view of short cultivation. A sum of Rs. 144·40 only was spent.		
(5) For providing and inserting five MacBride sluices in the following tanks in the Wanni :—Potuwewa, Mahawewa, Madurugama, Hidogama, Bongama	1,220	0
Only four sluices could be finished for similar reasons. A sum of Rs. 1,080 only was spent.		
(6) For continuing work in the Cement Pipe Factory at Nikaweratiya ...	1,160	0
This work was completed.		
(7) For repairing damages caused by floods in 1891 to three permanent spills in Wanni (only Rs. 297·83 was spent)	780	0
(8) Bungalow for Assistant Superintendent of Village Tanks ...	350	0
This work was completed.		
(9) For cutting a subsidiary channel in Maha Uswewa ...	803	0
This work was very nearly finished by the end of the year.		
(10) For pay of earthwork supervisors	2,400	0
(11) Repairs to Magallewewa channel (completed)	100	0
(12) Survey of village tanks (fully spent)	1,500	0

Against the sum allowed for urgent minor works, the following items were charged :—

	Rs.	c.
For improving embankment of Kospotu-oya anicut	13	76
Fixing locks, &c., to distributing gates, Magallewewa	87	25
Building shield wall at the end of Diyatura anicut	63	35
For covering rock in front of Gurussa anicut	40	52
For completing Kurunegala tank channel...	200	0
For lowering culvert, Kandy road	18	80
For raising road across Unagahamulawewa	241	89

The expenditure upon maintenance of works was as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Kurunégala tank	499	96
Kospotu-oya anicut	109	68
Wenoruwewa	449	52
Bu-ela anicut and channel	240	0
Magallewewa	485	78
Galgomuwewewa	327	79
Mediyawa tank	269	24
Maha Uswewa	639	21
Tinnipitiwewa	506	55
Sluiced village tanks	206	74
Replacing planks, Kospotu-oya anicut	64	94
Repairing bund of Kurunégalawewa	79	93

The following is an abstract of the expenditure for the year :—

	Rs.	c.
(1) Unexpended balance brought forward from last year for expenditure	8,726	5
Amount expended	4,085	43
Balance ...	4,640	62
(2) Amount of estimates sanctioned against apportionment of Rs. 15,000 for 1892	13,953	0
Amount expended	11,873	37
Balance ...	2,079	63
(3) Amount allowed for urgent minor works	1,000	0
Amount expended	664	87
Balance ...	335	13
(4) Amount sanctioned against special votes of Legislature (Deduru-oya scheme)	235,000	0
Amount expended since commencement of work	231,035	5
Balance ...	3,694	95
(5) Amount of estimates sanctioned against vote for irrigation surveys ...	1,500	0
Amount expended	1,458	73
Balance ...	41	27
(6) Amount of estimates sanctioned against vote for maintenance ...	5,210	87
Amount expended	4,899	34
Balance ...	311	53

Annexed is a statement of the work of the Cement Pipe Factory at Nikaweratiya during the year :—

Description.	Number.	Cost of Labour and Materials. Rs. c.	Number Transported to Tanks.	Balance in Store.
9 in. 2 ft. pipes ...	145	2,487 8	78	67
6 in. 2 ft. pipes ..	3,421		3,066	355
6 in. 1 ft. pipes ...	780		645	135
6 in. junction blocks	128		72	56

The work on the Deduru-oya minor scheme, a description of which will be found in the Administration Report for 1890, was energetically pushed on during the year under the management of Mr. Parker. The original vote from the Legislature for this year was expended before the end of the year, and a supplementary vote of Rs. 10,000 provided.

Mr. Parker submits the following report :—

The excessive rains of 1891 resulted in a considerable flow of water in the Deduru-oya, up to the break of the south-west monsoon, and little progress could be made in the anicut foundation work in the bed of the river until the heavier part of the south-west rains had fallen.

In forming the coffer dam, a double line of cases, 12 ft. long, was carried across the river on each side of the line of the anicut, being sunk through the sand to the underlying decomposed rock, from 5 to 7½ ft. below the bed, each case as soon as it was lowered being filled up with puddle deposited in the water. The intervening space between the lines was then cleared out and similarly filled, and but for the porous nature of the rock below the clay the whole would have formed a water tight coffer dam. Great delay was experienced in getting the cases down. At various times water was flowing over the whole bed while work was being carried on ; but the chief difficulty was caused by numerous boulders which underlay the sand, and which it was requisite to break up by blasting under the water when they were encountered inside the cases, or, as often occurred, under the sides of the cases. This constantly rendered it necessary to remove and re-sink the cases, the sides of which were often damaged by the explosions. When at last the sides of the coffer dam had been fixed, and the site had been divided into two by a cross wall of puddle similarly laid, the sand in the northern half of the site was cleared out, and the rock in the bed of the river was then found to be covered for some feet by layers of hard rock separated by decomposed or cracked material of varying character, some being sufficiently hard to require blasting or cutting out with jumpers, while some could be removed with pickaxes. After clearing these layers out to a total depth extending in parts to 12 ft. below the bed, only the first portion of the concrete could be laid near the northern side of the river when the unexpected break of the October rains on the 3rd of the month brought down a flood on the 4th, which completely put a stop to further work in the site.

In the meantime, a large quantity of stone had been cut at the quarries, and partly transported to the site. The southern abutment and wingwalls were carried up to a height of 30 ft., the full height of the abutment being 34 ft.; and the lower work at the head-sluices was built.

The flood bank, 1,800 ft. long, on the south side of the river, was all but completed during the year, a puddle-trench being first carried under the river bank for 130 ft. from the back of the abutment, through the sandy material which overlay the rock there. The depth of this trench was 22 ft. Without it there would have been a possibility that the water might burst through the sand and cut out a new channel round the back of the abutment, there being some layers of pure river sand under that part of the bank.

Some excavation was carried on, as provided for, in the inlet to the main channel, at the site of the head sluice ; but the distribution of the expenditure would not permit much work to be done there in 1892.

The cutting of the second mile of the channel to Batalagoda tank was proceeded with during the year, especially in the cutting, 32 ft. deep, at the ridge which separates the Deduru-oya valley from the tank. The hard rock met with in the lower part of this cutting, though rather less than was originally anticipated, caused considerable delay, in the absence of any special gang of miners ; and it was found necessary to train villagers of the neighbourhood for the work, which, from this cause and the constant leakage from the sides, due to the saturation of the soil by the rains of 1891, could not be quite completed. It was also necessary to leave over the last part of the bottom cutting, inside the Batalagoda tank, on account of the full supply of water in the tank, which it would otherwise had been requisite to run off to waste in order to carry on the excavation.

The main channel from Batalagoda tank was extended to the off-take of the Dolukanda channel, 4¼ miles, for a width of 10 ft.; and later in the year, by means of the extra funds that were granted, the chief part of the excavation to the full width, along the whole line, was carried out, with the exception of the sloping on the high side, which was prevented by the irrigation that was then in progress. On the extension, four streams were crossed, requiring considerable embankments, one being 20 ft. high ; and at two of them puddle-trenches, 18 and 20 ft. deep, were sunk through beds of sand, in which there was much leakage. At the other two the trenches were only 9 and 12 ft. deep.

The masonry works were constructed along this line, with the exception of part of one spill water, and including a flood-escape 70 ft. long, in five bays, for carrying off the rainfall from Kandalawakanda. Piers for supporting a road bridge separate the bays, three of which are openings closed with double planking for passing out sand brought down by four streams which flow from Kandalawakanda.

The subsidiary Dolukanda channel, which will convey water for the large tract of land lying to the west of Dolukanda, was opened out 12 ft. wide ; first for two miles, as originally provided for, and subsequently partly in the third mile, by means of the extra grant. No special difficulty was encountered on it, one cutting, 11 ft. deep, carried round the high side of a large rock, in which rock occurred for some 40 ft., being the chief obstacle in this part of the line.

The unskilled labour supply (almost entirely villagers of the district) has been ample during 1892, the total number of persons daily on the works varying from about 500 to 1,000, with a maximum number entered in the check-rolls of 1,700 in December. Skilled labour (masons and miners) is much scarcer, and there has been little increase over the number present in the previous year. Probably about one-third of the earthwork has been done by women of the adjoining villages, their object being partly to obtain better food than they had at home, and also (largely) to obtain money for purchasing cloths and jewellery.

Although the Batalagoda tank was full of water from the beginning of the year, the villagers did not offer to undertake any cultivation in the south-west monsoon, their general reasons being their inability to purchase paddy and buffaloes, with also a certain amount of reluctance to begin opening out the necessary channels in or round their fields, from the sluices on the main channel, as far as it was then open. They continued to work on the channel, and saved up money in readiness for the north-east monsoon cultivation.

For the north-east monsoon there was an ample supply of water in the tank ; and by general arrangement with the cultivators water was first passed down the main channel on September 23 for saturating the fields, at that time dried up from four to eight feet in depth. The last piece of the opened part of the Dolukanda channel was cut through fourteen days later, and water was them supplied to all the accessible fields up to a distance of nine miles by the channel from Batalagoda. In all, nineteen villages were supplied with water, the total area irrigated by means of the channels being 265 amunams of sowing extent, or, at the usual estimate of 2½ bushels per acre, a little over 600 acres.

I look upon this season's irrigation as of the greatest importance in connection with the scheme, since it has resulted in the inauguration of a regular system of bi-monthly waterings instead of the usual constant waste

which occurs at probably all the larger works of the Island. By means of a gauge on each side of the Batalagoda sluices, the exact "head" of water to which the discharge through the sluices is due is known; and practically the exact quantity of water issued for the irrigation of these lands has been ascertained, a careful record having been kept of all amounts discharged from the first. Although there has been some waste of water in bringing the system into operation, the result is, on the whole, quite satisfactory. It has been proved by the experience of this very dry season's irrigation, and with no special supervision, that without any rainfall a watering four inches in depth over the fields twice a month is quite ample for all requirements. This includes all waste, from whatever cause, after the water has left the Batalagoda tank, whether in the channels or in distribution over the land. Owing to the previous dryness of the ground in September, the first watering required a depth fully 50 per cent. greater than the later ones. In all, seven of these waterings have been given, the last one ending on February 23. With improved arrangements regarding the minor channels, which still need much attention, a considerable waste which has occurred in this first season will be avoided; and the mean depth for watering in the driest season can be reduced below four inches. This result may be compared with the Egyptian allowance for summer irrigation (as stated by Mr. W. Willcock) of three waterings per month, amounting, with allowance for waste, to a monthly depth of 11·7 inches. I hope to submit a detailed report on the subject after the irrigation of the crop of the next south-west monsoon.

An attempt has been made to obtain some trustworthy data of the loss at such a reservoir as Batalagoda, by evaporation and infiltration. It appeared to be necessary to eliminate all loss on days when heavy rainfalls occurred, since these vary in amount within very short distances. For instance, although a rain-gauge has been established near each end of the tank, and another at the headworks, the rise of water due to rainfall, when there is no flow into the tank, often does not quite correspond with any of their records. Excluding, therefore, all days of heavy rainfall, and also those when water was flowing into or out of the tank, and calculating the mean daily loss from the records of the other days only, the total annual loss from both infiltration and evaporation during 1892 has been found to be 67·15 inches at Batalagoda. Although this is certainly slightly in excess of the true loss, which has often been extremely low on rainy days, it is much less than might have been anticipated. There is no doubt, of course, that evaporation exhibits variations as great as those of rainfall, so that observations during a series of years will be needed, in order to determine the absolute mean loss. The daily loss in January, 1893, was twice as great as in January, 1892. During 1893 an endeavour will be made to ascertain how much of the loss is due to infiltration and leakage; the proportion must be very small.

With regard to the mass of floating weed and peat, to which reference was made in my report for 1891, no satisfactory method of removing this danger at an early date has been discovered. Probably the best, and certainly the cheapest, plan will be to endeavour to burn as much as possible of it at the end of each south-west monsoon, when part of it will be stranded on the east side of the tank. At the close of the irrigation season any surplus water could be run out of the tank, so as to give the peaty mass nearest the shore an opportunity of drying.

Advantage was taken of the flow of water over the Batalagoda spill waters during the south-west monsoon, to measure the discharge there with a view to determining the adequacy of these escapes for the floods. It has been proved both during the north-east monsoon of 1891 and during the south-west monsoon of 1892, that after the ground of the drainage area once becomes saturated, a quantity of water equal to each day's rainfall finds its way into the tank within 24 hours, the drainage area being only about five miles long. The measurements of the discharges at the spill waters show that they will pass in 24 hours a quantity of water equal to a rainfall of 18 inches over the whole basin, under a "head" of four feet. As the flow into the tank would doubtless for part of the time be much greater than the average flow of 24 hours (4,850 feet per second), the depth at the spill waters cannot be taken to be less than four feet six inches, if the discharging area be unobstructed. But it is almost certain that part of the mass of peat will be floated up to, and will partly obstruct, the inlets to the spill waters. I consider, therefore, that in view of the leakage under the embankment of the tank—chiefly through gravelly material—the width of the escape should be somewhat increased during 1893.

One result of the works and of this season's irrigation has been a great increase in the value of the irrigable land, for some of the best of which a rate of Rs. 100 per acre has been refused, according to my information. Although a considerable demand for land has arisen, the villagers generally decline to part with any land whatever; they state that they intend to bring their available land under cultivation themselves. The final settlement of all land claims, when possible, will be an incentive to the extension of irrigation under the scheme; at present many are uncertain how far their claims to irrigable jungle will be admitted, and only about 20 acres of jungle were reclaimed for the north-east cultivation.

There is at present (March 14) a sufficient supply of water in the Batalagoda tank for irrigating all the fields that can be reached during the next south-west monsoon, the water level being only three feet below spill-level.

I feel that I may now venture to state that there appears to be every prospect that in a few years the scheme will more than fulfil the expectations that Mr. Templer and Mr. Bailey formed of it.

H. PARKER,
Irrigation Officer.

Batalagoda, March 14, 1893.

Mr. Acland thus sketches the progress of his survey for extending the Deduru-oya channel scheme :—

The trace of the proposed Deduru-oya channel began in 1892 on the north bank of the Hakwatuna-oya, and close to the Pitiyagala Pansala, or at 18¾ miles on the No. 5 section. The No. 5 section begins at the end of the Aragama ridge, a point nearly due east of the 6th milepost on the Ma Eliya road.

Should, however, the tank on the Kosdanda-ela not be constructed, another mile must be added to the length of the channel.

The trace skirts the ridge on the north bank of the Hakwatuna-oya, passing through Miriampitiyagama tank, and at 19¾ miles crossing the Ma Eliya road, about 16½ miles from its junction with the Dambulla road, and about half a mile from its junction with the Rangama or Kalugala road.

The trace rounds the ridge at Puggalagama, better known as Keppitiyawa, close to the Rangama road, and shortly after crosses that road near the junction of the Ma Eliya road, the end of the 22nd mile being opposite the junction of the Ma Eliya and Rangama roads.

The line then passes through the ridge at Alutwegedara by a cutting half a mile long and 24 ft. deep at the crest. To have avoided this cutting would have necessitated carrying the line round Talpatakanda, making it some three or four miles longer. There was a good deal of rough ground on the way, and along the northern end of Talpatakanda the line would have been carried for some distance among the boulders and rocks that covers the northern slope.

Trial holes put down in this (Alutwegedara) ridge showed that there was far less rock than might have been, and was, expected.

The trial holes, 4 ft. 6 in. square at the top, gradually diminish in size as they go down.

This size allows a good view of all the strata, and these strata plotted on the section at once show if, and where, there are any faults.

The holes are put down at first 100 ft. apart, but, should rock be met with in one hole at a much higher level than in the holes on either side, an intermediate trial hole is put down some 20 or 30 ft. away to see whether the rock rises suddenly or whether it is merely a boulder.

It is of course possible that each trial hole may be exactly above a depression in the rock, but this is not likely in a series of holes.

At all events, this is the only means of getting an insight into the composition of a ridge, and has been followed throughout this survey.

From the end of the Alutwegodara cutting (23 miles) the line turns to the north till it crosses the Malasenaela, and then turns south-west till 25 miles is reached, when the line again goes north close to the western side of Degodoturawakanda.

At 25½ miles a rocky ridge runs east and west for a short distance. The line was at first taken to the west, but to get across the valley would have necessitated a long and high bund, and there was no particular advantage to be gained by this, and a large extent of fields would have been submerged.

To contour the ridge was, on the northern face, out of the question; so the line was taken through a gap.

This appeared on the ground to be the best course to follow, but, should the officer in charge of the work be short of miners, it might be better to cross the valley by a bund, meeting the line, as traced, in the village of Migaswewa.

At 26 miles the line crosses the valley and trends southwards.

From the top of Dikgala and the Alutwegedara ridge the ridge between Degodoturawakanda and Yapahu appeared to have a nice gentle slope to the south, and it was hoped that the line could be carried almost straight along this face.

It however turned out that there were several spurs thrown out to the south, which sent the line down a long way in that direction.

The line contours close round Kulasandawewa, and passing close above the village of Karambe at 33 miles rounds the last spur at 33½ miles, and then goes north, and, on getting through a small ridge close to the east of Monerahinna at 36¼ miles, turns west to Yapahu.

The line at 37¾ miles gets through the ridge at Yapahu, about 500 ft. east of the Yapahu minor road, by a short cutting, 18 ft. deep at crest, and at 40 miles passes through the ridge immediately north of, and close to, Tunmanhandia.

The line goes through Konwewa and gets finally on the ridge, dividing the Deduru-oya and Mi-oya valleys at 42 miles.

This ridge, like all the others, throws out spurs at right angles to its general direction.

At 45¼ miles there is a low saddle, and through this passes the channel into the Mi-oya valley.

The trace for the main channel continues to follow the southern slope of the ridge to Allalapola, but it is by no means certain that it would not be better to take the line through the saddle at 45¼ miles and follow the northern slope to Allalapola.

This trace would have been made as well as the other but for the fact that it was getting late in the year, and there was every sign of the speedy burst of the north-east monsoon, and it was thought best to get a point on the trace fixed at Allalapola. The trace ends at 47½ miles on a concrete pillar.

A second pillar has been put in with the true bearing on Yapahu marked on it.

The pillar at 47½ miles is at the foot of the bund of Allalapola tank and close to the west side of the main road.

When the final report on this survey, with connected plans and estimate, is written, mention will be made of certain works that it is most necessary should be taken up in connection with village tanks above the line of channel, and of the precautions to be taken in irrigating from the channel.

Boralagama, March 12, 1893. L. M. ACLAND.

The "Village Tank System," which has proved of immense benefit, was energetically prosecuted throughout the year. It now holds a very extensive sway in this Province, and occupies the constant attention of a considerable staff of officers on small pay. So numerous and scattered are the works, however, that the staff is barely sufficient. The report of Mr. Goonewardena, Superintendant of Village Tanks, is here given in extenso, containing, as it does, a quantity of useful and interesting information, and some suggestions highly deserving of consideration.

This report is indebted to the same officer for the useful irrigation map attached, which, crowded as it is, gives no adequate idea however of the number of village tanks in the Province that have been repaired.

ÆLIAN A. KING,
President.

REPORT ON VILLAGE TANKS, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

General Remarks.

The restoration of village tanks in this Province began in the year 1880.

The scheme was then introduced into the the Wanni Hatpattu, in the Kurunégala District, and Demala Hatpattu in Puttalam.

Some attempts had been made in previous years to clear the tanks under the supervision of headmen, but the progress made was small.

Wanni Hatpattu.

In the Wanni Hatpattu the number of tanks selected for repairs was 598, with 5,996 amunams of aswedumised paddy fields under them.

Clearing.—The bunds of tanks were heavy and thick with jungle, large kumbuk, palu, and siyambalá trees growing on them. In the first year the clearing done was partial, only to enable the villagers to fill in the breaches in the bunds. The clearing work continued for some years, until all the tanks were perfectly clean.

The value of free labour given by the people in this work is Rs. 44,850, calculating at the average rate Rs. 75 on each tank.

Earthwork.—The total quantity of earthwork contributed by the villagers since 1880 in this hatpattu is satisfactory. The quantities are as follows :—

	Cubes.
1880	95,824½
1881	225,745
1882	102,845¾
1883	Nil
1884	80,897¼
1885	60,946
1886	10,957
1887	148,246
1888	Nil
1889	25,281
1890	97,702
1891	Nil
1892	17,988
Total ...	866,432½

In the years 1883 and 1888 an exemption from the performance of earthwork was allowed by the Government Agent, and in 1891 the task was only to gravel and turf the completed portions of the bunds.

The contribution of earthwork of 1892 still continues, and the defaulters are being prosecuted.

All the tanks are approaching completion, and have been virtually finished. They now hold up sufficient water for the irrigation of the asweddumised fields.

New Lands Asweddumised.—The extent of land converted into fields since the restoration of the tanks began is limited. In fact there is no return of it made. The work of reclamation continues.

However, it must be remembered that a regular cultivation of the lands already asweddumised has become possible, in place of the intermittent cultivation of previous years.

Village Roads.—Cart roads for the transport of materials to the tanks to be sluiced had to be opened by the people, and they were taken up as communal works, and extended throughout the hatpattu, making communication with the villages easy, and improving their sanitary condition.

These roads are not, however, kept up as they should be.

Demala Hatpattu.

The number of tanks taken up for repairs in this division was 102, with 2,500 amunams of fields under them.

Although the scheme was introduced into this hatpattu at the same time as into the Wanni, yet, until the year 1886, little work seems to have been done; and there is no record of what was accomplished.

In this year I took charge of the district.

I found the tanks more or less cleared, and some earthwork done.

The work done since is :—

	Cubes.
1886	9,166
1887	8,008
1888	8,906
1889	4,169
1890	20,564
1891	Nil
1892	13,157
Total ...	63,970½

More than half the number of the tanks are approaching completion.

New Irrigation Districts.—In 1890 Nikawagandahaye and Divigandahaye kóralés, in Hiriyala hatpattu, were brought under the operation of the scheme, and 103 tanks were selected for repairs, having 851 amunams of fields under them.

In this year tanks had to be cleared, and the work of clearing still continues.

The quantity of earthwork done is :—

	Cubes.
1890	9,367
1891	Nil
1892	6,251
Total ...	15,618

A further instalment of twenty-five tanks in the Ihala Otota Kóralé of this district was inspected lately, and work on them will be started this year.

Two other hatpattus, where irrigation was very much needed, namely, Dowamedi and Katugampola, both in the Kurunégala District, were taken up last year (1892).

The number of tanks in each is as under :—

In Dewamedi Hatpattu.—646 tanks.

In Katugampola Hatpattu.—273 tanks.

The tanks in both the divisions are in course of clearing.

In the Dewamedi the villagers had, in 1890, performed 8,033 cubes earthwork for filling in the breaches of some of the tanks.

Karagahagodara, in Katugampola hatpattu, a new tank to hold up a head of 10 ft. water, was built and sluiced by me in 1892. The Government contributed Rs. 3,018·75 towards the sluice and for building a part of the bund, the remaining work being done by the people to be benefited by the tank.

Sluices.—Before the introduction of the village tank scheme, Mr. Parker had built thirty-six Molesworth's type sluices in the Wanni, Demala, and Dewamedi hatpattus (*vide* annexed list).

Since then the number of permanent masonry sluices built is :—

		Cost. Rs.	c.
In the Wanni.			
Permanent sluices,	93	81,731	24
Cement pipe sluices,	98	4,201	41
Spills ...		6,320	72
Total ...		92,253	37
In the Demala Hatpattu.			
Permanent sluices,	39	34,173	2
Cement pipe sluices,	6	274	48
Total ...		34,447	50
In Hiriyala Hatpattu.			
Permanent sluice, 1 ...		3,879	39
Spill ...		412	9
Total ...		4,291	48

The tanks sluiced (MacBride's type) in 1892 are:—

In Hiriyala Hatpattu.

Balagolla.

In Wanni Hatpattu.

Mahakatuoruwa	Madumgama	Potuwewa
Bongama	Kekunewa	98 Cement pipe sluices

In Demala Hatpattu.

6 Cement pipe sluices.

In this year (1892) the following estimates were sanctioned, but the works are only now being finished :—

	Rs.	c.
For cutting a natural spill for Pahala Puliyankulama in Demala hatpattu	1,274	0
For strengthening the bund of Warawewa in Wanni hatpattu ...	400	0
For strengthening and raising the bund of Mediyawa in Wanni hatpattu	4,510	0

The annexed list shows the number of sluices built in all the irrigation districts and the types adopted.

Value of Free Labour.—The value of labour contributed by the villagers in the expectation of getting their tanks sluiced is:—

In the Wanni.	Rs.	c.
Clearing tanks	44,850	0
Earthwork calculated at the low rate of 75 cents per cube ...	649,824	0
Total ...	694,674	0
In Demala Hatpattu.		
Clearing	7,650	0
Earthwork	47,977	50
Total ...	55,627	50

The value of the extra work they have had to perform in repairing flood damages and earthwork, and opening of roads in connection with the sluicing of tanks, is not taken into account.

It will be seen that the value of the labour contributed by the people in the Wanni hatpattu exceeds the amount spent on their behalf by the Government.

	Rs.	c.
Value of free labour	694,674	0
Amount spent on sluices, &c.	92,253	37
Excess ...	602,420	63

Pipe Sluices.—In 1885 I introduced the Sinhalese pipe sluice, and some tanks in the Wanni were supplied with them. The pipes used were of earthenware of local manufacture.

Since then a great improvement has been made by the introduction of cement concrete pipes.

However, I still think that pottery pipes of good quality, glazed with salt, can be made locally, suitable for sluices of this class, and cheaper than cement pipes.

There is some objection made to the vertical pipes of these sluices because of the trouble and inconvenience involved in the cutting of the spur bunds for the removal of the pipes in regulating the discharge of water.

To avoid the necessity of cutting the bund, I suggested sometime ago the insertion of two or three sets of horizontal pipes only in each tank at different levels. The cost of sluicing a tank in this manner would be slightly increased, but the people like the idea. The working of the sluice would also be more satisfactory.

Until the year 1885 the sluices built were of Molesworth's type.

In this year I designed the sluice which His Excellency Sir Arthur Gordon did me the honour to call after my name.

Sluices of this type were adopted, and 102 of them have been built in the Wanni and in the Puttalam District.

Two years ago the Director of Public Works introduced the MacBride sluice, on the same principle as the above, but displacing the cast iron for cement concrete pipes, thus reducing the cost of the building.

Pipe Factory.—A factory for the manufacture of cement concrete pipes was opened at Nikaweratiya in September, 1890.

The statement below shows the number of pipes, &c., made, and their distribution :—

Years.	9-in. 2 ft. Pipes.	9-in. 1 ft. Pipes.	9-in. Junction Block.	9-in. Angle Pipes	6-in. 2 ft. Pipes.	6-in. 1 ft. Pipes.	6-in. Junction Block.	6-in. Angle Pipe.	Amount.
									Rs. c.
1890	56	24	2	2	597	131	11	12	458 64
1891	98	—	—	—	1,793	472	83	103	1,328 70
1892	145	—	—	—	3,421	780	128	—	2,487 8
Total ...	299	24	2	2	5,811	1,383	222	115	4,274 42

Distribution for sluicing tanks in the Wanni and Demala hatpattus :—

2 ft. 6-in. pipes	3,066	Junction blocks	104
1 ft. 6-in. pipes	645	2 ft. 9-in. pipes	78

Pipes, &c., for five sluices were also despatched to Chilaw, and by order of the Government Agent 1,145 six inch two-feet pipes were issued for the Waterworks of Puttalam.

Guardians for Village Tanks.—At present practically there are no guardians for the large number of village tanks permanently sluiced.

The vel-vidanes should be the proper guardians of them, but their whole time seems to be occupied in assisting the Revenue Headmen in their duties.

Some rules have to be framed for the guidance of these Irrigation Headmen, who totally neglect their legitimate duties.

They recover 100th part of the produce of paddy lands cultivated, a levy known as Huwandiram, or salaries—for the performance of duties in connection with irrigation. These duties, which the vel-vidanes are expected to discharge, and in respect of which the levy in question is made, are, as a rule, neglected.

Perhaps this state of things is due to the smallness of the remuneration, and now that the paddy tax is abolished they might be better remunerated by increasing the percentage on the crops raised, which would be an inducement to them to discharge their duties more satisfactorily.

Establishment.—The staff of officers in the Irrigation Department of the Province is :—

			Rs.	c.
One Superintendent, salary and allowance per mensem		... ...	340	0
One Assistant Superintendent,	do.	... ...	110	0
Three Sub-Assistants for the Wanni hatpattu		... ...	120	0
One	do.	Demala hatpattu	50	0
Two	do.	Dewamedi hatpattu	60	0
Two	do.	Katugampola hatpattu	60	0
One	do.	Hiriyala hatpattu	30	0

The number of sub-assistants is insufficient for the efficient supervision of so large a district.

For the Wanni immediate relief has to be given, adopting the proposal I have already made to the Government Agent to appoint "Wew Lekamas" or "Katti Kankanies," whose pay need not be more than Rs. 40 each for the earthwork season, when only their services would be required.

This amount could be saved on the estimate for salaries of the year in the manner I have already suggested.

The other irrigation divisions will require more supervision from next year.

A sketch map of the irrigation districts, showing the position of the sluiced tanks, is being prepared, and will be forwarded as soon as possible.

ABRAM GOONEWARDENE,
Superintendent of Village Tanks.

LIST OF TANKS SLUICED.

In Wanni Hatpattu.

1. Pambuwatawana
2. Maha Galkadawala
3. Mottepettewa
4. Palukadawala
5. Olupeliyawa
6. Pahala Giribawa
7. Mitowa
8. Maha Deullewa
9. Mada Dombey
10. Tambutta
11. Maha Girilla
12. Pahala Naitukulama
13. Maha Kirinda
14. Uduweriya
15. Pahala Mawatagama
16. Lekolapitiya
17. Malpanuwa
18. Maha Nannériya
19. Molewa
20. Unala
21. Pilla
22. Kettapahuwa
23. Udunuwa
24. Hulugalla
25. Dehennagama
26. Nochchiya
27. Balalla
28. Detowa
29. Kadigawa
30. Pahala Ottukulama
31. Wilowa
32. Nelumpatwewa
33. Eriyawa
34. Deulgane
35. Maha Galewewa
36. Maha Embogama
37. Kaduruwewa
38. Kudakatnorwa
39. Medinnorwa
40. Hiddewa
41. Mudiyanna Galewewa
42. Oli Diullewa
43. Maha Meruwewa
44. Walaliya
45. Bakmiwewa
46. Borawewa
47. Pahalagama
48. Kumburupitiya
49. Diyagama
50. Talakolewa
51. Katagamuwa
52. Ehatuwewa
53. Hitokadawala
54. Tumbullé
55. Imbulgodayagama
56. Palapatwala
57. Kattumbuawa
58. Walattewa
59. Kirindigalla
60. Wanni Amunukola
61. Katupotana
62. Warawewa
63. Uswewa
64. Ulpotegama
65. Bulnewa
66. Monankulama
67. Arasanwewa
68. Wirapokuna
69. Danikitawa Diullewa
70. Galamawatagama
71. Kuda Galkadawala
72. Walaswewa
73. Gala Ambagaswewa
74. Tammittagama
75. Ratmale
76. Halmillewa
77. Kulasendawe
78. Kadambawa
79. Talambuwa
80. Embogama
81. Kudawewa
82. Kohomankulama
83. Sangappala
84. Walpaluwa
85. Mailewa
86. Maha Tamnannewa
87. Kapparawalliya
88. Attawarala
89. Mudattogedara
90. Ulallapola
91. Digane
92. Tamare
93. Maho
94. Mahakonwewa
95. Ipolagama
96. Makaduawa
97. Pahala Nettipolayagama Gallewa
98. Pahala Ambagaswewa
99. Ihala Nettipolayagama
100. Ihala Nanneriya
101. Paluwa
102. Giratalana
103. Gantihe Kumbukwewa
104. Maha Kudaliyawa
105. Miyellewa
106. Pottanogama
107. Galkadawala
108. Gallewa
109. Maha Nitolowa
110. Pahala Maradankadawala
111. Maha Torawa
112. Pahala Maningama
113. Pahala Balalla
114. Tittawella
115. Mahakatnorwa
116. Potuwewa Mahawewa
117. Kekunewa
118. Madurugama
119. Bongama

In Demala Hatpattu.

1. Galkulam
2. Inginimitiya
3. Karambawa
4. Gallewa
5. Tammanewa
6. Periyakulam
7. Kottukachchiya
8. Konkadawala
9. Tattewa
10. Perumakuttuwa
11. Upalawatta
12. Maha Madawachchiya
13. Kirimetiyawa
14. Ihala Puliyankulama
15. Mankulama
16. Paliagama
17. Weliwewa
18. Kuruketiyawa
19. Sandanamkulama
20. Siyambalewa
21. Neliwewa
22. Taraspodi
23. Kumbukwewa
24. Kumbukkadawala
25. Surakkulama
26. Sengattikulam
27. Badchelagama
28. Kakupandiyawa
29. Garayakgama
30. Wettimurukkuwa
31. Walpaluwa
32. Kudawewa
33. Kothalakemiyawa
34. Andigama
35. Halmillewa
36. Naikulama
37. Nawagattegama
38. Moragahawewa
39. Rambewa
40. Pettigama
41. Gallewa
42. Kuda Rambewa
43. Kadawala
44. Halmillagolla
45. Koilandigama
46. Paligama
47. Alankulama
48. Mariagama
49. Wadigamangawa
50. Darmapala
51. Pahala Puliyankulama

In Dewamedi Hatpattu.

1. Bandara Koswatta
2. Pennitowa

In Hiriyala Hatpattu.

1. Ma Eliya
2. Tittawella
3. Balagolla

The types adopted for the above are :—

Molesworth's type, 53 sluices	Goonewardene's type, 102 sluices
Churchill's type, 19 sluices	MacBride's type, 6 sluices

LIST OF TANKS INSERTED WITH CEMENT PIPE SLUICES IN 1892.

In Demala Hatpattu.

1. Andigama
2. Eppadikulam
3. Karuwalagaswewa
4. Kedettewa
5. Wetiyagedara
6. Kollankulama

In Wanni Hatpattu.

7. Nuganpola
8. Hulogedara Teliyawewa
9. Dalukgolle
10. Pinnapolagama
11. Ratmalawetiya
12. Diullegoda Mahawewa
13. Manapaya
14. Halmillawe Magulwewa
15. Halmillawe, supplementary sluice
16. Tambarambuwa
17. Alutgama
18. Nugannorwa
19. Monnekulama
20. Ihala Veradadana
21. Ihala Talakolewa
22. Tammannewetiya
23. Palugolla
24. Wewaranawetiya
25. Deulwewa
26. Gojarakgama
27. Rambe Ottukulama
28. Pulanchiya
29. Palle Eriyawa
30. Angaruwellewa
31. Nabadawewa
32. Kudakatnorwa, supplementary sluice
33. Kotatimbulewa
34. Kasikote
35. Kedawa
36. Rollo
37. Kukulewa
38. Jalatgama
39. Attapattu Siyambalewa
40. Halmilla Kotuwa
41. Gavaragama
42. Manpitigama
43. Urewa
44. Ambagammana
45. Walpaluwa
46. Kumbukwewa Mahawewa
47. Diullewa Mahawewa
48. Polpitigama Wetiyawewa
49. Ihalagama Mahawewa
50. Daladagama Ambagahawewa
51. Galagedara Mahawewa
52. Eliyawa
53. Wambotuwewa Mahawewa
54. Wambotuwewa Ehatuwewa
55. Timbiriyawa Mellagahawewa
56. Tumbulle Nikaweratiya
57. Wasiyawa
58. Kumbukwewa
59. Deullepitiya
60. Malabendiyawa
61. Waduresse
62. Kudamito
63. Migassewa
64. Hulowa
65. Galpotewewa
66. Moragollewewa
67. Gallewa
68. Gane Diullewa
69. Kapugama
70. Pandipanchawa
71. Ihala Embogama
72. Bedigama
73. Timbiriyawa
74. Kattaragama
75. Ranchogodayagama
76. Attanapola
77. Galketiyagama
78. Danduwellewa
79. Angamole
80. Aluttewa
81. Lokurugama
82. Nitogama
83. Mudiyannagama
84. Hunugallewa
85. Achari Konwewa
86. Waragammana
87. Elabodagama
88. Uda Diullewa
89. Nikunnewa
90. Tammanne Mahawewa
91. Ihala Mannigamuwa
92. Tammittagama
93. Ipologama Unuwewa
94. Kirimetiyawa Mahawewa
95. Achiri Henukwewa
96. Nagollagamawewa
97. Moragollagama Diulgollewewa
98. Dunupotegama
99. Ambagahawewa
100. Palugamwewa
101. Wilogedara
102. Maha Palugassewa
103. Helambewa Mahawewa
104. Konwewa

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

During 1892 the Provincial Board held three meetings.

A sum of Rs. 20,000 was apportioned for this Province by the Central Irrigation Board for new works, Rs. 2,100 was provided for irrigation surveys, and Rs. 14,042 for the upkeep of works. A sum of Rs. 3,721·76 was brought forward from 1891 for expenditure during the current year.

Twenty-five estimates were sanctioned, under the apportionment of Rs. 20,000, amounting to Rs. 15,668·38, the details of which are given in the annexed statement A.

Of these works the repair of the ancient sluice in Minnériya tank had to be deferred to 1893 as the quantity of water in the tank made work impossible.

The repair of a similar sluice in Rampatwila tank was sanctioned too late in the year to allow of its completion, which will be effected early in 1893. For the same reason the erection of a kalingula on the spill of Kaláwewa, which is designed to raise the head of water 2 feet, has been deferred to 1893.

From the Rs. 1,000 allotted to the Government Agent for urgent minor irrigation works, Rs. 386·55 was expended as shown in the statement B.

The statement C gives details of the irrigation surveys carried out by the Provincial Engineer.

The upkeep expenditure will be found detailed in the table D.

The statement E shows the expenditure on the unexpended balances of the former year.

Cement Pipe Sluices.—During the year no sluices were manufactured, as there is now a full supply in store for all the requirements of the Province for several years to come. The sluices which have been placed in the tanks for the last three years continue to work satisfactorily, according to the reports of the Village Tank Superintendents, and no complaints have been made to the Government Agent during his circuit inspections. It has, however, been found that in many cases pipes have been broken from the neglect of the villagers to make up the spur bunds properly. In such cases the persons concerned are called upon to pay the cost of replacing the pipes.

The statement F shows the number of cement pipes issued and the balance in stock during 1892.

Reference is made in the previous year's report to the experiment of placing one of these cement pipe sluices in the large tank of Toparé (Polonnaruwa). On the whole the experiment may be pronounced satisfactory, as the water was retained in the tank, which otherwise would have

gone to waste, and the cultivation was duly provided for. It may possibly, and indeed probably, be found that a variation* in the placing of the vertical pipes, which is recommended by Mr. Hayes, Provincial Engineer, will be of advantage, especially in the case of tanks with a head of 12 ft. or more. The Central Board has sanctioned the trial of Mr. Hayes' proposal, and the results will be examined in 1893.

The Board regrets that the placing of timber dams across elas, and the formation of inundation channels to supplement the supply of village tanks, did not proceed during the year under review, but it cannot blame the village tank staff, as it was not possible to carry out the proposed works owing to causes beyond their control. It is hoped these useful minor works will be effected in 1893.

Village Tank Restoration.—The progress is satisfactory. The earthwork returns show that, in the year under review, the work carried out under the Gansabháwa regulations by free and unpaid village labour was largely in excess of that of the previous year. The figures are :—

	Number of Cubic Yards of Earthwork placed on Village Tank Bunds
Northern Division	340,311
Southern Division	256,272
Tamankaduwa	1,476
Total ...	598,059

The explanation of the increase is that the people worked off the earthwork which was in default during the previous year, as well as doing that required for the current year. The amount done in 1891 was 107,637 cubic yards.

In this year Tamankaduwa, for the first time, appears in the earthwork returns. The smallness of the amount shown as done is due to the fact that the chief work performed consisted of clearing bunds and rooting out stumps, which is necessary before any earthwork can be placed on the embankments. But this cannot be estimated for in a formal statement. The work done includes the filling up of the breaches in Toparé tank by labour of the cultivators holding land below the tank.

The table G shows the number of sluices (cement pipe) gratuitously given for village tank restored by the people.

The principle upon which sluices are gratuitously given is that, before the grant is made, a fair amount of work must be shown as done by the people, who are obliged by the rules to satisfactorily complete all the earthwork necessary.

For the past thirty years the question of the restoration of the large tanks, *Rampathwila* and *Mánankaṭṭiya*, has several times come up, always to be dropped for various reasons. On both tanks the people had spent, previous to 1874, large sums of money in fruitless attempts to patch up sluices and fill breaches. During the present year the Government Agent succeeded in getting the consent of the proprietors to have the necessary works carried out by Government on their repaying the cost in ten annual instalments. The success must be credited to the abolition of the grain tax, for the Government Agent was able to show the cultivators that the annual repayment per share would be but little in excess of the amount they have hitherto had to pay as tithe.

The number of completed and sluiced village tanks in Nuwarakalawiya up to date is :—

	Tanks.
Northern Division	219
Southern Division	42
Total ...	261

Tanks upon which work is still going on, and which are not certified to be completed :—

	Tanks.
Northern Division	273
Southern Division	470
Total ...	743

In addition to these tanks, there are abandoned Crown tanks given on permit for restoration upon special terms :—

	Crown Tanks.
Northern Division	34
Southern Division	40
Tamankaduwa	1
Total ...	75

During the year the tabulation of the flow of the *Nálande-oya* was carried on, but the examination of the figures by the Director of Public Works has been received too late for consideration and comment of the Board in the present report. The question of increasing the water supply of Kaláwewa from this source must therefore be postponed.

The Board notices with gratification the extraordinarily large harvest which was secured during the year under review—the largest recorded in the history of the North-Central Province—and considers that this may be fairly attributed to the systematic restoration of irrigation works. The stimulus which it is hoped the remission of grain tax will supply will result in still greater utilisation of these works.

R. W. IEVERS,
President.

April 7, 1893.

* That is, laid on the slope of the bund, instead of upright in a spur bund.

Annexures.

A.—Statement of Works carried out under the Apportionment of Rs. 20,000 for 1892.

Description of Work.	Amount of Estimate. Rs. c.	Amount Spent. Rs. c.	Balance remaining unexpended on Dec. 31, 1892. Rs. c.	Remarks.
For repairs to sluices of four village tanks in the Mihintale District	680 0	678 52	1 48	Completed
For raising the spill of Mahakapugollawe tank	150 0	27 75	122 25	This work was not carried out pending further inquiry
For repairs to the spill of Ambagaswewa tank	340 0	328 47	11 53	Completed
For building the spill of Karadikulam tank	420 0	417 97	2 3	do.
For repairing spill of Kendawe tank...	260 0	251 20	8 80	do.
For raising the spill of Etawetunuwewa tank	110 0	87 78	22 22	do.
For constructing a spill at Kudahammillawe tank	420 0	317 78	102 22	To be carried over for 1893
For constructing a spill at Morakawe tank	380 0	377 27	2 73	Completed
For constructing a spill at Mahakumbukgollawe tank	590 0	336 0	254 0	To be carried over for 1893
For constructing a spill at Aluthammillawe	400 0	131 75	268 25	This work was not carried out pending further inquiry
For lengthening 10 ft. the outlet culvert of the Andrawewa sluice	147 0	123 39	23 61	Completed
For widening the spill of Tammanawewa tank	90 0	87 60	2 40	do.
For gauging the flow of Nalande oya	132 0	123 31	8 69	do.
For raising outlet of Morakawe sluice	83 0	69 72	13 28	do.
For the transport of 35 cement concrete pipe sluices to various korales in the North-Central Province	462 0	239 29	222 71	To be carried over for 1893, as the sluices were not required
For sluicing Pahala Halmillawe tank...	45 20	45 20	—	—
For travelling expenses of Mr. E. R. McDonnell, Superintendent of Village Tanks	35 0	35 0	—	Paid
For putting an outhouse and thatching the bungalow of the Superintendent of Village Tanks, Southern Division	150 0	149 98	0 2	Completed
For inserting a combined wood and stone door sluice to Minneri tank	6,000 0	120 0	5,880 0	To be carried over for 1893
For repairs to spill of Habarane tank...	690 0	689 76	0 24	Completed
For travelling expenses of Mr. Cecil Herft	18 0	18 0	—	Paid
For removing the old low-level bisokotua of Rampatwila tank and constructing the new cylindrical well	2,160 0	1,301 18	858 82	The work not being completed, to be carried over for 1893
For building a culvert to carry the surplus water of Musalpitiya into Tamuttogama tank	380 0	378 34	1 66	Completed
For constructing a kalingula on the top of the Kalawewa spill wall	1,386 0	27 72	1,358 28	To be carried over for 1893
For raising the masonry of Maha Diulwewa sluice	140 0	2 80	137 20	do.
Total ...	15,668 38	6,365 96	9,302 42	

B.—Statement of Works carried out under the Apportionment of Rs. 1,000 for "Urgent Minor Works" during 1892.

Description of Work.	Amount of Estimate. Rs. c.	Amount Spent. Rs. c.	Balance remaining unexpended on December 31, 1892. Rs. c.	Remarks.
For fixing a galvanised plate iron trough across the Timbirikadawelle channel, Tissawewa	64 0	60 60	3 40	Completed
For deepening the high level channel of Tissawewa tank	15 0	—	15 0	Work done on upkeep estimate
For placing pipes to irrigate Anthony Vel-Vidane's land under Bassawakulam	78 0	75 14	2 86	Completed
For advertising for the post of Assistant Superintendent of Village Tanks	22 99	22 99	—	Paid
For inserting 1 ft. pipe culvert on 79th mile, Puttalam-Trincomalee road	45 0	44 58	0 42	Completed
For boring holes in rock to fix posts for a temporary dam at Angammedille	60 0	60 0	—	Completed
For extending the side walls of stone aqueduct at Pupulawe, Tissawewa	118 0	105 24	12 76	Completed
For making a mould for bend pipes for village tank sluices	18 0	18 0	—	Completed
Total ...	420 99	386 55	34 44	

C.—Statement of Irrigation Surveys undertaken in the North-Central Province during 1892.

Est. No.	Date of Sanction.	Service.	Amount of Estimate.	Amount Expended.	Balance.
	1892.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
50	Feb. 19	Irrigation surveys in the North-Central Province during 1892	1,300 0	1,293 24	6 76
263	Sept. 12	Do. do. ...	800 0	799 73	0 27
		Total ...	2,100 0	2,092 97	7 3

Memorandum of Details of Work done.

1. Finished survey and section of Nos. 1 & 2 channels under high level sluice, Nuwarawewa.
2. Finished survey and section of Nos. 1 & 2 channels from low level sluice, Nuwarawewa.
3. Finished survey and section of a new low level channel from Tissawewa.
4. Finished survey, section, and cross section of Kettiyawa bund.
5. Finished survey and section of Angammedille anicut and channel.
6. Finished survey and section of proposed channel and headworks, Malwatu-oya in Kendakadu.
7. Finished survey and section of Nugahadamana anicut and channel.
8. Finished survey and section of portions of channel from Balaluwewa sluice and trial traces of extension.
9. Finished survey and section of Hetamuna dam and connected channel.
10. Finished survey and section of Elagomuwa tank bund at old spill.
11. Finished survey section and cross section of bund of Manankettiyawa tank
12. Finished survey and section of Bulankulam waste water scheme (for utilising waste water of Bulankulam spill).

D.—Statement of Works carried out under the Vote for Maintenance during 1892.

Description of Work.	Amount of Estimate.	Amount Spent.	Balance remaining Unexpended on Dec. 31, 1892.	Remarks.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
Maintenance of Bassawakulam irrigation works	1,052 0	1,045 27	6 73	Completed
Maintenance of Tissawewa irrigation works	1,748 0	1,740 26	7 74	do.
Maintenance of Nuwarawewa irrigation works	1,100 0	1,082 5	17 95	do.
Maintenance of Mahamadawachchiya irrigation works	420 0	417 69	2 31	do.
Maintenance of Kalawewa irrigation works	1,700 0	1,692 25	7 75	do.
Upkeep of 274 village tank sluices ...	2,992 0	2,960 43	31 57	do.
Upkeep of 54 miles of Kalawewa Yodi-ela	5,000 0	4,811 6	188 94	do.
Mudding and whitewashing the bungalow of the Superintendent, Village Tanks, Northern Division...	30 0	29 81	0 19	do.
Total ...	14,042 0	13,779 32	262 68	

E.—Statement of Works on Balances of Estimates, 1891, brought forward for Expenditure during 1892.

Description of Work.	Amount of Estimate.	Amount of Balance brought forward from last Year.	Amount Spent.	Balance remaining Unexpended on Dec. 31, 1892.	Remarks.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
For restoring the bisokotawa sluice of Ambagahawewa	316 0	55 65	55 61	0 4	Completed
For repairs to 16 village tanks in the Mihintale District ...	2,000 0	106 17	79 24	26 93	do.
For the manufacture of 100 cement concrete pipe sluices at Minneriya ...	3,800 0	306 39	303 0	3 39	do.
For extending the culvert and raising the breast wall of Hiriwadune tank ...	248 0	213 8	208 66	4 42	do.
For erecting a temporary bungalow for P. W. D. and irrigation officers at Tamankaduwa ...	400 0	134 42	132 58	1 84	do.
For building an anicut across Talawe-ela ...	3,485 0	2,906 5	2,627 85	278 20	To be carried over for next year. Work delayed owing to sickness amongst coolies
Total ...	10,249 0	3,721 76	3,406 94	314 82	

F.—Return of Cement Concrete Pipes in the North-Central Province during 1892.

	4-in. Sluice.			6-in. Sluice.			9-in. Sluice.			12-in. Sluice.			Cylindrical Pipes, 6-in.	
	2 ft.	1 ft.	J. B.	2 ft.	1 ft.	J. B.	2 ft.	1 ft.	J. B.	2 ft.	1 ft.	J. B.	2 ft.	1 ft.
Maradankadawala Factory.														
Balance on January 1, 1892 ...	—	—	—	6	5	2	729	252	22	—	—	—	—	—
Issued during the year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balance in Stock ...	—	—	—	6	5	2	729	252	22	—	—	—	—	—
Minneri Factory.														
Made as per estimate No. 53 of 1891 ...	1,170	405	45	910	350	35	525	180	15	200	70	5	—	—
Issued during the year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balance in Stock ...	1,170	405	45	910	350	35	525	180	15	200	70	5	—	—
Anurádhapura Factory.														
Balance on January 1, 1892 ...	1,460	703	56	*968	472	38	555	219	15	314	119	7	30	1
Total ...	1,460	703	56	968	472	38	555	219	15	314	119	7	30	1
Issued during the year	107	41	3	215	118	8	109	41	4	—	—	—	—	—
Damaged by collapse of pipe sheds during floods in April, 1892	6	5	—	14	3	—	5	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Total ...	113	46	3	229	121	8	114	43	4	2	—	—	—	—
Balance in Stock ...	1,347	657	53	739	351	30	441	176	11	312	119	7	30	1
Total Balance in Stock in the North-Central Province ...	2,517	1062	98	1655	706	67	1695	608	48	512	189	12	30	1

* Replaced 270 of 6-in. 2-ft. pipes (*vide* Report of 1891). Replaced 10 of 9-in. 2-ft. pipes.

G.—Statement of Village Tanks sluiced with Cement Concrete Pipes during 1892.

Name of Tank.	Kóralé.	Size of Sluice.	Head of Water.
Diulgaskada ...	Kadawatu ...	6 in. ...	8 ft.
Nekutunuwewa ...	Kende ...	4 in. ...	10 ft.
Moragahawela ...	Kanadara ...	6 in. ...	8 ft.
Maharelapanawa ...	Kunchuttu ...	9 in ...	12 ft.
Muriakadawela ...	Ulagalla ...	6 in. ...	8 ft.
Waragodagama ...	Nuwaragam ...	6 in. ...	—

PROVINCE OF UVA.

[No Report received from the Provincial Board.]

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

The Board met three times during 1892.

2. Annexed is a list of the works in course of construction during 1892, showing those which were completed and those which remain unfinished on December 31, 1892 :—

Works Completed.

(1) Embilipitiya channel.
(2) Hinguruarawewa.
(3) Maha-ela at Galagama.
(4) Etawakwala intake.
(5) Uggalkaltota bridle path.
(6) Uggalkaltota channel.
(7) Gallelletota-ela.
(8) Metiwala Ulpota.
(9) Paraketiyawella.

Works Unfinished.

(1) Etgala tank—scheme abandoned.
(2) Tunkame channel—postponed.
(3) Irrigation bungalow, Rajawaka.

3. The most important of the completed works is the Uggalkaltota channel, constructed at a cost of Rs. 30,000, to irrigate, so far as it has at present been carried, about 900 acres.

The rate per acre at present irrigable (Rs. 33) is high, but the work is capable of extension, and when completed the cost will compare favourably with most schemes throughout the Island.

Under this work, 460 acres, in addition to the area already in cultivation, were sold on easy terms of payment, but unfortunately too late for work to be commenced in 1892.

Of the next most important work, Hinguruarawęwa, though nominally finished, the bund is not yet sufficiently consolidated to permit of the tank being filled. The people of the neighbourhood have been permitted to begin opening land, using the waters of the supply channel only.

Cultivation under the other and older works is slowly expanding, where expansion is possible.

4. The Central Irrigation Board finally rejected the scheme for supplying the Tunkame tanks at a cost of Rs. 70,000; the area irrigable not justifying the expenditure.

Attention should be directed to ascertaining how these tanks were filled in former times; it is certain that they did fill, and no person acquainted with Ceylon will doubt that the superior skill of the Kandyan engineers selected a less expensive and more efficient means of supply than the long, tortuous, and costly channel devised by their European successors.

5. The Provincial Irrigation Board had under its consideration three works of considerable importance—the Rakwana-gaṇga anicut and channel, the Kuru-gaṇga anicut and channel, and the diversion of the Dorawel-oya to Diyainna.

The first, a promising proposal skilfully designed, was laid before the Central Board, which however, postponed its sanction. It has again been sent up, and work will, it is expected, be begun in 1893.

It is designed to irrigate 2,000 acres of fertile level land within ten miles of the Rakwana bazaar, and adjoining the high road to Hambantota now under construction, at the cost of Rs. 22·50 per acre. 1,000 acres of the irrigable area have already been applied for in blocks of 500 acres by two native capitalists, subject to the condition that the ela is constructed by Government.

The second work, the Kuru-gaṇga anicut, was, after examination, not recommended by the Provincial Board. The channel was found too long, and therefore too costly to justify the irrigation of the area of land found to lie beneath it.

The third, the only important proposal newly considered by the Provincial Board, is a plan for turning the waters of the Dorawel-oya, the stream which flows across the Balangoda bazaars into the Telissankandura, a stream which waters imperfectly a large area of land in the Meda kóralé, between Balangoda and Diyainna and at the latter place. A survey was sanctioned, and a decision will be arrived at in 1893 The work had been previously examined and condemned on an insufficient inquiry and report.

6. The existing works in the Province were efficiently maintained throughout the year. A serious landslip, which damaged the Massenna-ela, has ceased to move, and the cultivators are able again to take water over it, and will, from 1893, resume payment of the instalments temporarily intermitted with the leave of Government.

7. With the above-quoted exception, the payment of all irrigation rates was rigorously exacted by the Government Agent.

A. M. ASHMORE,
President.

Ratnapura, March 27, 1893.

APPENDIX C.

A Statement of Expenditure from the Irrigation Fund during 1892.

Province.	Balances unexpended in 1891 and brought forward for 1892.		Amount of such Balances expended during 1892.		Balance remaining unexpended at the end of 1892.	
	On Apportionment.	On Vote of Legislature.	On Apportionment.	On Vote of Legislature.	On Apportionment.	On Vote of Legislature
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central	3,261 99	—	3,175 13	—	86 86	—
Northern	1,320 95	—	1,310 78	—	10 17	—
Southern	13,481 66	21,429 8	10,814 38	10,707 79	2,667 28	10,721 29
Eastern	6,545 45	50 41	5,693 36	50 41	852 9	—
North-Western ...	8,726 5	—	4,122 41	—	4,603 64	—
North-Central ...	6,299 80	—	3,458 50	—	2,841 30	—
Uva	305 45	1,275 14	305 28	1,269 91	0 17	5 23
Sabaragamuwa ...	7,363 13	46,974 40	4,965 59	11,870 49	2,397 54	35,103 91*
Miscellaneous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	47,304 48	69,729 3	33,845 43	23,898 60	13,459 5	45,830 43

	Amount of Estimates sanctioned. 1892.	Amount expended on such Estimates.	Balance at end of 1892.
	Rs c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Apportionment from Irrigation Fund ...	3,800 0	1,461 0	2,339 0
Maintenance	1,330 50	1,014 34	316 16
Surveys	1,000 0	1,000 0	—
Salaries, &c.	5,096 2	3,162 59	1,933 43
Apportionment from Irrigation Fund ...	16,775 50	14,335 19	2,440 31
Maintenance	2,500 0	2,104 37	395 63
Surveys	2,100 0	1,173 75	926 25
Salaries, &c.	483 88	483 88	—
Apportionment from Irrigation Fund proper...	15,401 0	13,713 71	1,687 29
Maintenance	3,364 96	3,264 22	100 74
Surveys	2,000 0	1,871 80	128 20
Salaries and Allowances	4,515 0	4,209 25	305 75
Apportionment from Irrigation Fund ...	14,269 3	6,601 88	7,667 15
Maintenance	20,157 50	18,049 93	2,107 57
Surveys	1,300 0	762 29	537 71
Salaries and Allowances ...	6,530 73	5,173 20	1,357 53
Apportionment from Irrigation Fund ...	48,452 0	42,625 64	5,826 36
Maintenance	14,966 0	13,231 71	1,734 29
Surveys	3,946 20	2,402 94	1,543 26
Salaries, &c.	5,566 66	5,566 62	0 4
Apportionment from Irrigation Fund ...	14,953 0	12,435 4	2,517 96
Maintenance	5,210 87	4,900 97	309 90
Surveys	1,500 0	1,458 73	41 27
Salaries, &c.	13,420 0	13,229 96	190 4
Special vote of Legislature	110,000 0	106,693 79	3,306 21
Apportionment from Irrigation Fund ...	16,615 20	6,719 31	9,895 89
Maintenance	14,042 0	13,777 82	264 18
Surveys	2,100 0	2,092 97	7 3
Salaries, &c.	13,440 90	12,215 80	1,225 10
Apportionment from Irrigation Fund ...	10,195 24	8,599 72	1,595 52
Maintenance	2,200 0	1,652 35	547 65
Surveys	1,000 0	552 96	447 4
Salaries, &c.	8,825 44	8,806 4	19 40
Special vote of Legislature	79,140 0	34,617 81	44,522 19
Apportionment from Irrigation Fund ...	3,910 0	2,993 64	916 36
Maintenance	2,985 0	2,599 93	385 7
Surveys	2,000 0	1,882 25	117 75
Salaries, &c.	—	—	—
—	1,723 24	1,723 24	—
Total ...	476,815 87	379,160 64	97,655 23

* Includes unexpended balance on vote for Uggalkaltota (Rs. 20,000) Rs. 16,100·92 ; and unexpended balance on vote for Tunkame channel (Rs. 20,000) Rs. 19,002·44.

APPENDIX D.

Abstract of the Gross Expenditure from the Irrigation Fund during 1892.

	Rs.	c.
Apportionment	111,208	37
Balances brought forward from previous years... ...	33,845	43
Special votes, 1892	141,311	60
Balances brought forward from 1891	23,898	60
Maintenance	60,595	64
Surveys	13,197	69
Salaries and allowances	52,847	34
Total ...	436,904	67

Statement of Works in Progress, and undertaken, during 1892.

Name of Work.	Amount of Estimate.		Actual Expenditure during the Year		Remarks.
Western Province.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	
Padakkada dam : inserting a Jackson sluice ...	200	0	191	41	Completed
Boralesgamuwa tank : renewing sluices	600	0	589	73	do.
Kelani-ganga dam : repairing breaches	2,000	0	40	0	Not commenced
Urgent minor works	1,000	0	639	86	Completed
Total ...	3,800	0	1,461	0	
Central Province.					
Wellctuwa skeleton dam, Mátalé (continued from 1891)	1,600	8	597	57	Completed
Ma-ela : improving the supply of water (continued from 1891)	500	0	51	11	do.
Bandara amuna and Rayitalawa-ela : repairs (continued from 1891)	870	0	829	77	Approaching completion
Medakumbura Maha-ela : repairs and improvements (continued from 1891)	1,590	0	1,451	40	Completed, except dam across Ugalatiya-ela. A small Supplementary Estimate will be required
Telangitolla amuna : improvements (continued from 1891)	187	0	187	0	Completed
Bungalow at Lanasuriyagama : upkeep (continued from 1891)	75	0	58	28	—
Elpitiya Raja-ela : earthwork, clearing boulders, &c. ...	1,130	0	1,117	4	Completed
Ma-ela : earthwork, covered way, stone paving, &c. ...	2,500	0	2,497	42	—
Repairs to 57 small elas : Nuwara Eliya District ...	2,773	50	1,524	63	—
Bodi-ela : repairs to masonry, earth, and rock work ...	2,800	0	2,800	0	Completed
Waduwawala-ela : repairs to masonry in retaining walls, &c.	1,573	0	1,570	75	do.
Eraula tank : opening out a portion of the rock adjoining the masonry dam	1,230	0	1,195	47	Approaching completion
Ma-ela : repairs and further improvements ..	1,867	0	1,864	44	Completed
Transport of sluices and supervision	250	0	249	42	do
Kurundu-oya-ela No. 1 : stopping leaks and repairing walls	112	0	48	24	do.
Atirahapitiya-ela : improvements	850	0	816	0	Additional funds needed to complete the work
Amunewala amuna : improvements	370	0	122	63	In progress
Wirapitiya-ela improvements	240	0	92	44	do.
Wellatuwa skeleton dam : completing (supplementary)	80	0	1	60	Completed
Urgent minor works	1,000	0	435	11	do.
Total ...	21,597	50	17,510	32	
Northern Province.					
Maha Rambaikulam : construction of lines, stores, road, and clearing bund preliminary to restoration (continued from 1891)	1,650	0	118	42	Completed
Madakanda, Vavuniya : repairing breach (continued from 1891)	1,500	0	1,192	36	do.
Vengalachcheddikulam : completing restoration (supplementary)	4,500	0	4,489	60	do.
Periyakulam : cutting a channel	3,440	0	3,439	78	do.
Mandukotai : repairs to bund	1,700	0	1,692	18	do.
Iratperiyakulam : repairs to bund	2,630	0	2,629	63	do.
Periyakulam : repairing bund	670	0	665	9	do.
Ayamperumal tank : filling up breaches in bund ...	200	0	4	0	—
Karuppattudamurippu : filling up breaches and opening spill	200	0	4	0	—

Name of Work.	Amount of Work.	Actual Expenditure during the Year.	Remarks.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
Muriakulam : filling up breaches and widening natural spill	200 0	4 0	—
Katkulam : repairing a bund	90 0	1 80	—
Cement concrete pipes . transport	150 0	149 86	Completed
	52 0	50 25	do.
	200 0	177 25	do.
Maha Rambaikulam : repairs to bund	369 0	357 61	do.
Urgent minor works	1,000 0	48 66	do.
Total ...	18,551 0	15,024 49	
Southern Province.			
Pattiyapola tank : restoring (continued from 1891) ...	9,545 0	437 77	Completed
Arachchi amuna : repairs (continued from 1891) ...	1,025 0	269 70	Estimate exhausted
Udukiriwila tank : repairs (continued from 1891) ..	1,390 0	436 16	Completed
Walawe-ganga main channel in Giruwa pattu (continued from 1891)	45,484 0	10,707 79	In progress
Walawe-ganga survey of channel (continued from 1891)	1,753 0	563 43	-
Dandeniya channel : extension to Mahawella fields (continued from 1891)	1,287 0	211 3	Completed
Arachchi amuna : repairs (continued from 1891) ...	427 86	303 39	Exhausted
Dedduwa causeway : gravelling and turfing embankment (continued from 1891) ...	570 0	1 3	—
Walawe-ganga channel : inserting a Jackson sluice (continued from 1891)	141 0	55 20	Completed
Walawe-ganga : five miles of subsidiary channel (continued from 1891)	8,792 99	4,530 32	In progress
Dabarawewa and the water supply of Tissamaharama (continued from 1891)	5,604 0	4,006 35	do.
Waggalmodara flood outlet : rebuilding and improving...	3,870 0	2,547 38	do.
Arachchi amuna (supplementary)	1,800 0	1,218 45	do.
Levelling instruments	119 3	119 3	-
Ellagalla channel, in connection with Tissamaharama tank	3,580 0	1,854 45	In progress
Making cement pipes at Hambantota	2,000 0	804 57	do.
Urapola anicut : urgent and necessary repairs ...	1,900 0	38 0	
Urgent minor works	1,000 0	20 0	-
Total ...	90,288 88	28,121 5	
Eastern Province.			
Tumpankem tank : restoration (continued from 1891)...	20,000 0	50 41	Completed
Allai tank : survey of a feeding channel (continued from 1891)	1,100 0	304 0	Works stopped owing to floods
Urakkakandam channel . constructing (continued from 1891)	4,000 0	7,249 49	Completed
Do. do. (sanctioned 1892)	4,000 0		
Cement concrete pipe sluice manufacture (continued from 1891)	2,985 0	2,003 11	Completed
Kalmadu anicut : urgent repairs (continued from 1891)	590 0	76 68	Balance required for expenditure in 1893. More extensive repairs are necessary to the foundations. A special estimate submitted
Unichchai (Omiche) tank and channel : continuing survey (continued from 1891)	350 0	57 93	Completed and work done proportionate to expenditure
Cement concrete pipe sluice manufacture ...	913 0	911 22	Completed
Kanthalai : repairing Kedumativu sluice ...	110 0	2 20	Will be taken up when water subsides
Do. do. (supplementary)	200 0	96 89	
Construction of an irrigation culvert near the 31½ mile, South Coast road	520 0	519 49	Completed
Sengatpadai anicut : stop plank shute	120 0	65 40	Work in progress
Rugam tank : repairing spill wall	33,000 0	30,652 42	Completed
Peruveli tank, Trincomalee District : repairs ...	300 0	299 62	do.
Ilakantai tank, Trincomalee District : repairs ...	390 0	388 30	do.
Kalingulas for twelve village tanks	3,131 0	2,907 14	Work in progress. Balance carried forward
Cement concrete pipe sluices : inserting in 45 village tanks in Kalmunai District	440 0	280 55	do.
Vilankulam tank, Trincomalee District : cement pipe sluice	105 0	105 0	Completed
Kehelulla tank : repairing	83 0	81 46	do.
Cement concrete sluice : manufacture	3,900 0	1,297 31	In progress
Medduvaddai bund near Kiddanki : inserting two cement concrete sluices	150 0	148 0	Completed
Urgent minor works	1,000 0	870 99	do.
Hakgala tank at Kallodai : raising head of water ...	90 0	1 80	do.
Total ...	77,687 0	48,369 41	

Name of Work.	Amount of Estimate.	Actual Expenditure during the Year.	Remarks.
North-Western Province.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
Karagahagedara tank (continued from 1891) ...	3,018 75	479 92	Completed
Medaketiya tank : restoring (continued from 1891) ...	5,620 0	354 10	do.
Sluicing 50 village tanks (continued from 1891) ...	2,000 0	297 33	do.
Mahakatuwewa and Bollegolla village tanks : inserting sluices (continued from 1891)	962 0	661 88	do.
Kurunégala tank : opening a channel (continued from 1891)	2,000 0	490 86	do.
Mediyawe tank : inserting, distributing, and stream crossings in the two channels under (continued from 1891)	1,000 0	223 92	do.
Mediyawe tank : improving (continued from 1891) ...	4,510 0	1,084 87	1893
Pahala Puliyankulam : cutting a spill (continued from 1891)	1,274 0	376 3	1893
Warawewa : strengthening bund (continued from 1891)	400 0	153 50	1893
Sluicing 54 village tanks	2,484 0	2,483 32	Completed
Cement Pipe Factory, Nikaweratiya : extending and repairing	500 0	496 26	do.
Deduru-oya channel : survey	3,600 0	3,203 98	—
Deduru-oya channel : continuing	100,000 0	96,693 81	—
	10,000 0	9,999 98	—
Earthwork supervisors' pay	2,400 0	2,300 0	—
Magallewewa tank : repairs	100 0	99 7	Completed
Likolapitiya and Perumakotuwa : rebuilding sluice ...	556 0	144 40	1893
Inserting five MacBride sluices in Wanni hatpattu ...	1,220 0	1,080 64	4 sluices completed
Cement Pipe Factory : continuing manufacture ...	1,160 0	1,159 32	Completed
Repairing flood damages to three spills in Wanni hatpattu	780 0	297 82	1893
Bungalow for Assistant Superintendent, Village Tanks : building	350 0	7 0	1893
Maha Uswewa : cutting subsidiary channel ...	803 0	508 53	1893
Urgent minor works	1,000 0	654 70	Completed
Total ...	145,737 75	123,251 24	
North Central Province.			
Ambagahawęwa : restoring "bisokotuwa" (continued from 1891)	316 0	55 61	Completed
Transport of 200 cement concrete pipe sluices (continued from 1891)	2,640 0	51 56	—
Repairs to sixteen village tanks in Mihintalé District (continued from 1891)	2,000 0	79 24	Completed
Cement pipe sluices : manufacture at Minneriya (continued from 1891)	3,800 0	303 0	do.
Hiriwadune tank : extending culvert and raising the breast wall of sluice (continued from 1891) ...	248 0	208 66	do.
Temporary bungalow at Tamankaduwa constructing (continued from 1891)	400 0	132 58	do.
Anicut across the Talawe-ela (continued from 1891) ...	3,485 0	2,627 85	To be carried over for 1893. Work delayed owing to sickness amongst coolies
Repairs to four village tanks, Mihintalé District ...	680 0	678 52	Completed
Ambagaswęwa tank : repairing the spill ...	340 0	328 47	do.
Mahakapugollewa tank : repairing the spill ...	150 0	27 75	Work stopped at the request of the Government Agent. Carried over for 1893
Karadikulam tank : building the spill	420 0	417 97	Completed
Kendawa tank : repairing the spill	260 0	251 20	do.
Etawetunuwęwa tank : raising the spill ...	110 0	87 78	do.
Kudahammillawe tank : constructing a spill ...	420 0	317 78	Carried over for 1893
Morakawa tank : constructing a spill	380 0	377 27	Completed
Mahakumbukgollewa tank : constructing a spill ...	590 0	336 0	Carried over for 1893
Aluthammillawe tank : constructing a spill ...	400 0	131 75	Work stopped at the request of the Government Agent. Carried over for 1893
Andrawęwa tank : lengthening the outlet culvert ...	147 0	123 39	Completed
Tammanawęwa tank : widening the spill ...	90 0	87 60	do.
Nalanda-oya : gauging the flow	132 0	123 31	do.
Morakawa sluice raising the outlet	83 0	69 72	do.
Transport of cement concrete pipe sluices ...	462 0	239 29	Carried over for 1893
Pahala Hamillawe : sluicing	45 20	45 20	Completed
Bungalow of Superintendent, Village Tanks : putting an outhouse, &c.	150 0	149 98	do.
Minneriya tank : inserting a sluice	6,000 0	120 0	To be carried over for 1893
Rampathwila tank : removing the ruins of the old bisokotuwa, and constructing the new cylindrical well, &c.	2,160 0	1,301 16	Carried over for 1893
Habarane tank : repairs to spill	690 0	689 76	Completed
Musalpitiya tank : building a culvert to carry the surplus water into Tamatugama tank	380 0	378 34	do.
Maha Diulwęwa : raising the masonry of sluice ...	140 0	2 80	Carried over for 1893
Kalawęwa spill wall : constructing a kalingula ...	1,386 0	27 72	do.
Urgent minor works	1,000 0	406 55	Completed
Total ...	27,504 20	10,177 81	

Name of Work.	Amount of Estimate.	Actual Expenditure during the Year.	Remarks
Province of Uva.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
Kumbukan-oya anicut and channel (continued from 1891)	20,000 0	1,269 91	—
Horaborawewa tank: repairing leaks, &c. (continued from 1891)	800 0	205 61	Completed
Dambegalla tank: stoppage of leaks, &c. (continued from 1891)	600 0	99 67	do.
Kendalewale tank: inserting Jackson sluice ...	280 0	183 35	
Kumbukkan-oya anicut and channel: continuing ...	64,870 0	31,777 73	In progress
Kumbukkan-oya: extending channel from the 7th to the 7¼ mile into the Hulanda oya valley ...	14,270 0	2,840 8	do.
Kumbukkan-oya anicut and channel: repairs & additions	7,415 24	7,414 54	Completed
Dambegalla tank restoration	1,500 0	292 13	In progress
Urgent minor works	1,000 0	709 70	Completed
Total ...	110,735 24	44,792 72	
Province of Sabaragamuwa.			
Etgala tank: preliminary works (continued from 1890)	1,500 0	27 38	Scheme abandoned
Embilipitiya channel, from the Hulandu oya anicut to the Pallegama fields: restoration (continued from 1891)	1,493 25	849 3	Completed
Bungalow at Rajawaka (continued from 1891) ...	1,000 0	435 28	Not completed
Uggalkaltota irrigation scheme (continued from 1891)...	13,226 0	216 35	Completed
Uggalkaltota scheme: extension of channel from the 4,700 ft. to the end of the 2nd mile (continued from 1891)...	7,278 25	2,158 78	do.
Maha ela: constructing masonry wall at intake (continued from 1891)	3,200 0	1,181 46	do.
Hinguru ara-wewa scheme: completion of (continued from 1891)	3,786 0	912 70	do.
Etawakwala amuna: constructing channel (continued from 1891)	660 0	659 75	do.
Constructing bridle path from Kaltota to join the Bowatta road (continued from 1891)	900 0	899 99	do.
Hinguru-ara-wewa (supplementary)	2,910 0	2,910 0	do.
Uggalkaltota scheme: extension of channel from end of 2nd mile to 22 chains in the 4th mile ...	9,495 75	9,495 36	do.
Urgent minor works	1,000 0	83 64	do.
Total ...	46,449 25	19,829 72	

APPENDIX B—*continued.*

REPORT OF OPERATIONS OF THE PROVINCIAL IRRIGATION BOARD OF THE SOUTHERN PROVINCE FOR 1892.

(Received too late to be arranged with the Reports of the other Provincial Boards.—See page 43, ante.)

I.—INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

THE record of the year is almost confined to the progress of the Walawé works. No new large work was begun, and the rest of the expenditure was confined to repairs to existing works. The Board did bring forward some other works, the plans and estimates for which were ready, but unfortunately the pecuniary results which could be anticipated did not come up to the stricter standard lately required by the Central Irrigation Board, as the increment in the grain tax, which formerly could be relied on to the extent of an additional Re. 1 per acre as a rule, must now be eliminated from our calculations. Estimates for works of recent years are also generally so high that the repayment in ten years is practically prohibitive, and the recommendation for a higher limit for rate made by the Government Agents last year did not meet with the approval of Government. Proprietors, too, have not yet learnt that the elimination of the impost known as the grain tax, justifies Government looking for a better direct return from irrigation work, and leaves the landowners a margin for additional remunerative expenditure under this head.

Under these circumstances Irrigation Boards are rather handicapped as regards new works, and must wait till some of the "clouds roll by," and there is an all round higher appreciation of the indirect benefits from irrigation, and a better recognition of the duty of all alike to give and take for securing these.

II.—EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure on irrigation in the Province during the year was as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
(*a*) From unexpended balance of previous years	10,819	88
(*b*) From amount of estimates sanctioned against the Provincial apportionment	6,596	79
(*c*) From amount of estimates sanctioned against special vote of Legislature (Walawé works)	34,763	50
(*d*) From amount of estimates sanctioned for surveys	762	29
(*e*) From amount of estimates sanctioned for maintenance of existing works	17,849	93
Total ...	70,792	39

The details are as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
From unexpended balances, expenditure on Walawé subsidiary channels	4,530	32
Restoration of a minor tank in connection with Tissa	4,006	38
Repairs Pallepelle tank, Arachi Amuna; extension Deduru-oya channel, &c.	1,719	78
Surveys	563	43

(*b*) On account of estimates sanctioned against the Provincial apportionment amounted to Rs. 13,269, made up as follows, of which Rs. 6,596 was expended, viz.:—

	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.
Waggalmodera flood outlet	3,870	0	...	2,547	38
Arachi Amuna	1,800	0	...	1,233	36
Ellagalle anicut	3,580	0	...	1,854	45
Uropella anicut	1,900	0	...	38	0
Manufacture of cement pipes... ...	2,000	0	...	804	37
Levelling instruments	119	3	...	119	3

(*c*) On account of special vote of Legislature :—

Walawé works, original estimate (36) Rs. 45,484 } Expended in 1892, Rs. 10,708·50
Previously expended Rs. 24,055 }

(*d*) On account of surveys :—

On Walawé works ... ... Rs. 1,300 ... Rs. 762·29

III.—General Remarks.

Walawé Works.—The management and progress of these works were the subject of much correspondence during the year. The health of two officers in succession engaged thereon broke down, and the Provincial Irrigation Board (which is responsible for the execution of all works in its province) finally determined to place the entire supervision in the hands of the Director of Public Works instead of continuing the unsatisfactory dual arrangement which had hitherto existed, and under which the head of that department had a very ill-defined position in regard to the works, and little or no practical authority. With the concurrence of the Central Irrigation Board the entire executive control was accordingly placed in the hands of the Director on the same footing as any other public work, and his co-operation and direct interest in the satisfactory progress of the work being thus secured, the services of a satisfactory officer were soon obtained, and the confusion as regards plans and estimates which interfered with progress and led to so much recriminatory correspondence was, I trust, eliminated.

The total expenditure on the work during the year was:—

	Rs.	c.
On the main channels	10,708	50
On the subsidiary channels	5,605	16
Surveys	1,331	22
Total ...	17,644	88

At the end of the year the main channel was completed as far as the 12th mile, and good progress made in the continuation to the Kachchigal valley. Of the subsidiary channel, No. 1 was completed, and was by Mr. Pole Carew continued to the land purchased by him. The latest account of the state of the work is as follows:—

Water has been passed through the big cutting and the tanks beyond, including Kiula (at the 136th mile on the main road), all filled.

The branch channel to Tawalevilu has been completed, and all the fields cultivated.

The three subsidiary channels have also been completed.

Total Cost.—As the works are now so near completion, the total cost of the scheme, so far designed, has been ascertained to be Rs. 395,268. No further expenditure is proposed at present, but there are extensions which will bring in more land, and they will doubtless be asked for when the area under the existing channels has been taken up. It must also be remembered that the expenditure includes the heavy outlay on the *anicut*, which is available to feed the channel on the east bank of the river, which will have to be added some day—possibly within the next few years.

The Extension of Cultivation under this scheme has heretofore been unavoidably limited and slow. The purchasers of the lots sold some four years ago, rather prematurely and in anticipation of the early delivery of water along the first two sections, suspended operations, and did not pay the instalments due under the conditions. In view of the circumstances they have been allowed to resume payment and possession, and some cultivation of paddy has been begun. There are indications of a demand for the remaining lands by native capitalists. Mr. Pole Carew, an enterprising English planter, with ample funds which he is prepared to expend in pioneering, has purchased an extent of some 800 acres for the cultivation of low-country products, amongst which paddy may find a place, but he has at present made a beginning with cacao on irrigable land. Owing to the late period of the season at which he obtained possession, only a limited area could be cleared and planted before the setting in of the north-east monsoon.

Some claims have been made to a large portion of the irrigable area, but a closer examination of the document on which the largest is based disclosed that the original Dutch conditional grant (if genuine) only conveyed under 100 acres, whereas 1,100 are now claimed thereon. The records of the kachchéri showed that the very claim had been investigated by Mr. Philip Braybrook in 1843–44, and after reference to Government definitely rejected. The surveys and inquiries made at the same time show that there was no admissible claim to any portion of the waste land lying under the scheme which then existed.

As regards the extension on the east bank of the Walawé which various Assistant Agents, including the present one, have urged, should be undertaken at once. I am still of opinion it should not be begun for some time to come, and until the land under the present works has been fully occupied, including that to the west of the Kachchigalla, which will require a small anicut on that stream and a further length of subsidiary channel.

Tissa Scheme.—In connection with this, modest amounts have been expended in extending the work by the restoration of one of the connected reservoirs lying above the main tank (Tissawewa), and so increasing the storage as well as adding to the area under cultivation with paddy. (The Assistant Agent reports 90 acres asweddumised under the tank during 1892.) This addition is due to the fostering care of Mr. Murray, who has been long anxious to still further increase the cultivated area at Tissa. I have not felt inclined to support this being done too rapidly, in view of the trouble which arose in past years in consequence of the cultivated area outstepping the water supply, and I would be sorry to see any risk run of this being repeated. Mr. Murray meets this objection by proposing the restoration of Yódawewa, a very large tank into which the superfluous water of Tissa spills. The bund of the tank has been adopted as the best route for the new road to Kirinda, and the gaps in the bund were filled up and some cement sluices inserted. This led to the retention of a certain amount of water which flooded back the Sitravilla fields lying within the bed of the Yódawewa. As there was ample land outside and below the tank, an exchange was arranged with the approval of Government, the fields within being surrendered for larger areas of waste land outside. The way is thus cleared for the retention of a larger head of water, and if the Bisikotuwa spill can be effectually repaired as alleged, for Rs. 1,800, this modest

expenditure should be certainly sanctioned. It will very largely increase the storage and supply sufficient water for a very large area, while the extent suitable for paddy cultivation still available is considerable.

Arachi Amuna.—A small anicut in the line of the Kirama-ár in Girnwá pattu has given some trouble. It was originally constructed by an árachchi with inferior materials, and was taken over and enlarged by the Public Works Department some years ago. I trust that the extensive repair it has now received will have rendered it sufficiently strong to resist the very powerful flood which comes down this stream.

Deduwa Scheme has been a decided success; the salt water has been successfully excluded, but experience has shown that the drainage of the basin itself is more considerable than was anticipated, and that the floods it suffered from were not so entirely from the influx of the river as believed. The direct outlet to the sea is sufficient to get rid of the heavy floods, but experience has shown the low level channel intended to drain off floods under 3 ft. in height is not sufficiently large, and the flow is impeded by the piers of the bridges. A protecting groin is also required at the mouth of the canal to protect the space between the last barrier and the deep water in the estuary from being silted up by the action of the river. An estimate amounting to near Rs. 6,000 was prepared for effecting this improvement, which should have attention.

The extension of the cultivation has been satisfactory, but been impeded by disputes as to the lands which have been for a very long time not cultivated, and proprietors do not now know their boundaries. I have recommended that the lands be all surveyed to admit of inquiry and settlement.

Urapolla Anicut was one of the earliest erected in the Mátara District some twenty years ago at a very cheap rate. A serious leak was discovered during the year, which it was found was due to the cabook foundation in which the masonry was built having been undermined by the great pressure. This anicut raises and turns the water of the Kiráma stream into the Uduwe channel, on which several thousand acres of paddy land are dependent. So that its thorough repair is of the very greatest importance.

FUTURE PROPOSALS.

The only one under consideration which calls for notice is a proposal to open a flood-outlet for the Mátara river, so as to relieve the fields lying somewhat inland more rapidly than at present of inundation. A similar project was under consideration many years ago, when I was Assistant Agent of the district, in connection with the "river scheme" for providing irrigation at the same time by an anicut and channel from a point on the river above Akuressa. The more limited scheme now brought forward by Mr. Le Mesurier is decidedly one which will do much good; and it is practically one for giving relief from floods. I trust that funds will be found for its execution from the general revenue, as has been done in the Western Province, and without pressing the proprietors of the paddy lands benefited for a contribution, especially as a large portion of the fields included in the specification already pay a water-rate for the existing irrigation works.

On the *Gindura river* similar relief is required, and might, I think, be found *via* the Ratgama lake, and possibly at Hikkaduwa, but surveys are required.

CONCLUSION.

I would once again place on record that there is still a large field for discriminating and remunerative outlay on irrigation in the Southern Province. I trust that the better understanding of mutual interests I have indicated in the earlier part of this report may not be long deferred, and lead to even a still larger expenditure on irrigation in a Province in which there are so many of the elements of prosperity and success.

E. ELLIOTT,
President.

Colombo, September 12, 1893.

REPORT OF OPERATIONS OF THE PROVINCIAL IRRIGATION BOARD OF THE PROVINCE OF UVA FOR 1892.

(Received too late to be arranged with the Report of the other Provincial Boards.—See page 62, ante.)

THE Provincial Irrigation Board met four times for the transaction of business during the year 1892.

2. The following balances on works which were uncompleted at the end of 1891 were carried forward and spent during the past year :—

	Rs.	c.
Estimate No. 90.—For repairing leaks in sluices and spills of Horaborawewa	205	78

One distributing gate was entirely rebuilt, while others were repaired :—

Estimate No. 91.—For stoppage of leaks in Dambagalla tank...	99	67
Estimate No. 98.—For construction of anicut across the Kumbukan-oya, and restoration of the Yóda-ela	1,142	46

3. Two tanks were taken up for survey this year—

Obeyakotuwęwa
Medagamawęwa

for each of which a sum of Rs. 500 was allowed by the Central Irrigation Board against the irrigation survey vote.

The survey and plans of the latter have been completed at a cost of Rs. 289·40 and sent into the Provincial Irrigation Board, and the restoration of the tank included in the list of works to be taken up in 1893.

The survey of the former was not completed: it was partially undertaken, but after examination it was considered that the cost of restoration would be out of all proportion to the extent of land to be benefited; while the stream by which the tank was fed, from the northern end of Monaragalla, would certainly fail in a dry year, a time when water would be most required. The plans of survey were therefore not completed. The expenditure on the survey was Rs. 263·56.

4. The works undertaken by the Board during the past year were merely matters of maintenance and repair, with the exception of the irrigation scheme on the Kumbukan-oya and the restoration of the Yóda-ęla. Many causes have co-operated during the year to materially retard the progress of the works. In May the supervision of the works changed hands: the Irrigation Officer, Mr. J. H. Dawson, after a long spell of good work in the low-country having been compelled on account of ill-health to send in his papers for retirement. The carrying forward of the scheme to completion has since been entrusted to Mr. T. R. Ward of the Public Works Department.

Much damage was reported by the Irrigation Officer to have been done to the Kumbukan-oya works by the heavy north-east monsoon rains during December, 1891, and January, 1892. A whole course of masonry on the anicut was carried away, the pitching below the Makul-ár weir was washed away for a length of 20 ft., while minor slips and breaches occurred along the Yóda-ęla. These damages, however, resulted mainly from the unfinished state of the works at the time of the occurrence of the floods, and the Irrigation Officer reported favourably on the endurance and stability of the works under so severe a test.

Other causes which militated greatly against the progress of the works were :—

(1) The difficulty in obtaining good and sufficient supplies of rice.
(2) Scarcity of labour. Up to the end of October the supply of labour ran short, since then, however, a labour force has come from Batticaloa, and these men are now working in addition to the villagers, about 250 in number, collected and kept together by the exertions of the local headmen.
(3) Sickness amongst the labourers. Cholera again broke out at the works towards the end of February, and work was reported to be practically at a standstill. The epidemic, however, did not spread, and the works were again reported safe for village labour on the 11th March.

In May, on Mr. Dawson's application to retire from the supervision of the works, a committee, consisting of Messrs. T. Smith and Lovegrove of the Public Works Department, was appointed to examine the state of the works and to report upon the work done and the work remaining to be done under the scheme.

In their joint report upon the scheme the Commissioners recommended a further expenditure of Rs. 11,634 for additional works, which they considered necessary for the proper completion of the scheme up to the 7½ mile, and computed the insufficiency of the sanctioned estimate for the whole scheme to be Rs. 6,950·63.

These computations were accepted and approved by the Central Irrigation Board, and at the same time, to meet the difficulty in obtaining labour, the Irrigation Officer was authorized to raise his rate for earthwork from Re. 1 to Re. 1·25 per cube, involving an additional expenditure on the estimate of presumably Rs. 4,400. To meet the supplementary estimates thus rendered necessary for the completion of the works, it was decided to exclude for the present from the scheme the restoration of Okkampitiya tank. The saving thus effected, with an additional sum of Rs. 7,415·24 from the ordinary apportionment to the Province for 1892, obviated any application being made to Government for a further special vote. The original estimate has been amended accordingly and the work proceeded with.

The following report by the Irrigation Officer shows the progress of the scheme up to the end of December, 1892 :—

Anicut.—About half the paving remains to be put in. The work was stopped after the first flood in October, stone is ready, and nearly half of what is required is transported.

Makul-ár Weir.—One wing wall and the paving remains to be done: nearly all the stone required is ready.

The above works will be finished about end of February, 1893.

Masonry Works on Channel.—Except one silt-trap, all the masonry works on the various estimates for the channel are complete: the silt-trap will be finished by end of January. The whole of the masonry works would have been finished but that the rice contractor, owing to increase of price, refused to supply, and all the carts had to be taken off the work during September to transport a supply for the wet months.

Earthwork.—Villagers came very irregularly, and the supply is always uncertain. It is most difficult to get other labour, but during the past two months the force has increased from 40 to 250. Of the 9,000 cubes cut during the last nine months, two-thirds were done during November and December. In the first three miles seven large breaches have been filled, and the channel and bund are completed almost to the fourth mile. The fifth and sixth miles are well in hand. More work would have been done but for sickness: 1,611 separate cases have been treated during the year at the dispensary and in the lines, exclusive of those sent to hospital.

The following statement shows the amounts of the different estimates sanctioned, and the expenditure up to the end of December, 1892.

	Cube.	Total Expenditure to December 31, 1892. Rs.	c.
Anicut	— ...	33,678	47
Makul-ár weir	— ...	11,107	61
Head sluice	— ...	4,354	74
Weir at peg 74	— ...	4,631	61
Do. 120	— ...	1,560	38
Do. 142	— ...	5,382	79
Do. 180	— ...	3,678	51
Do. 218	— ...	2,366	85
Do. 260	— ...	2,608	35
Do. 323	— ...	2,608	75
Do. 328	— ...	2,502	12
Do. 366	— ...	3,172	72
Do. 388	— ...	1,713	1
Do. 431	— ...	2,835	17
Do. 446	— ...	1,777	55
Sluice at 7th milepost	— ...	568	52
Weir at 7½ milepost	— ...	3,122	24
Earthwork	23,755 ...	29,009	36
Blasting stones	122 ...	621	42
Lines	— ...	6,345	65
Clearing jungle	— ...	2,777	25
Transport and marching	— ...	2,830	8
Medical charges	— ...	2,911	17
Roads	— ...	908	97
Pioneer charges at Kud-ár camp chlora ...	— ...	1,105	7
Surveying, levelling pits, &c.	— ...	221	72
Contingencies	— ...	7,311	78
		141,711	86
Lapsed Balances ...	— ..	326	29
		142,038	15
Balances on Estimates ...	— ...	45,031	9
Total of Estimates ...	— ...	187,069	24

	Amount of Estimates. Rs.	c.
Estimate No. 78 of 1890	30,000	0
Do. 1,028 ,, ...	10,000	0
Do. 35 ,, ...	40,000	0
Do. 98 ,, ...	20,000	0
Do. 186 ,, ...	64,870	0
Do. 187 ,, ...	14,270	0
Do. 268 ,, ...	7,415	24
Total ...	186,555	24*

* Plus Rs. 509, value of carts and bullocks sold.

With regard to the further development of the scheme, the President, who visited the works with the Irrigation Officer in the month of October, notes for the information and guidance of the Provincial Irrigation Board :—

The Yóda-ela is at present being constructed as far as the 7½ mile, at which point it enters the Okampitiya tank. Just before the tank is reached a distributing sluice has been constructed and a channel has been provided for the irrigation of the northern side of the Hulanda-oya valley, but no provision has been made for the irrigation of the southern side; and both the Irrigation Officer and myself are of opinion that it will be necessary to repair Okampitiya and to carry an irrigation channel a distance of 1½ mile to embrace the lands already surveyed and allotted. If designed merely as an irrigation work this extension need not be of the same dimensions as the Yoda-ela, but as the channel must lead in the direction of Maligawela, and as the Yóda-ela may eventually be carried out there, the expediency of constructing the channel is doubtful.

This proposition was brought before the Provincial Irrigation Board at its meeting on the 12th November, 1892, and it was then resolved that the irrigation officer be asked to submit a report and estimate on the proposed new channel and repair of Alutwewa.

5. The following estimates were sanctioned against the ordinary apportionment of Rs. 10,000 to the Province for 1892 :—

	Rs.	c.
(1) Supplementary estimate for the Kumbukan-oya scheme ...	7,415	24
(2) For reconstruction of sluice of Dambagalla tank	1,500	0
(3) For inserting a Jackson's sluice in Kandalawewa	280	0
(4) For certain repairs to the Alut-ela	240	0

(1) This vote has already been explained in my remarks on the Kumbukan-oya scheme.

(2) The sluice of the tank gave way owing to faulty construction. One side of the sluice was entirely broken, while the other appears to be leaking. In his estimate the Irrigation Officer provided for the removal of the remains of the wall, the replacement of the sluice by a sluice of the MacBride type, and for the level of the sluice to be raised 3 ft. to permit of the irrigation of land already allotted, but not irrigable by the former sluice.

This estimate was sanctioned towards the end of the year, and a sum of Rs. 292·13 only was spent on building lines and purchase of materials. The unexponded balance will be brought forward for expenditure in 1893.

(3) An estimate for this work was sanctioned in 1891, but owing to the floods, and the tank being full, the work could not be undertaken during that year. The work was completed, the expenditure being Rs. 275·93.

(4) This estimate for building a long wall along the Alut-ela at a rocky place where the embankment had given way was executed during the latter part of the year 1891, but was sanctioned against the apportionment for 1892.

6. Against the vote for maintenance of irrigation works the following were the estimates sanctioned and sums spent :—

	Estimate. Rs. c.	Expenditure. Rs. c
Horaborawewa and Kudáwewa	303 0 ...	277 30
Taldena-ela	250 0 ...	93 45
Sudupanawela anicut and ela	200 0 ...	199 17
Gal-oya irrigation works	140 0 ...	62 80
Hambegamuwa tank	570 0 ...	481 36
Dambagalla tank and Neluwewa	190 0 ...	63 80
Upkeep of irrigation works in the Province ...	550 0 ...	474 47

The expenditure under these items was principally for salaries of guardians and small urgent repairs.

7. Against the special apportionment of Rs. 1,000 allowed for urgent minor works, two estimates were sanctioned :—

(1) For repairs to the Uma-ela, Rs. 50.

This estimate provided for the blasting and removal of rock which had fallen into and blocked up the ela. This vote was, however, not availed of, as the expenditure actually incurred was trifling.

(2) For certain repairs and improvements to the Alut-ela, Rs. 500.

The expenditure under this estimate in building an aqueduct culvert amounted to Rs. 450·80.

8. The total sum apportioned to the Province during the year under review, including the balance brought forward from the preceding year, was Rs. 93,787·91, the total expenditure Rs. 46,928·06, and the balances brought forward for expenditure in 1893, Rs. 46,239·06.

9. Much damage to many of the smaller elas resulted from the heavy monsoon rains at the beginning of the year : most of the damages were repaired by the cultivators themselves.

10. Estimates for the repair of the Oyele-ela, Mana-ela anicut, Taldena-ela, Kalupahana-ela, Dikwela anicut were forwarded to the Central Irrigation Board for sanction ; but as the landowners interested refused to repay the expenditure to be incurred, the estimates were subsequently withdrawn.

11. An estimate for cutting channels from Hambegamuwa tank, amounting to Rs. 20,500, was sent to the Central Board for sanction, but the work was held in abeyance. This work was in the opinion of the Provincial Board, a necessary sequel to the restoration of the tank, the work of cutting the necessary channels being manifestly beyond the strength of the few settlers below the tank.

However, a modified scheme involving an expenditure of Rs. 1,010 for the cutting of a high-level channel to permit the lands already chenaëd being irrigated has since being sanctioned by the Irrigation Board, and the work is in hand.

The Ratémahatmayá reports that there are now 132 settlers occupying an irrigable extent of 150 acres under this tank.

C. A. MURRAY,
President.

May, 1893.

Sessional Paper VIII. of 1893 being incomplete, has been withdrawn from publication for the present.

IX.—1893.

THE IRRIGATION FUND.

STATEMENT under Section 8 of Ordinance No. 23 of 1889 of the Sums to be apportioned during the year 1893 from the Irrigation Fund to each Province, for the Construction, Repair, and Improvement of Irrigation Works therein, and for all necessary expenses incidental to the carrying out of the Ordinance.

Ordered by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor to be Printed.

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1893.

THE IRRIGATION FUND.

STATEMENT under Section 8 of Ordinance No. 23 of 1889 of the Sums to be apportioned during the year 1893 from the Irrigation Fund to each Province, for the Construction, Repair, and Improvement of Irrigation Works therein, and for all necessary expenses incidental to the carrying out of the Ordinance.—Apportionment made 7th December, 1892.

Province	Surveys. Vote, 1893 Rs. 15,000.	Salaries and Allowances. Vote, 1893 Rs. 57,000.	Maintenance. Vote, 1892 Rs. 67,000.	Irrigation Fund Proper, *i.e.*, exclusive of votes on Estimates. (Vote under Ordinance 6 of 1892: Rs.200,000)	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western	1,500 0	—	1,180 50	3,000 0	5,980 50
Central	2,000 0	1,000 0	2,480 0	31,000 0	36,480 0
Northern	1,000 0	4,640 0	2,150 0	31,000 0	38,790 0
Southern	2,000 0	1,080 0	20,360 0	31,000 0	54,440 0
Eastern	1,000 0	—	14,252 0	31,000 0	46,252 0
North Western	2,000 0	8,820 0	5,066 0	31,000 0	46,886 0
North-Central	2,000 0	13,260 0	11,012 0	31,000 0	60,272 0
Uva	1,000 0	—	2,400 0	31,000 0	34,400 0
Sabaragamuwa	1,000 0	600 0	2,895 0	11,000 0	15,495 0
Miscellaneous	—	24,400 0 * 4,900 0 *	—	—	29,300 0
Reserve not yet apportioned ...	1,500 0	—	1,904 50	—	3,404 50
	15,000 0	58,700 0†	67,000 0	231,000 0‡	371,700 0

* Provides for salaries and allowances of four Irrigation Officers.
† The difference to be met from savings of previous years.
‡ The excess to be met from the unapportioned balance of 1892

H. L. CRAWFORD,
Acting Secretary, Central Irrigation Board.

September 11, 1893.

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